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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1921 GATTGTTCTGTTTC 1936
Db 2 GATTCTCTGTTTC 17

RESULT 1699
AX217443
LOCUS AX217443 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2885 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX217443
VERSION AX217443.1 GI:15527504
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Blatt, L., Mcswiggen, J. and Chowrira, B. M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McsWiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
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/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1921 GATTGTTCTGTTTC 1936
Db 1 GATTCTCTGTTTC 16

RESULT 1700
AX218228/c
LOCUS AX218228 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3670 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX218228
VERSION AX218228.1 GI:15528289
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Blatt, L., Mcswiggen, J. and Chowrira, B. M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McsWiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1782 AAGACAAACTCTCTGAA 1797
Db 17 AAGACATCTCTCTGAA 2

RESULT 1701
AX218229/c
LOCUS AX218229 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3671 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX218229
VERSION AX218229.1 GI:15528290
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Blatt, L., Mcswiggen, J. and Chowrira, B. M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McsWiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
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/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1782 AAGACAAACTCTCTGAA 1797
Db 16 AAGACATCTCTCTGAA 1

RESULT 1702
AX227236
LOCUS AX227236 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 608 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX227236
VERSION AX227236.1 GI:15556377
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Fattaey, A. R., Jarvis, T., Mcswiggen, J., Boother, R. N. and Holman, P. S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
1) enzyme
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES
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Query Match
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1964 CAAGAAACACTGCCTG 1979
Db 1 CAAGAGACACTCTCTG 16

RESULT 1703
AX227504
LOCUS AX227504 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 876 from Patent WO0157206.
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CESSION AX227504
SION AX227504.1 GI:15556645
WORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mcswiggen,J., Bocher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
JOURNAL 1) enzyme
PATENT Patent: WO 0157206-A 876 09-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Pattaey, Ali R. (US)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1525 AGCTCTGGCTTCCTGC 1540
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2 AGGTTTGGCTTCCTGC 17

RESULT 1704
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OCUS AX227722 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1094 from Patent WO0157206.
CESSION AX227722
SION AX227722.1 GI:15556683
WORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mcswiggen,J., Bocher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
JOURNAL 1) enzyme
PATENT Patent: WO 0157206-A 1094 09-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Pattaey, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1329 TTCTGAAGAGAGGGA 1344
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2 TTCTGAAGAGAGAGA 17

RESULT 1705
X263500
OCUS AX263500 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 891 from Patent WO0173002.
CESSION AX263500
SION AX263500.1 GI:16512299
WORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Kniec,E.B., Gamber,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT Patent: WO 0173002-A 892 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 891 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1915 TTTTGTAGTTGGTTCT 1930
|||||
2 TTTCTTGATTGGTTCT 17

Db

RESULT 1706
AX263501/c
LOCUS AX263501 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 892 from Patent WO0173002.
CESSION AX263501
VERSION AX263501.1 GI:16512300
WORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Kniec,E.B., Gamber,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT Patent: WO 0173002-A 892 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1915 TTTTGTAGTTGGTTCT 1930
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16 TTTCTTGATTGGTTCT 1

Db

RESULT 1707
AX266551
LOCUS AX266551 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3942 from Patent WO0173002.
CESSION AX266551
VERSION AX266551.1 GI:16515350
WORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Kniec,E.B., Gamber,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL stranded oligonucleotides
PATENT Patent: WO 0173002-A 3942 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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| | | Best Local Similarity | 87.5%; Pred. No. | 8.7e+02; | Matches | 14; Conservative | 0; Mismatches | 2; Indels | 0; Gaps | 0; | |
| QY | 1744 | GCCAGCTCGGGTGAA | 1759 1 GCCAGCTCGGCTGAA | 16 | | | | | | | |
| Db | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RESULT 1708 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AX266552/c | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOCUS | AX266552 | Sequence 3943 from Patent WO0173002. | 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001 | | | | | | | | |
| DEFINITION | AX266552 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCESSION | AX266552.1 | GI:16515351 | | | | | | | | | |
| VERSION | Homo sapiens (human) | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOURCE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORGANISM | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORS | Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and Ellis,J.H. | | | | | | | | | | |
| TITLE | Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid stranded oligonucleotides | | | | | | | | | | |
| JOURNAL | Patent: WO 0173002-A 3943 04-OCT-2001; UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US) | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEATURES | Location/Qualifiers source | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | /db_xref="taxon:9606" | | | | | | | | | | |
| Query Match | Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17; | | | | | | | | | | |
| Best Local Similarity | 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02; | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matches | 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0; | | | | | | | | | | |
| QY | 1744 | GCCAGTCTCGGTGA | 1759 17 GCCAGTCTCGGTGA | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Db | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RESULT 1709 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AX272712 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOCUS | AX272712 | Sequence 281 from Patent WO0162911. | 17 bp RNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2001 | | | | | | | | |
| DEFINITION | AX272712 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCESSION | AX272712.1 | GI:16545449 | | | | | | | | | |
| VERSION | Homo sapiens (human) | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOURCE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORGANISM | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORS | Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and Ellis,J.H. | | | | | | | | | | |
| TITLE | Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid | | | | | | | | | | |
| JOURNAL | Patient: WO 0162911-A 281 30-AUG-2001; RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Best Local Similarity | 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02; | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matches | 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0; | | | | | | | | | | |
| QY | 1515 | GGACTTCACGCTC | 1530 2 GGACTTCATCTCT | 17 | | | | | | | |
| Db | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RESULT 1710 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AX272713 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOCUS | AX272713 | Sequence 282 from Patent WO0162911. | 17 bp RNA linear PAT 29-OCT-2000 | | | | | | | | |
| DEFINITION | AX272713 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCESSION | AX272713.1 | GI:16545450 | | | | | | | | | |
| VERSION | Homo sapiens (human) | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOURCE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORGANISM | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORS | Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and Ellis,J.H. | | | | | | | | | | |
| TITLE | Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid | | | | | | | | | | |
| JOURNAL | Patient: WO 0162911-A 282 30-AUG-2001; RIBOZY | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | Best Local Similarity | 87.5%; | Pred. | No. | 8.7e+02; | Mismatches | 2; | Indels | 0; | Gaps | 0; | |
| | Matches | 14; | Conservative | 0; | | | | | | | | |
| QY | 1744 | GCACGCTCGGTGAATGGAGTTCGTTCCGACTCCTCATCTCTTG | 1759 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dd | 1 | GCACGCTCGGTGAATGGAGTTCGTTCCGACTCCTCATCTCTTG | 16 | | | | | | | | | |
| RESULT 1708 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AX266552/c | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOCUS | AX266552 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEFINITION | Sequence 3943 from Patent WO0173002. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCESSION | AX266552 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERSION | AX266552.1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOURCE | Homo sapiens (human) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORGANISM | Homo sapiens | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE | Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheraia; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and Ellis,J.H. Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid Patent: WO 0162911-A 281 30-AUG-2001; RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single stranded oligonucleotides JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 3943 04-OCT-2001; UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US) FEATURES Location/Qualifiers source 1. .17 /mol_type="unassigned DNA" /db_xref="taxon:9606" | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Query Match | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Best Local Similarity | 0.6%; | Score 12.8; | DB 1; | Length 17; | | | | | | | | |
| Matches | 14; | Conservative | 0; | Mismatches | 2; | Indels | 0; | Gaps | 0; | | | |
| QY | 1744 | GCACGCTCGGTGAATGGAGTTCGTTCCGACTCCTCATCTCTTG | 1759 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dd | 17 | GCACGCTCGGTGAATGGAGTTCGTTCCGACTCCTCATCTCTTG | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| RESULT 1709 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AX272712 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOCUS | AX272712 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEFINITION | Sequence 281 from Patent WO0162911. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCESSION | AX272712 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERSION | AX272712.1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOURCE | Homo sapiens (human) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORGANISM | Homo sapiens | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE | Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheraia; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and Ellis,J.H. Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid Patent: WO 0162911-A 281 30-AUG-2001; RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) TITLE Endothelial cell expression patterns JOURNAL Patent: WO 0210217-A 337 07-FEB-2002; The Johns Hopkins University (US) FEATURES Location/Qualifiers source 1. .17 /mol_type="Homo sapiens" /db_xref="taxon:9606" | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Matches | 14; | Conservative | 0; | Mismatches | 2; | Indels | 0; | Gaps | 0; | | | |
| QY | 1744 | GCACGCTCGGTGAATGGAGTTCGTTCCGACTCCTCATCTCTTG | 1759 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dd | 17 | GCACGCTCGGTGAATGGAGTTCGTTCCGACTCCTCATCTCTTG | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| RESULT 1710 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AX272713 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOCUS | AX272713 | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| ACCESSION | AX272713 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VERSION | AX272713.1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOURCE | Homo sapiens (human) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORGANISM | Homo sapiens | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE | Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheraia; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and Ellis,J.H. Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid Patent: WO 0162911-A 282 30-AUG-2001; RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) TITLE Endothelial cell expression patterns JOURNAL Patent: WO 0210217-A 337 07-FEB-2002; The Johns Hopkins University (US) FEATURES Location/Qualifiers source 1. .17 /mol_type="Homo sapiens" /db_xref="taxon:9606" | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Query Match | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Best Local Similarity | 0.6%; | Score 12.8; | DB 1; | Length 17; | | | | | | | | |
| Matches | 14; | Conservative | 0; | Mismatches | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------|------------|------------|--------|--------|------|------|----|
| | Best Local Similarity | 87.5%; | Pred. No. | 8.7e+02; | Mismatches | 2; | Indels | 0; | Gaps | 0; |
| QY | 1744 | GCACGCTCGGTGAA | 1759 | | | | | | | |
| Db | 1 | GCACGCTCGGTGAA | 16 | | | | | | | |
| RESULT 1708 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AX266552/c | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOCUS | AX266552 | Sequence 3943 from Patent WO0173002. | 17 bp | DNA | linear | | | | | |
| DEFINITION | AX266552 | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCESSION | AX266552 | 1 GI:16515351 | | | | | | | | |
| VERSION | AX266552.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS | | Homo sapiens (human) | | | | | | | | |
| SOURCE | | Location/Qualifiers | | | | | | | | |
| ORGANISM | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORS | | Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheraia; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. | | | | | | | | |
| TITLE | | Kniec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C. | | | | | | | | |
| JOURNAL | | Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single stranded oligonucleotides | | | | | | | | |
| FEATURES | | Patent: WO 0173002-A 3943 04-OCT-2001; UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US) | | | | | | | | |
| source | | 1..17 | | | | | | | | |
| Query Match | | 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17; | | | | | | | | |
| Best Local Similarity | | 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02; | | | | | | | | |
| Matches | 14; | Conservative | 0; | Mismatches | 2; | Indels | 0; | Gaps | 0; | |
| QY | 1744 | GCACGCTCGGTGAA | 1759 | | | | | | | |
| Db | 17 | GCACGCTCGGTGAA | 2 | | | | | | | |
| RESULT 1709 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AX272712 | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOCUS | AX272712 | Sequence 281 from Patent WO0162911. | 17 bp | RNA | linear | | | | | |
| DEFINITION | AX272712 | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCESSION | AX272712 | 1 GI:16545449 | | | | | | | | |
| VERSION | AX272712.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS | | Homo sapiens (human) | | | | | | | | |
| SOURCE | | Location/Qualifiers | | | | | | | | |
| ORGANISM | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORS | | Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheraia; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. | | | | | | | | |
| TITLE | | Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and Ellis,J.H. | | | | | | | | |
| JOURNAL | | Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid | | | | | | | | |
| FEATURES | | Patent: WO 0162911-A 281 30-AUG-2001; RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) | | | | | | | | |
| source | | 1..17 | | | | | | | | |
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| Best Local Similarity | | 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02; | | | | | | | | |
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| QY | 1515 | GGACCTCTCAGCTCT | 1530 | | | | | | | |
| Db | 2 | GGACTTCTCACTCT | 17 | | | | | | | |
| RESULT 1710 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| LOCUS | AX272713 | Sequence 282 from Patent WO0162911. | 17 bp | RNA | linear | | | | | |
| DEFINITION | AX272713 | | | | | | | | | |
| ACCESSION | AX272713 | 1 GI:16545450 | | | | | | | | |
| VERSION | AX272713.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS | | Homo sapiens (human) | | | | | | | | |
| SOURCE | | Location/Qualifiers | | | | | | | | |
| ORGANISM | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORS | | Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and Ellis,J.H. | | | | | | | | |
| TITLE | | Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid | | | | | | | | |
| JOURNAL | | Patent: WO 0162911-A 282 30-AUG-2001; RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB) | | | | | | | | |
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| Best Local Similarity | | 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02; | | | | | | | | |
| Matches | 14; | Conservative | 0; | Mismatches | 2; | Indels | 0; | Gaps | 0; | |
| QY | 1 | | | | | | | | | |

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REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS St Croix,B., Kinzler,K.W. and Vogelstein,B.
TITLE Endothelial cell expression patterns
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0210217-A 338 07-FEB-2002;
The Johns Hopkins University (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1684 TCTTCAGGAGCCACC 1699
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b 1 TCCCCCAGGAGCCACC 16

RESULT 1713
AX398166/c
OCUS AX398166 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAY-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 43 from Patent WO0220837.
ACCESSION AX398166
VERSION AX398166.1 GI:21260981
KEYWORDS
SYNTHETIC CONSTRUCT
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Ronaghi,M., Ekstroem,B. and Pourmand,N.
TITLE Method
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0220837-A 43 14-MAR-2002;
Pyrosequencing AB (SE) ; The Board of Trustees of The Leland
Stanford Junior University (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="PCR primer - PS0112FPB"

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Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1667 AGCTGCTCGGTGGAG 1682
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b 16 AGGTGCTCGGTGGG 1

RESULT 1714
X419917
OCUS AX419917 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 254 from Patent WO0198537.
ACCESSION AX419917
VERSION AX419917.1 GI:21524284
KEYWORDS
SYNTHETIC CONSTRUCT
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Lyamichev,V., Allawi,H., Dong,F., Neri,B.P. and Vener,I.T.
TITLE Nucleic acid accessible hybridization sites
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0198537-A 254 27-DEC-2001;
THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (US)
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1. .17
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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y 1599 TATTATATAAAATT 1614
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b 2 TTATTATATAATT 17

RESULT 1715
AX421821
LOCUS AX421821 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 157 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX421821
VERSION AX421821.1 GI:21525203
KEYWORDS
HOMO SAPIENS (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Meswigen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188124-A 157 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 96 CTGTTACTACTACGAC 111
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b 1 CCGTTACTACTATGAC 16

RESULT 1716
AX422074
LOCUS AX422074 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 410 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX422074
VERSION AX422074.1 GI:21525456
KEYWORDS
HOMO SAPIENS (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Meswigen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188124-A 410 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1599 TATTATATAAAATT 1614
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b 2 TTATTATATAATT 17

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RESULT 1717
AX422323      AX422323      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 659 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX422323
VERSION      AX422323.1  GI:21525705
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 659 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 251 AGATGACCAAGTACCA 266
db 2 AGATGACCAAGGACGA 17
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RESULT 1718
AX423055      AX423055      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 1391 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX423055
VERSION      AX423055.1  GI:21526437
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 1391 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 251 AGATGACCAAGTACCA 266
db 2 AGATGACCAAGGACGA 17
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RESULT 1719
AX423624      AX423624      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 1960 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX423624
VERSION      AX423624.1  GI:21527006
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 1960 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1148 TCAACACGCGACTGTT 1163
db 17 TCACACACGACTGTT 2
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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 1960 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1554 TTCTTCCCAACCC 1569
db 17 TTCCTTCCCAACCC 2
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RESULT 1720
AX423625      AX423625      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 1961 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX423625
VERSION      AX423625.1  GI:21527007
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 1961 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1554 TTCTTCCCAACCC 1569
db 16 TTCCTTCCCAACCC 1
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RESULT 1721
AX423694      AX423694      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 2030 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX423694
VERSION      AX423694.1  GI:21527076
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE       Homo sapiens
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 2030 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1554 TTCTTCCCAACCC 1569
db 16 TTCCTTCCCAACCC 1
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1483 GGGGTCAAGGAGGAGG 1498
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b 1 GGGGTGAAGAGGAGG 16

ESULT 1722
X474999 AX474999 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 220 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX474999
VERSION AX474999.1 GI:22214284
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 220 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1536 CCTGCTGAGTCCCTCA 1551
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b 2 CCTGCTGACTCCAC 17

ESULT 1723
X475001 AX475001 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 222 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475001
VERSION AX475001.1 GI:22214286
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 222 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1537 CTGCTGAGTCCCTCAC 1552
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Db 1 CTGCTGACTCCAC 16

RESULT 1724
AX475563/c
LOCUS AX475563 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 784 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475563
VERSION AX475563.1 GI:22214848
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 784 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1196 GGGTCCAATGCAGGC 1211
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Db 16 GGCACCAATGCAGGC 1

RESULT 1725
AX498735/c
LOCUS AX498735 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 42 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX498735
VERSION AX498735.1 GI:23381017
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 42 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 328 AAGCAGATGCAGAGAT 343
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Db 17 AAGCAGCTGGGAGAT 2

RESULT 1726
AX498736/c
LOCUS AX498736 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 43 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX498736
VERSION AX498736.1 GI:23381018
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 43 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 328 AAGCAGATCGCAGAGAT 343
Db 16 AAGCAGCTGCGGAGAT 1

RESULT 1727
AX499280
LOCUS AX499280 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 587 from Patent EPI229046.
ACCESSION AX499280
VERSION AX499280.1 GI:23381573
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 587 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1409 AAGAGAAGACCCAGCA 1424
Db 2 AAGAGAGACCTAGA 17

RESULT 1728
AX499285
LOCUS AX499285 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 592 from Patent EPI229046.
ACCESSION AX499285
VERSION AX499285.1 GI:23381578
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 592 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1415 AAGACCCAGAGAGAA 1430
Db 1 AAGACCTAGAGAGCA 16

RESULT 1730
AX499287
LOCUS AX499287 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 594 from Patent EPI229046.
ACCESSION AX499287
VERSION AX499287.1 GI:23381580
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 594 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1415 AAGACCCAGAGAGAA 1430
Db 2 AAGACCTAGAGAGCA 17

RESULT 1730
AX499287
LOCUS AX499287 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 594 from Patent EPI229046.
ACCESSION AX499287
VERSION AX499287.1 GI:23381580
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 594 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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source
1..17
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1415 AAGACCCAGAGAGAA 1430
Db 1 AAGACCTAGAGAGCA 16

RESULT 1729
AX499286
LOCUS AX499286 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 593 from Patent EPI229046.
ACCESSION AX499286
VERSION AX499286.1 GI:23381579
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 593 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Db 1 GGAAGACCTAGAGAG 16
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1736 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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ERSON AX500430.1 GI:23382723
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1737 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1858 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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RESULT 1734
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LOCUS Sequence 1861 from Patent EP1229046.
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ACCESSION AX500554
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KEYWORDS
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Zhan,J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1861 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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RESULT 1735
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ACCESSION AX530650
VERSION AX530650.1 GI:25253107
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 159 11-SEP-2002;
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| REFERENCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shannon,M. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TITLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Human posh-like protein 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JOURNAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patent: EP 1239051-A 160 11-SEP-2002; | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aeomica, Inc. (US) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REFERENCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., McKenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E. and Grupe,A. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TITLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride channel-1 (Clca-1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JOURNAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patent: WO 0211674-A 1136 14-FEB-2002; | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US); Thompson, James (US) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| AUTHORS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shannon,M. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Human posh-like protein 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JOURNAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Aeomica, Inc. (US) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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1 Thompson, J., McSwiggen, J., McKenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.
and Grupe, A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (clca-1)

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1997 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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LOCUS AX580160 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1998 from Patent WO0211674.
ACCESSION AX580160
VERSION AX580160.1 GI:27649362

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson, J., McSwiggen, J., McKenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.
and Grupe, A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (clca-1)

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1998 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)

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RESULT 1742

LOCUS AX649490 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1330 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX649490
VERSION AX649490.1 GI:29152308

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson, J., McSwiggen, J., McKenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.
and Grupe, A.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (clca-1)

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0211674-A 1997 14-FEB-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US);
Thompson, James (US)

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JOURNAL Patent: EP 1273660-A 1330 08-JAN-2003;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 16 AGGAGGAGGAGAGGG 1

RESULT 1743

LOCUS AX671562 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX671562
VERSION AX671562.1 GI:29329910

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 7 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 206 ACCGAAAATCGAAAT 221
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Db 2 ATCAAAAATCGAAAT 17

RESULT 1744

LOCUS AX671886/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 331 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX671886
VERSION AX671886.1 GI:29330234

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 331 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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RESULT 1745
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LOCUS AX671944 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 399 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX671944
VERSION AX671944.1 GI:29330292
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 399 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1746
AX671946/c
LOCUS AX671946 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 391 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX671946
VERSION AX671946.1 GI:29330294
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 391 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1747
AX671947/c
LOCUS AX671947 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 392 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX671947
VERSION AX671947.1 GI:29330295
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 392 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1748
AX671952/c
LOCUS AX671952 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 397 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX671952
VERSION AX671952.1 GI:29330300
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 397 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1749
AX671953/c
LOCUS AX671953 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 398 from Patent WO03004526.
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CESSION AX671953
ERSON AX671953.1 GI:29330301
WORDS
OURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 398 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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b 16 CTGGACTCAAGTGATC 1
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RESULT 1750
X671954/c
OCUS AX671954 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 399 from Patent WO03004526.
CESSION AX671954
ERSON AX671954.1 GI:29330302
WORDS
OURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 399 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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b 16 CTGGACTCAAGTGATC 1
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RESULT 1751
X672684/c
OCUS AX672684 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1129 from Patent WO03004526.
CESSION AX672684
ERSON AX672684.1 GI:29331032
WORDS
OURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1889 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1129 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 836 TCTTACAGTGTGGCTC 851
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Db 16 TCTTACAGTCTGGATC 1
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RESULT 1752
AX673156/c
LOCUS AX673156 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1601 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673156
VERSION AX673156.1 GI:29331504
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1601 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
|||||
Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGGATC 1
|||||
RESULT 1753
AX673444/c
LOCUS AX673444 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1889 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673444
VERSION AX673444.1 GI:29331792
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1889 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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FEATURES
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1680 GAGCTCTTCCAGAGC 1695
Db 16 GAGCACTTCCAGATC 1

RESULT 1754
AX674641/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 3086 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION
AX674641
VERSION
AX674641.1 GI:29332989
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 03004526-A 3086 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1609 AAAATTATTAAATAT 1624
Db 17 AAAATTATTGAGAT 2

RESULT 1755
AX687558/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 290 from Patent EPI281758.
ACCESSION
AX687558
VERSION
AX687558.1 GI:29410254
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE
Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1281758-A 290 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1560 CCCCAACCCCTCAGAT 1575
Db 17 CCCCAACCCCTCCGAT 2

RESULT 1758
AX688077/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 808 from Patent EPI281758.
ACCESSION
AX688076
VERSION
AX688076.1 GI:29410774
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE
Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1281758-A 808 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1560 CCCCAACCCCTCAGAT 1575
Db 17 CCCCAACCCCTCCGAT 2

RESULT 1759
AX688077/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 808 from Patent EPI281758.
ACCESSION
AX688076
VERSION
AX688076.1 GI:29410774
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE
Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1281758-A 808 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1560 CCCCAACCCCTCAGAT 1575
Db 17 CCCCAACCCCTCCGAT 2

RESULT 1756
AX687559/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 291 from Patent EPI281758.
ACCESSION
AX687559
VERSION
AX687559.1 GI:29410255
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE
Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1281758-A 291 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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Query Match
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1192 CCTGGGTCCTCAATGC 1207
Db 16 CCTGGGTCCTCAGTGC 1

RESULT 1757
AX688076/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 808 from Patent EPI281758.
ACCESSION
AX688076
VERSION
AX688076.1 GI:29410774
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE
Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1281758-A 808 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1192 CCTGGGTCCTCAATGC 1207
Db 16 CCTGGGTCCTCAGTGC 1

RESULT 1758
AX688076/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 808 from Patent EPI281758.
ACCESSION
AX688076
VERSION
AX688076.1 GI:29410774
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE
Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1281758-A 808 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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RESULT 1759
AX688076/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 808 from Patent EPI281758.
ACCESSION
AX688076
VERSION
AX688076.1 GI:29410774
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE
Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1281758-A 808 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1192 CCTGGGTCCTCAATGC 1207
Db 16 CCTGGGTCCTCAGTGC 1

RESULT 1756
AX687559/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 291 from Patent EPI281758.
ACCESSION
AX687559
VERSION
AX687559.1 GI:29410255
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
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Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE
Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1281758-A 291 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1192 CCTGGGTCCTCAATGC 1207
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OCUS      AX688077      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 809 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX688077
VERSION      AX688077.1 GI:29410775
FEATURES
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE      Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL      mdz12
PATENT: EP 1281758-A 809 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y      1560 CCCCAACCCCTCAGAT 1575
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RESULT 1759
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OCUS      AX688704      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 1436 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX688704
VERSION      AX688704.1 GI:29411408
FEATURES
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE      Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL      mdz12
PATENT: EP 1281758-A 1436 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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b      17 AGCTCTTCCAGAGGC 2

RESULT 1760
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OCUS      AX688705      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 1437 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX688705
VERSION      AX688705.1 GI:29411409
FEATURES
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE      Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL      mdz12
PATENT: EP 1281758-A 1437 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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source      Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db      16 AGCTCTTCCAGAGGC 1

RESULT 1761
AX692027/c
LOCUS      AX692027      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 4759 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX692027
VERSION      AX692027.1 GI:29414971
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Shannon,M., Gu.Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE      Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
JOURNAL      mdz12
PATENT: EP 1281758-A 4759 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1425 GGAGAGAGAAAGAGTC 1440
Db      17 GGAGAGAGAGAGGC 2

RESULT 1762
AX722729
LOCUS      AX722729      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 416 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION      AX722729
VERSION      AX722729.1 GI:30423230
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM      Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025176-A 416 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source      Location/Qualifiers
1. .17

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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1874 GATCTCTTTGTTTTT 1889
Db 1 GATCTCTTTTGTCAATA 16

RESULT 1763
AX722949
LOCUS AX722949 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 636 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX722949
VERSION AX722949.1 GI:30423450
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 636 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="Mus musculus"
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1629 ATCCCCAGGCAGAGAA 1644
Db 2 ATCCCCAGGGAAGGA 17

RESULT 1764
AX723027
LOCUS AX723027 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 714 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX723027
VERSION AX723027.1 GI:30423528
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 714 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1629 ATCCCCAGGCAGAGAA 1644
Db 2 ATCCCCAGGGAAGGA 17

RESULT 1764
AX723027
LOCUS AX723027 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 714 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX723027
VERSION AX723027.1 GI:30423528
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 714 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1874 GATCTCTTTGTTTTT 1889
Db 1 GATCTCTTTTGTCAATA 16

RESULT 1763
AX722949
LOCUS AX722949 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 636 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX722949
VERSION AX722949.1 GI:30423450
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 636 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1874 GATCTCTTTGTTTTT 1889
Db 1 GATCTCTTTTGTCAATA 16

RESULT 1763
AX722949
LOCUS AX722949 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 636 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX722949
VERSION AX722949.1 GI:30502997
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1341 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1308 CTGTGAGGAAGATTC 1323
Db 16 CTGTGATGAAGAGATC 1

RESULT 1766
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LOCUS AX724591 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2278 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724591
VERSION AX724591.1 GI:30503934
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2278 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
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QY 1096 ATCAGTCTTCAATA 1111
Db 2 ATCAGTCTTCAATA 17

RESULT 1767
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Patent: WO 03025175-A 109 27-MAR-2003;
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QY 2041 GATACATTTTCATTT 2056
Db 1 GATCCTATTTCTTTT 16

RESULT 1772
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LOCUS AX730732 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2366 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730732
VERSION AX730732.1 GI:30510075
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2366 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 166 ATCCGCTGACTCATA 181
Db 2 ATCCGCTGACTCAGA 17

RESULT 1773
AX731220/c
LOCUS AX731220 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2854 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731220
VERSION AX731220.1 GI:30510563
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2854 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
    /db_xref="taxon:9606"

medicines
Patent: WO 03025175-A 109 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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QY 836 TCTTACAGTGTGGCTC 851
Db 16 TCTTACAGTCTGGATC 1

RESULT 1774
AX731301
LOCUS AX731301 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2935 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731301
VERSION AX731301.1 GI:30510644
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2935 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2074 ATAAATGGTACATTT 2089
Db 2 ATCAAATGGACATTT 17

RESULT 1775
AX731533/c
LOCUS AX731533 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3167 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731533
VERSION AX731533.1 GI:30510876
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3167 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963

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DEFINITION Sequence 4741 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733107
VERSION AX733107.1 GI:30512450
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 4741 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1862 TGGGTCTTCAAGGATC 1877
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Db 16 TGGCTCATCAAGGATC 1

RESULT 1779
AX733443/c
LOCUS AX733443 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5077 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733443
VERSION AX733443.1 GI:30512786
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5077 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGAGATC 1

RESULT 1780
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LOCUS AX733489 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5123 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733489
VERSION AX733489.1 GI:30512832
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

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DEFINITION Sequence 3612 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731978
VERSION AX731978.1 GI:30511321
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3612 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 206 ACCGAAAAATCGAAAT 221
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b 2 ATCAAAAAATCGAAAT 17

RESULT 1777
X733012/c
LOCUS AX733012 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4646 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733012
VERSION AX733012.1 GI:30512355
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 4646 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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RESULT 1778
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LOCUS AX733107 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003

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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5123 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1781
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LOCUS AX734004 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5638 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX734004
VERSION AX734004.1 GI:30513347
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5638 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGCGATC 1

RESULT 1782
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LOCUS AX734126 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5760 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX734126
VERSION AX734126.1 GI:30513469
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5760 27-MAR-2003;

Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 ATATGACTAACCCAGAA 1124
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Db 2 ATCAGACTAACCCAGAA 17

RESULT 1783
AX734130/c
LOCUS AX734130 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5764 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX734130
VERSION AX734130.1 GI:30513473
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5764 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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Db 16 CTGGCCTCAGGTGATC 1

RESULT 1784
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LOCUS AX734147 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5781 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX734147
VERSION AX734147.1 GI:30513490
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5781 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
b 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1785
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LOCUS AX734148 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5782 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX734148
VERSION AX734148.1 GI:30513491
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5782 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
b 16 CTGACCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1786
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LOCUS AX734717 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 307 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX734717
VERSION AX734717.1 GI:30513994
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 307 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
b 16 CTGACCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1786
X734717/c
LOCUS AX734717 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 307 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX734717
VERSION AX734717.1 GI:30513994
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 307 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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RESULT 1785
X734148/c
LOCUS AX734148 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5782 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX734148
VERSION AX734148.1 GI:30513491
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5782 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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RESULT 1785
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LOCUS AX735630 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1220 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735630
VERSION AX735630.1 GI:30514907
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 1220 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
b 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1788
X737400/c
LOCUS AX737400 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2990 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX737400
VERSION AX737400.1 GI:30516688
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 2990 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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RESULT 1788
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LOCUS AX737400 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2990 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX737400
VERSION AX737400.1 GI:30516688
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 2990 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
b 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1789
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LOCUS AX737940 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3530 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX737940

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| Telerman,A.,Amson,R.andTuijnder,M. | | | | | |
| Sequencesinvolvedinphenomenaoftumoursuppression,tumourreversion,apoptosisand/orresistancetovirusesandtheusethereofasmedicaments | | | | | |
| Patent:WO03025177-A386627-MAR-2003; | | | | | |
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| Db 16 TCAITATTTGCTGATC 1 | | | | | |
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| AX738224 | | | | | |
| LOCUS AX738224 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003 | | | | | |
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| ACCESSION AX738224 | | | | | |
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| KEYWORDS Homosapiens(human) | | | | | |
| SOURCE Homosapiens | | | | | |
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| Telerman,A.,Amson,R.andTuijnder,M. | | | | | |
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| Patent:WO03025177-A381427-MAR-2003; | | | | | |
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| QY 206 ACCGAATAATGGAAAT 221 | | | | | |
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| Db 2 ATCAAATAATGGAAAT 17 | | | | | |
| RESULT 1791 | | | | | |
| AX738276/c | | | | | |
| LOCUS AX738276 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003 | | | | | |
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| VERSION AX738276.1 GI:30517564 | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS Homosapiens(human) | | | | | |
| SOURCE Homosapiens | | | | | |
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| Telerman,A.,Amson,R.andTuijnder,M. | | | | | |
| Sequencesinvolvedinphenomenaoftumoursuppression,tumourreversion,apoptosisand/orresistancetovirusesandtheusethereofasmedicaments | | | | | |
| Patent:WO03025177-A425927-MAR-2003; | | | | | |
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| AX738669/c | | | | | |
| LOCUS AX738669 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003 | | | | | |
| DEFINITION Sequence 4259 from Patent WO03025177. | | | | | |
| ACCESSION AX738669 | | | | | |
| VERSION AX738669.1 GI:30517959 | | | | | |
| KEYWORDS Homosapiens(human) | | | | | |
| SOURCE Homosapiens | | | | | |
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| Telerman,A.,Amson,R.andTuijnder,M. | | | | | |
| Sequencesinvolvedinphenomenaoftumoursuppression,tumourreversion,apoptosisand/orresistancetovirusesandtheusethereofasmedicaments | | | | | |
| Patent:WO03025177-A412627-MAR-2003; | | | | | |
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| Db 17 TCTGGGTGAACGGAT 2 | | | | | |
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| DEFINITION Sequence 4259 from Patent WO03025177. | | | | | |
| ACCESSION AX738669 | | | | | |
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| SOURCE Homosapiens | | | | | |
| ORGANISM Eukaryota;Metazoa;Chordata;Craniata;Vertebrata;Euteleostomi;Mammalia;Eutheria;Primates;Catarrhini;Hominidae;Homo. | | | | | |
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| Telerman,A.,Amson,R.andTuijnder,M. | | | | | |
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| KEYWORDS Homosapiens(human) | | | | | |
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| Telerman,A.,Amson,R.andTuijnder,M. | | | | | |
| Sequencesinvolvedinphenomenaoftumoursuppression,tumourreversion,apoptosisand/orresistancetovirusesandtheusethereofasmedicaments | | | | | |
| Patent:WO03025177-A412627-MAR-2003; | | | | | |
| MolecularEnginesLaboratories(FR) | | | | | |
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Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1794
LOCUS AX738796 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4386 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738796
VERSION AX738796.1 GI:30518086
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4386 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
16 CTGGCCTCAAGCGATC 1

RESULT 1795
LOCUS AX738914 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4504 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX738914
VERSION AX738914.1 GI:30518204
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4504 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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16 CTGGCCTCAAGCGATC 1

RESULT 1796
LOCUS AX739288 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4878 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX739288
VERSION AX739288.1 GI:30518585
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 4878 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
16 CAGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1797
LOCUS AX739581 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5171 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX739581
VERSION AX739581.1 GI:30518878
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
TITLE reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 5171 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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RESULT 1798
AX744950
LOCUS AX744950 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 915 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION AX744950
VERSION AX744950.1 GI:30723617
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 915 17-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Db 2 CAAGCTCAACATCACT 17

RESULT 1799
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LOCUS AX744951 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 916 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION AX744951
VERSION AX744951.1 GI:30723618
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 916 17-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Db 1 CAAGCTCAACATCACT 16

RESULT 1800
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LOCUS AX757009 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 330 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX757009
VERSION AX757009.1 GI:32251625
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 330 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 800 CCAAGTAATGGAGAT 815
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Db 17 CCAAGGAATGGAGAT 2

RESULT 1801
AX757191/c
LOCUS AX757191 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 512 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX757191
VERSION AX757191.1 GI:32251807
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 512 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
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Db 16 GGAGGGGGGACGGATC 1

RESULT 1802
AX757278
LOCUS AX757278 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 599 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX757278
VERSION AX757278.1 GI:32251894
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 599 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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RESULT 1807
AX758934
LOCUS AX758934 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2255 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX758934
VERSION AX758934.1 GI:32253550
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2255 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1874 GATCTCTGTTTCTTTT 1889
Db 1 GATCTCTATTTTCT 16

RESULT 1808
AX759015/c
LOCUS AX759015 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2336 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759015
VERSION AX759015.1 GI:32253631
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2336 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 16 CTGGCCTTAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1809
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LOCUS AX759067 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2388 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759067
VERSION AX759067.1 GI:32253683
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SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2388 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 16 CTGGCCTTAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1810
AX759474/c
LOCUS AX759474 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2795 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759474
VERSION AX759474.1 GI:32254090
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2795 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1811
AX760533/c
LOCUS AX760533 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3854 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX760533
VERSION AX760533.1 GI:32255149
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3854 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1134 GTACCTGGAGAGATC 1149
Db 16 GTTCTGGAGAGATC 1

RESULT 1812
AX760533/c
LOCUS AX760533 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3854 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX760533
VERSION AX760533.1 GI:32255149
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3854 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1134 GTACCTGGAGAGATC 1149
Db 16 GTTCTGGAGAGATC 1

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TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3854 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1812
X761366/c AX761366 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4687 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX761366
VERSION AX761366.1 GI:32255982
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 4687 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1813
X761786/c AX761786 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5107 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX761786
VERSION AX761786.1 GI:32256402
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 5107 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
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QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
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16 CTGGCCTCAAGCGATC 1

Db

RESULT 1814
AX761817 AX761817 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5138 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX761817
VERSION AX761817.1 GI:32256433
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 5138 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1109 ATATGACTAACCAGAA 1124
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2 ATCAGACTAACCAGAA 17

Db

RESULT 1815
AX762040/c AX762040 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5361 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX762040
VERSION AX762040.1 GI:32256656
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 5361 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1134 GTACCTGGAGAGATC 1149
Db 16 GTTCCAGGAGAGATC 1

RESULT 1816
AX762525/c
LOCUS AX762525 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5846 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX762525
VERSION AX762525.1 GI:32257141
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
TITLE apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 5846 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 16 CTGGCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1817
AX762651/c
LOCUS AX762651 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5972 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX762651
VERSION AX762651.1 GI:32257267
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
TITLE apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 5972 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 16 CTGGCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1818
AX762651/c
LOCUS AX762651 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5972 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX762651
VERSION AX762651.1 GI:32257267
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
TITLE apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 5972 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 16 CTGGCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1818
AX762701/c
LOCUS AX762701 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6022 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX762701
VERSION AX762701.1 GI:32257317
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
AUTHORS Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
TITLE apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 6022 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 16 CTGGCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 1819
AX783398
LOCUS AX783398 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1729 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX783398
VERSION AX783398.1 GI:32951247
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Guo,J.
AUTHORS Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
TITLE Patent: WO 03050284-A 1729 19-JUN-2003;
JOURNAL Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 528 TATCGTCTTGGCCATC 543
Db 2 TATCGTGGTGGCCATC 17

RESULT 1820
AX783399
LOCUS AX783399 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1730 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX783399
VERSION AX783399.1 GI:32951248
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

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Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 1730 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 528 TATCGTCTTGCCATC 543
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b 1 TATCGTGTGGCCATC 16

RESULT 1821
X783523/c
LOCUS AX783523 17 bp DNA PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1854 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX783523
VERSION AX783523.1 GI:32951372
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 1854 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1462 GAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 1477
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b 17 GAGGAGAGCCGAGCAG 2

RESULT 1822
X783864/c
LOCUS AX783864 17 bp DNA PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2195 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX783864
VERSION AX783864.1 GI:32951713
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 2195 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 1730 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Y 1566 CCCCTCAGACTTTATA 1581
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RESULT 1823
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LOCUS AX783865 17 bp DNA PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2196 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX783865
VERSION AX783865.1 GI:32951714
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 2196 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1566 CCCCTCAGACTTTATA 1581
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b 17 CCCCTCAGACTTCATA 1

RESULT 1824
AX784013/c
LOCUS AX784013 17 bp DNA PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2344 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX784013
VERSION AX784013.1 GI:32951862
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 2344 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1566 CCCCTCAGACTTTATA 1581
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b 16 CCCCTCAGACTTCATA 1

RESULT 1825
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LOCUS AX784013 17 bp DNA PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2344 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX784013
VERSION AX784013.1 GI:32951862
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 2344 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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Y 1458 CAAGGAGGAGGAGCA 1473
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b 17 CAAGGAGGAGGAGCA 2

RESULT 1825
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Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 1730 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1566 CCCCTCAGACTTTATA 1581
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b 17 CCCCTCAGACTTCATA 2

RESULT 1823
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LOCUS AX783865 17 bp DNA PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2196 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX783865
VERSION AX783865.1 GI:32951714
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 2196 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1566 CCCCTCAGACTTTATA 1581
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b 16 CCCCTCAGACTTCATA 1

RESULT 1824
AX784013/c
LOCUS AX784013 17 bp DNA PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2344 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX784013
VERSION AX784013.1 GI:32951862
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 2344 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Y 1566 CCCCTCAGACTTTATA 1581
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b 16 CCCCTCAGACTTCATA 1

RESULT 1825
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LOCUS AX784013 17 bp DNA PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2344 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX784013
VERSION AX784013.1 GI:32951862
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Guo, J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 2344 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Y 1458 CAAGGAGGAGGAGCA 1473
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b 17 CAAGGAGGAGGAGCA 2

RESULT 1825
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BD067174
LOCUS          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
               to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION     BD067174
VERSION       JP 2001511003-A/14.
KEYWORDS      unclassified
SOURCE        unclassified
ORGANISM      unclassified.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE         Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
               to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL       Patent: JP 2001511003-A 14 07-AUG-2001;
               RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT       OS Unidentified
               FN JP 2001511003-A/14
               PD 07-AUG-2001
               PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
               PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
               SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
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               CC Topology: Linear;
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               AUTHORS
               TITLE
               Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
               to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
               Patent: JP 2001511003-A 15 07-AUG-2001;
               RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
               OS Unidentified
               FN JP 2001511003-A/15
               PD 07-AUG-2001
               PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
               PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
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               RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
               OS Unidentified
               FN JP 2001511003-A/15
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               /db_xref="taxon:32644"
               Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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QY 1680 GAGCTCTTCGAGGAGC 1695
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Db 1 GAGCTCTTCGAGGAGC 16

RESULT 1827
BD067202
LOCUS          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
               to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION     BD067202
VERSION       JP 2001511003-A/42.
KEYWORDS      unclassified
SOURCE        unclassified
ORGANISM      unclassified.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE         Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
               to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL       Patent: JP 2001511003-A 42 07-AUG-2001;
               RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT       OS Unidentified
               FN JP 2001511003-A/42
               PD 07-AUG-2001
               PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
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QY 113 GGGATGTTGGAATTA 128
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Db 2 GGGATGTTGGAATTA 17

RESULT 1828
BD087509
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION    Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
               designating self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and
               operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis.

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1331 CTGAAGAGGAGGAGA 1346
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 Db 17 CTGAGAGGAGGAGA 2

RESULT 1831
 BD197714/c
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
 Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response.

ACCESSION BD197714
 VERSION BD197714.1 GI:33007484
 KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/740.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
 AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
 TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 740 02-APR-2002;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
 OS Homo sapiens (human)
 PN JP 2002509721-A/740
 PD 02-APR-2002
 PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
 PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
 PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
 PJ JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
 PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
 A61P29/00,
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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QY 1471 CCAGAAGCCAAAGGG 1486
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 Db 17 CCAGAAGGGAAGGG 2

RESULT 1833
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 LOCUS
 DEFINITION 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
 Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response.

ACCESSION BD197755
 VERSION BD197755.1 GI:33007525
 KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/781.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
 TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 781 02-APR-2002;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
 OS Homo sapiens (human)
 PN JP 2002509721-A/781
 PD 02-APR-2002
 PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
 PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
 PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
 PJ JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
 PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
 A61P29/00,
 PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
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 concerning molecule
 CC participating in vasculogenic response
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 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1328 ATTCTGAAGAGGAGG 1343
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 Db 16 ATTCTGAAGAGGAGG 1

RESULT 1832
 BD197747/c
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
 Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response.

ACCESSION BD197747
 VERSION BD197747.1 GI:33007517
 KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/773.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
 AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
 TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response

molecule participating in vasculogenic response
 Patent: JP 2002509721-A 773 02-APR-2002;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
 OS Homo sapiens (human)
 PN JP 2002509721-A/773
 PD 02-APR-2002
 PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
 PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
 PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
 PJ JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
 PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
 A61P29/00,
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1471 CCAGAAGCCAAAGGG 1486
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 17 CCAGAAGGGAAGGG 2

RESULT 1833
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 LOCUS
 DEFINITION 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
 Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response.

ACCESSION BD197755
 VERSION BD197755.1 GI:33007525
 KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/781.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
 TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
 molecule participating in vasculogenic response

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 781 02-APR-2002;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
 OS Homo sapiens (human)
 PN JP 2002509721-A/781
 PD 02-APR-2002
 PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
 PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
 PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
 PJ JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
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 concerning molecule
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1892 GGCTCTCTAAAGTAACA 1907
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b 2 GCCTCTCTAAAGTAACA 17

RESULT 1834
LOCUS      BD201409          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION  BD201409.1 GI:33011179
KEYWORDS   JP 2002509721-A/4435.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
            1 (bases 1 to 17)
            Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
            Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response
            Patent: JP 2002509721-A 4435 02-APR-2002;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
            OS Homo sapiens (human)
            PN JP 2002509721-A/4435
            PD 02-APR-2002
            PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
            PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
            PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
            FI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
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            PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
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            Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1621 ATATAAATATCCCCAG 1636
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DB 16 ATACAAATATCCACAG 1

RESULT 1836
LOCUS      BD202933          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION  BD202933
VERSION    BD202933.1 GI:33012703
KEYWORDS   JP 2002509721-A/5959.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
            1 (bases 1 to 17)
            Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
            Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response
            Patent: JP 2002509721-A 5959 02-APR-2002;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
            OS Homo sapiens (human)
            PN JP 2002509721-A/5959
            PD 02-APR-2002
            PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
            PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
            PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
            FI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
            PC
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            A61P29/00,
            PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1892 GGCTCTCTAAAGTAACA 1907
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DB 17 GCCTCTCTAAAGTAACA 2

RESULT 1835
LOCUS      BD201662/c          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION  BD201662
VERSION    BD201662.1 GI:33011432
KEYWORDS   JP 2002509721-A/4688.

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CC      Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions  CC
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CC      participating in vasculogenic response
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      844 TGTGGCTCAGACTCC 859
1b      2 TCTGGCTCAGCTCC 17

RESULT 1837
LOCUS      BD202990
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION  BD202990
VERSION     1
KEYWORDS   JP 2002509721-A/6016.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE     Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2002509721-A 6016 02-APR-2002;
COMMENT   RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS        Homo sapiens (human)
PN        JP 2002509721-A/6016
PD        02-APR-2002
PF        24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR        27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI        PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI        JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC        C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K48/7125,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
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CC      concerning molecule
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1593 TCTGTGTATTATATA 1608
1b      2 TCTGTGTATGTATAGA 17

RESULT 1838
LOCUS      BD202990
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION  BD202990
VERSION     1
KEYWORDS   JP 2002509721-A/6016.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE     Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2002509721-A 6016 02-APR-2002;
COMMENT   RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS        Homo sapiens (human)
PN        JP 2002509721-A/6016
PD        02-APR-2002
PF        24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR        27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI        PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI        JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC        C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K48/7125,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
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CC      concerning molecule
CC      participating in vasculogenic response
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1593 TCTGTGTATTATATA 1608
1b      2 TCTGTGTATGTATAGA 17

RESULT 1838

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BD203460/c
LOCUS      BD203460
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION  BD203460
VERSION     1
KEYWORDS   JP 2002509721-A/6486.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE     Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2002509721-A 6486 02-APR-2002;
COMMENT   RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS        Homo sapiens (human)
PN        JP 2002509721-A/6486
PD        02-APR-2002
PF        24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR        27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI        PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI        JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC        C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K48/7125,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
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CC      Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions  CC
CC      concerning molecule
CC      participating in vasculogenic response
FH      Key
FT      Location/Qualifiers
FT      source
FEATURES
    source
    1..17
    /organism="Homo sapiens"
    /mol_type="genomic RNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1930 TGTTCGTACCTTCC 1945
1b      17 TGTTCATACCTCC 2

RESULT 1839
LOCUS      A08128
DEFINITION Synthetic DNA fragment of ADX.
ACCESSION  A08128
VERSION     A08128.1
KEYWORDS   GI:413375
SOURCE     synthetic construct
SOURCE     synthetic construct
SOURCE     artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Patent: WO 8910963-A 50 16-NOV-1989;
JOURNAL   Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
    source
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    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Y 1655 CGAGCTCAGGCAGCT 1670
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b 1 CGAGCGCAGAGCAGCT 16

RESULT 1840
LOCUS A13219 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-DEC-1993
DEFINITION oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION A13219
VERSION A13219.1 GI:491547
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Slijkhuis, H., Seltan, G.C.M., and Smaal, E.B.
TITLE Process for the biochemical oxidation of steroids and genetically
engineered cells to be used therefor
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0340878-A 40 08-NOV-1989;
GIST-BROCADES N.V.; ROUSSEL-UCLAF
FEATURES
source
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1655 CGAGCTCAGGCAGCT 1670
||||| ||| |||||
b 1 CGAGCGCAGAGCAGCT 16

RESULT 1841
LOCUS A64829 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAR-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO9730178.
ACCESSION A64829
VERSION A64829.1 GI:4530820
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Neri, C., Cann, H.M. and Cohen, D.
TITLE DIAGNOSING TRINUCLEOTIDE REPEAT DISEASES AND GENES INVOLVED THEREIN
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9730178-A 5 21-AUG-1997;
FONDATION JEAN DAUSSET CRPH (FR)
COMMENT Other publication FR 2745007 19970822.
FEATURES
source
1..18
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
/clone="ICRPP507K24212"
/clone_lib="EQUER: MAX PLANK INSTITUTE FOR MOLECULAR
GENETICS"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 350 TTGGTGAGGAGCTGCC 365
||||| ||| |||||
b 16 TTAGTGAGGAGCTGTC 1

RESULT 1842
LOCUS A87588 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
FEATURES

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DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO9836091.
ACCESSION A87588
VERSION A87588.1 GI:6736228
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Morris, C.M.
TITLE METHOD OF DETERMINING SUSCEPTIBILITY TO LATE-ONSET ALZHEIMER'S
DISEASE AND DEMENTIA WITH LEWY BODIES
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9836091-A 3 20-AUG-1998;
MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (GB); MORRIS CHRISTOPHER MILES (GB)
FEATURES
source
1..18
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1492 GAGGAGCTCAAGTTGG 1507
||||| ||| |||||
Db 1 GAGGAGCTTAAGTTTG 16

RESULT 1843
LOCUS AR009062 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 53 from patent US 5756102.
ACCESSION AR009062
VERSION AR009062.1 GI:3967867
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti, E., Tartaglia, J. and Taylor, J.
TITLE Poxvirus-canine distemper virus (CDV) recombinants and compositions
and methods employing the recombinants
JOURNAL Patent: US 5756102-A 53 26-MAY-1998;
FEATURES
source
1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 200 GTCTCTACCGAAAAAT 215
||||| ||| |||||
Db 18 GTCTCTACCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1844
LOCUS AR011327 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 196 from patent US 5762938.
ACCESSION AR011327
VERSION AR011327.1 GI:3969317
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti, E., Perkus, M.E., Taylor, J., Tartaglia, J., Norton, E.K.,
Riviere, M., de Taisne, C., Limbach, K.J., Johnson, G.P., Pincus, S.E.,
Cox, W.I., Audonnet, J.-C., Francis, and Gettig, R. Robert.
TITLE Modified recombinant vaccinia virus and expression vectors thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 5762938-A 196 09-JUN-1998;

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FEATURES
source
  Location/Qualifiers
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  /organism="unknown"
  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 200 GTCTTACCGAAAAAT 215
Db 18 GTGTCTACTTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1845
LOCUS AR011414/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 287 from patent US 5762938.
ACCESSION AR011414
VERSION AR011414.1 GI:3969404
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Perkus,M.E., Taylor,J., Tartaglia,J., Norton,E.K.,
Riviere,M., de Taisne,C., Limbach,K.J., Johnson,G.P., Pincus,S.E.,
Cox,W.I., Audonnet,J.-C.Francis, and Gettig,R.Robert.
TITLE Modified recombinant vaccinia virus and expression vectors thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 5762938-A 287 09-JUN-1998;
FEATURES
source
  Location/Qualifiers
  1..18
  /organism="unknown"
  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 509 GCTTCTGTTCAGTCAA 524
Db 16 GCATCTGTTAAGTCAA 1

RESULT 1846
LOCUS AR021163 18 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 5789389.
ACCESSION AR021163
VERSION AR021163.1 GI:3975778
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Tarasewicz,D.G., Schott,B., Holzmayer,T.A. and Robinson,I.B.
TITLE BCL2 derived genetic elements associated with sensitivity to
chemotherapeutic drugs
JOURNAL Patent: US 5789389-A 15 04-AUG-1998;
FEATURES
source
  Location/Qualifiers
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  /organism="unknown"
  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1216 CCTGAGGAGCCCATCC 1231
Db 1 CCTGAGAGCCCATCC 16

FEATURES
source
  Location/Qualifiers
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  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1655 CGAGCTCAGGCGCAGCT 1670
Db 1 CGAGCGCAGCAGCAGCT 16

RESULT 1847
LOCUS AR034026 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 45 from patent US 5869283.
ACCESSION AR034026
VERSION AR034026.1 GI:5949631
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Slijkhuis,H., Smaal,E.Bastiaan, and Seltan,G.Cornelis.Maria.
TITLE Expression cassette operable in a recombinant host
JOURNAL Patent: US 5869283-A 45 09-FEB-1999;
FEATURES
source
  Location/Qualifiers
  1..18
  /organism="unknown"
  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1403 ATGAAAAGAGAGAGA 1418
Db 18 AGGAAAAGAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1849
LOCUS AR052715 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from patent US 5833975.
ACCESSION AR052715
VERSION AR052715.1 GI:5977577
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J. and Cox,W.I.
TITLE Canarypox virus expressing cytokine and/or tumor-associated antigen
DNA sequence
JOURNAL Patent: US 5833975-A 51 10-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source
  Location/Qualifiers
  1..18
  /organism="unknown"
  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1403 ATGAAAAGAGAGAGA 1418
Db 18 AGGAAAAGAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1849
LOCUS AR052715 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from patent US 5833975.
ACCESSION AR052715
VERSION AR052715.1 GI:5977577
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J. and Cox,W.I.
TITLE Canarypox virus expressing cytokine and/or tumor-associated antigen
DNA sequence
JOURNAL Patent: US 5833975-A 51 10-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
source
  Location/Qualifiers
  1..18
  /organism="unknown"
  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1403 ATGAAAAGAGAGAGA 1418
Db 18 AGGAAAAGAGAGAGA 3
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source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 200 GTCTCTACCGAAAAAT 215
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b 18 GTGCTACCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1850
LOCUS AR067027 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 375 from patent US 5851760.
ACCESSION AR067027
VERSION AR067027.1 GI:5998249
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Evans,G.A. and Smith,M.W.
TITLE Method for generation of sequence sampled maps of complex genomes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5851760-A 375 22-DEC-1998,
FEATURES
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1689 CAGGAGCCACCTGCC 1704
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
b 2 CATGAGCCACCATGCC 17

RESULT 1851
LOCUS AR072264 18 bp DNA linear PAT 28-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 5948611.
ACCESSION AR072264
VERSION AR072264.1 GI:9999028
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Prockop,D.J., Ala-Kokko,L., Williams,C.J., Ritvaniemi,P.,
Baldwin,C., Hopkinson,I. and Ahmad,N.Nina.
TITLE Primers and methods for detecting mutations in the procollagen II
gene (COL2A1) that indicate a genetic predisposition for a
COL2A1-associated disease
JOURNAL Patent: US 5948611-A 67 07-SEP-1999;
FEATURES
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1496 AGGTCAAGTTGGCCTG 1511
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b 2 AGGTCAAGTGTCTG 17

RESULT 1852
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AR104833
LOCUS AR104833 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6093874.
ACCESSION AR104833
VERSION AR104833.1 GI:12817541
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Jofuku,K.Diane. and Okamuro,J.K.
TITLE Methods for improving seeds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6093874-A 83 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1245 CGATGAGCAGAGAC 1260
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Db 1 CGATGAGCAGAGAC 16

RESULT 1853
LOCUS AR106773 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6107091.
ACCESSION AR106773
VERSION AR106773.1 GI:12821303
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser,L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of G-alpha-16 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6107091-A 21 22-AUG-2000;
FEATURES
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 322 TACAGCAAGCAGATGC 337
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 16 TTATCAAGCAGATGC 1

RESULT 1854
LOCUS AR124035 18 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 45 from patent US 6171836.
ACCESSION AR124035
VERSION AR124035.1 GI:14109396
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Slijkhuis,H., Smaal,E.Bastiaan. and Selten,G.Cornelis.Maria.
TITLE Process for oxidation of steroids and genetically engineered cells
used therein
JOURNAL Patent: US 6171836-A 45 09-JAN-2001;
FEATURES
source 1. .18
/organism="unknown"
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Y 2004 CTCGAGGTGGAGTTG 2019
b 18 CTCGAGGTGGAGGTG 3

RESULT 1860
R153751/c
OCUS AR153751 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6235887.
ACCESSION AR153751
VERSION AR153751.1 GI:15121283
KEYWORDS
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Froehner,B. and Jones,R.J.
TITLE Enhanced triple-helix and double-helix formation directed by
oligonucleotides containing modified pyrimidines
JOURNAL Patent: US 6235887-A 12 22-MAY-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1403 ATGAAAAGAGAGA 1418
b 18 AGGAAAAGAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1861
R153853/c
OCUS AR153853 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6238624.
ACCESSION AR153853
VERSION AR153853.1 GI:15121906
KEYWORDS
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Heller,M.J., Tu,B., Evans,G.A. and Sosnowski,R.G.
TITLE Methods for transport in molecular biological analysis and
diagnostics
JOURNAL Patent: US 6238624-A 6 29-MAY-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1331 CTGAAGAGGAGGAGA 1346
b 17 CTGGAGAGGAGGAGA 2

RESULT 1862
R154228/c
OCUS AR154228 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6238871.
ACCESSION AR154228
VERSION AR154228.1 GI:15122281
KEYWORDS
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J., Taylor,J. and Gettig,R.
TITLE Poxvirus-canine distemper virus (CDV) or measles virus
recombinants and compositions and methods employing the
JOURNAL Patent: US 6309647-A 53 30-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Koster,H.
TITLE DNA sequences by mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6238871-A 6 29-MAY-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2004 CTCGAGGTGGAGTTG 2019
Db 18 CTCGAGGTGGAGGTG 3

RESULT 1863
AR161976/c
LOCUS AR161976 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6258538.
ACCESSION AR161976
VERSION AR161976.1 GI:162229014
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Koster,H., Little,D.P. and Braun,A.
TITLE DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6258538-A 33 10-JUL-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2004 CTCGAGGTGGAGTTG 2019
Db 18 CTCGAGGTGGAGGTG 3

RESULT 1864
AR175150/c
LOCUS AR175150 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 53 from patent US 6309647.
ACCESSION AR175150
VERSION AR175150.1 GI:17916449
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J., Taylor,J. and Gettig,R.
TITLE Poxvirus-canine distemper virus (CDV) or measles virus
recombinants and compositions and methods employing the
JOURNAL Patent: US 6309647-A 53 30-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 200 GTCTCTACGAAAAAT 215
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Db      18 GTGCTACCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1865
BD241068/c
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.
ACCESSION  BD241068
VERSION     BD241068.1 GI:33050838
KEYWORDS   JP 2002525127-A/15.
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE       Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 2002525127-A 15 13-AUG-2002;
            MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
COMMENT     OS Homo sapiens (human)
            PN JP 2002525127-A/15
            PD 13-AUG-2002
            PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
            PR 25-SEP-1998 US 60/101757
            PI JOHN E LANDERS,BARBARA JORDAN,DAVID E HOUSMAN,ALAIN CHAREST PC
            C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566,G01N33/58,G01N37/00,PC
            G01N37/00.
            PC C12N15/00
            CC Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis FH
            Key
            FT source 1. .18
            Location/Qualifiers
            /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.

FEATURES             source
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            /organism='Homo sapiens'
            /mol_type='genomic DNA'
            /db_xref='taxon:9606'

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1768 TTTTATGCAACCAATAA 1783
|||||
Db 17 TTTTATGCTCCATAA 2

RESULT 1866
E08475/c
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Primer.
ACCESSION  E08475
VERSION     E08475.1 GI:2176591
KEYWORDS   JP 1994321991-A/11.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Uchida,T. and Shikata,T.
TITLE       POLYPEPTIDE DERIVED FROM HEPATITIS B VIRUS AND GENE CODING THE SAME
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 1994321991-A 11 22-NOV-1994;
            MITSUBISHI KASEI CORP
COMMENT     OS None
            OC Artificial sequences.
            PN JP 1994321991-A/11
            PD 22-NOV-1994
            PF 14-MAY-1993 JP 1993113136
            PI UCHIDA TOSHIKAZU, SHIKATA TOSHIO
            PC C07K13/00,C12N15/53,C12P21/02,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,PC
            G01N33/576//A61K37/02,
            PC A61K39/29;
            CC strandedness: Single;
            CC topology: Linear;

Db      18 GTGCTACCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1865
BD241068/c
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.
ACCESSION  BD241068
VERSION     BD241068.1 GI:33050838
KEYWORDS   JP 2002525127-A/15.
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE       Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 2002525127-A 15 13-AUG-2002;
            MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
COMMENT     OS Homo sapiens (human)
            PN JP 2002525127-A/15
            PD 13-AUG-2002
            PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
            PR 25-SEP-1998 US 60/101757
            PI JOHN E LANDERS,BARBARA JORDAN,DAVID E HOUSMAN,ALAIN CHAREST PC
            C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566,G01N33/58,G01N37/00,PC
            G01N37/00.
            PC C12N15/00
            CC Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis FH
            Key
            FT source 1. .18
            Location/Qualifiers
            /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.

FEATURES             source
            source      1. .18
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            /mol_type='genomic DNA'
            /db_xref='taxon:9606'

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1768 TTTTATGCAACCAATAA 1783
|||||
Db 17 TTTTATGCTCCATAA 2

RESULT 1866
E08475/c
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Primer.
ACCESSION  E08475
VERSION     E08475.1 GI:2176591
KEYWORDS   JP 1994321991-A/11.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Uchida,T. and Shikata,T.
TITLE       POLYPEPTIDE DERIVED FROM HEPATITIS B VIRUS AND GENE CODING THE SAME
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 1994321991-A 11 22-NOV-1994;
            MITSUBISHI KASEI CORP
COMMENT     OS None
            OC Artificial sequences.
            PN JP 1994321991-A/11
            PD 22-NOV-1994
            PF 14-MAY-1993 JP 1993113136
            PI UCHIDA TOSHIKAZU, SHIKATA TOSHIO
            PC C07K13/00,C12N15/53,C12P21/02,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,PC
            G01N33/576//A61K37/02,
            PC A61K39/29;
            CC strandedness: Single;
            CC topology: Linear;

CC      hypothetical: No;
FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FT      source 1. .18
            Location/Qualifiers
            /organism='Artificial sequences'.

FEATURES             source
            source      1. .18
            /organism='unidentified'
            /mol_type='genomic DNA'
            /db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1466 AGAAGCCAGAGCCAA 1481
|||||
Db 16 AGAAGTCAGAGGCCAA 1

RESULT 1867
E36601
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Plasmid.
ACCESSION  E36601
VERSION     E36601.1 GI:18626500
KEYWORDS   JP 2000166558-A/3.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS     Nakamura,M. and Hino,T.
TITLE       Plasmid
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 2000166558-A 3 20-JUN-2000;
            LINESOCK EXPERIMENT STATION MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FORESTRY AND
            FISHERIES GENCY OF IND SCIENCE & TECHNOL
            OS Artificial Sequence
            PN JP 2000166558-A/3
            PD 20-JUN-2000
            PF 07-DEC-1998 JP 1998347017
            PR MUTSUMI NAKAMURA,TSUNEO HINO
            PC C12N15/09//(C12N15/09,C12R1:46),C12N15/00,(C12N15/00,C12R1:46)
            CC
            FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
            FT      source 1. .18
            Location/Qualifiers
            /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES             source
            source      1. .18
            /organism='synthetic construct'
            /mol_type='genomic DNA'
            /db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 241 AATGCTGAGAGATGA 256
|||||
Db 1 ACTGCTGAAGAGATGA 16

RESULT 1868
I17965/c
LOCUS      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1996
DEFINITION Sequence 196 from patent US 5494807.
ACCESSION  I17965
VERSION     I17965.1 GI:1598320
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 18)

```

AUTHORS Paoletti, E., Perkus, M.E., Taylor, J., Tartaglia, J., Norton, E.K., Riviere, M., de Taisne, C., Limbach, K.J., Johnson, G.P., Pincus, S.E., Cox, W.I., Audonnet, J.-C.F. and Gettig, R.R.
 TITLE NYVAC vaccinia virus recombinants comprising heterologous inserts
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5494807-A 196 27-FEB-1996;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 200 GTCTCTACCGAAATAAT 215
 |||||||
 b 18 GTGTCTACTTAATAAT 3

RESULT 1869
 LOCUS I18052 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1996
 DEFINITION Sequence 287 from patent US 5494807.
 ACCESSION I18052
 ERSION I18052.1 GI:1598407
 EYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Paoletti, E., Perkus, M.E., Taylor, J., Tartaglia, J., Norton, E.K., Riviere, M., de Taisne, C., Limbach, K.J., Johnson, G.P., Pincus, S.E., Cox, W.I., Audonnet, J.-C.F. and Gettig, R.R.
 TITLE NYVAC vaccinia virus recombinants comprising heterologous inserts
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5494807-A 287 27-FEB-1996;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 509 GCCTCTGTAGTCAA 524
 |||||||
 b 16 GCATCTGTAGTCAA 1

RESULT 1870
 LOCUS I26375 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1996
 DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 5558988.
 ACCESSION I26375
 VERSION I26375.1 GI:1606245
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Prockop, D.J., Ala-Kokko, L. and Ritvaniemi, P.
 TITLE Primers and methods for detecting mutations in the procollagen II gene that indicate a genetic predisposition for osteoarthritis
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5558988-A 67 24-SEP-1996;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

AUTHORS Paoletti, E., Perkus, M.E., Taylor, J., Tartaglia, J., Norton, E.K., Riviere, M., de Taisne, C., Limbach, K.J., Johnson, G.P., Pincus, S.E., Cox, W.I., Audonnet, J.-C.F. and Gettig, R.R.
 TITLE NYVAC vaccinia virus recombinants comprising heterologous inserts
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5494807-A 196 27-FEB-1996;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
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 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1496 AGTCAAGTTGGCTG 1511
 |||||||
 Db 2 AGTCAAGATGGTCTG 17

RESULT 1871
 LOCUS I27898/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
 DEFINITION Sequence 70 from patent US 5567809.
 ACCESSION I27898
 VERSION I27898.1 GI:1818674
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Apple, R.J., Erlich, H.A., Griffith, R.L. and Scharf, S.J.
 TITLE Methods and reagents for HLA DRbeta DNA typing
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5567809-A 70 22-OCT-1996;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1492 GAGGAGTCAAGTTGG 1507
 |||||||
 Db 18 GAGGAGGTTAAGTTG 3

RESULT 1872
 LOCUS I30792 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
 DEFINITION Sequence 230 from patent US 5580971.
 ACCESSION I30792
 VERSION I30792.1 GI:1821583
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Mitsuhashi, M.
 TITLE Fungal detection system based on rRNA probes
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5580971-A 230 03-DEC-1996;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 TGTCGAGTACAGCAAG 330
 |||||||
 Db 1 TGTCGAGNCCAGCGAG 17

RESULT 1873
 LOCUS I36170/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 13-MAY-1997
 DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 5605662.
 ACCESSION I36170
 VERSION I36170.1 GI:2086683
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Heller, M.J. and Tu, B.

TITLE Active programmable electronic devices for molecular biological analysis and diagnostics
JOURNAL Patent: US 5605662-A 6 25-FEB-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1331 CTGAGAGAGAGGAGGA 1346
Db 17 CTGGAGAGGAGGAGGA 2

RESULT 1874
LOCUS I40116 18 bp DNA linear PAT 13-MAY-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 5618709.
ACCESSION I40116
VERSION I40116.1 GI:2083121
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Gewirtz,A.M., Small,D. and Civin,C.I.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides specific for STK-1 and method for inhibiting expression of the STK-1 protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 5618709-A 9 08-APR-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1535 TCCTGCTGAGTCCTC 1550
Db 2 TCGGCTGAGGCCCTC 17

RESULT 1875
LOCUS I46251 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 230 from patent US 5639612.
ACCESSION I46251
VERSION I46251.1 GI:2470216
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Mitsuhashi,M. and Cooper,A.
TITLE Method for detecting polynucleotides with immobilized polynucleotide probes identified based on T.sub.m
JOURNAL Patent: US 5639612-A 230 17-JUN-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 TGTCGGAGTACAGCAAG 330
Db 1 TGTCGGAGNCCAGCGAG 17

RESULT 1876
LOCUS I51690 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 5645985.
ACCESSION I51690
VERSION I51690.1 GI:2472891
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Froehler,B., Wagner,R., Matteucci,M., Jones,R.J., Gutierrez,A.J. and Pudlo,J.
TITLE Enhanced triple-helix and double-helix formation with oligomers containing modified pyrimidines
JOURNAL Patent: US 5645985-A 11 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1403 ATGAAAGAGAGAAAGA 1418
Db 18 AGGAAAGAGAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1877
LOCUS I72018 18 bp DNA linear PAT 03-APR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 54 from patent US 5683872.
ACCESSION I72018
VERSION I72018.1 GI:3008157
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Rudert,W.A. and Trucco,M.
TITLE Polymers of oligonucleotide probes as the bound ligands for use in reverse dot blots
JOURNAL Patent: US 5683872-A 54 04-NOV-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1492 GAGGAGGTCAAGTTGG 1507
Db 1 GAGGAGGTTAAGTTTG 16

RESULT 1878
LOCUS I72058 18 bp DNA linear PAT 03-APR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 94 from patent US 5683872.
ACCESSION I72058
VERSION I72058.1 GI:3008197
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Rudert,W.A. and Trucco,M.

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TITLE      Polymers of oligonucleotide probes as the bound ligands for use in
reverse dot blots
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5683872-A 94 04-NOV-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
           /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1865 GTCTTCAGGATCTCC 1880
      ||||| ||||| |||||
b 16 GTCTTCAGGATGTC 1

RESULT 1879
LOCUS     174737
DEFINITION Sequence 77 from patent US 5688920.
ACCESSION 174737
VERSION   174737.1 GI:3010878
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Paoletti,E. and Limbach,K.J.
TITLE     Nucleotide and amino acid sequences for canine herpesvirus GB, GC
          and GD and uses therefor
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5688920-A 77 18-NOV-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
           /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 200 GTCTTACCGAAAAT 215
      || ||||| ||||| |||||
b 18 GTCTTACCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1880
LOCUS     AR187572
DEFINITION Sequence 3060 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR187572
VERSION   AR187572.1 GI:20233537
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE     Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
          related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6346398-A 3060 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
           /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 419 CAAGTGCTGTGAACT 434
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
b 3 CAACTGCTTTGAACT 18

TITLE      Polymers of oligonucleotide probes as the bound ligands for use in
reverse dot blots
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5683872-A 94 04-NOV-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
           /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1557 CTTCCCAACCCCTCA 1572
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
b 2 CTTCCCAACCCCTTA 17

RESULT 1881
LOCUS     AR200096
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6355777.
ACCESSION AR200096
VERSION   AR200096.1 GI:20250170
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Walker,D.H. and McBride,J.W.
TITLE     P43 antigen for the immunodiagnosis of canine ehrlichiosis and uses
          thereof
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6355777-A 7 12-MAR-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
           /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1557 CTTCCCAACCCCTCA 1572
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
b 2 CTTCCCAACCCCTTA 17

RESULT 1882
LOCUS     AR221835/c
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6428955.
ACCESSION AR221835
VERSION   AR221835.1 GI:23328950
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Koster,H., Tang,K., Fu,D.-J., Siegart,C.W., Little,D.P., Braun,A.,
          Darnhofer-Demar,B., Jurinke,C. and Van den Boom,D.
TITLE     DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6428955-A 16 06-AUG-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..18
           /organism="unknown"
           /mol_type="mRNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 2019
      ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
b 18 CTGCAGGTGCGAGGTG 3

RESULT 1883
LOCUS     AR229576
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6449562.
ACCESSION AR229576
VERSION   AR229576.1 GI:27269203
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Chandler,V.S., Fulton,J.R. and Chandler,M.B.
TITLE     Multiplexed analysis of clinical specimens apparatus and method
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JOURNAL Patent: US 6449562-A 21 10-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
      source 1..18
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1331 CTGAAGAGGAGGAGGAGA 1346
Db 3 CTGGAGAGGAGGAGGAGA 18

RESULT 1884
LOCUS AR229577/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6449562.
ACCESSION AR229577
VERSION AR229577.1 GI:27269204
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Chandler,V.S., Fulton,J.R. and Chandler,M.B.
TITLE Multiplexed analysis of clinical specimens apparatus and method
JOURNAL Patent: US 6449562-A 22 10-SEP-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
      source 1..18
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1331 CTGAAGAGGAGGAGGAGA 1346
Db 16 CTGGAGAGGAGGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 1885
LOCUS AR266204/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6492173.
ACCESSION AR266204
VERSION AR266204.1 GI:29695050
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser,T.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of cyclin D2 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6492173-A 16 10-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
      source 1..18
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1406 AAAAAGAGAAAGACCC 1421
Db 18 AAAAAGAGAAAGACCC 3

RESULT 1886
LOCUS AR266272/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 84 from patent US 6492173.
ACCESSION AR266272
VERSION AR266272.1 GI:29695118
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser,T.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of cyclin D2 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6492173-A 84 10-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
      source 1..18
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 691 GACCTACGGGATATCG 706
Db 16 GACGTGCGGGATATCG 1

RESULT 1887
LOCUS AR268743/c 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6500621.
ACCESSION AR268743
VERSION AR268743.1 GI:29699359
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Koster,H.
TITLE DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6500621-A 33 31-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
      source 1..18
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="mRNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTTG 2019
Db 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTTG 3

RESULT 1888
LOCUS AR288028/c 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from patent US 6537594.
ACCESSION AR288028
VERSION AR288028.1 GI:31675307
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paolletti,E., Tartaglia,J. and Cox,W.I.
TITLE Vaccina virus comprising cytokine and/or tumor associated antigen
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537594-A 51 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
      source 1..18
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="mRNA"
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 200 GTCTCTACGAAAT 215
   |||||
Db 18 GTGCTACCTAAAT 3

RESULT 1889
LOCUS AR292455 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4190 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR292455
VERSION AR292455.1 GI:31679739
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 4190 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1334 AAGAGGAGGAGGG 1349
   |||||
Db 3 AAGAGGATGAGAGGG 18

RESULT 1890
LOCUS AR293175 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4910 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR293175
VERSION AR293175.1 GI:31680459
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 4910 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1398 AGAGGATGAAAGAG 1413
   |||||
Db 16 AGAGGAAGACAGAG 1

RESULT 1891
LOCUS AR293317 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5052 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR293317
VERSION AR293317.1 GI:31684213
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 8664 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1279 TCGATCTGCTCTCTG 1294
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Db 3 TCGATCTCTCTCTG 18

RESULT 1893
LOCUS AR296929 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8664 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR296929
VERSION AR296929.1 GI:31684213
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 8664 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1422 AGAGGAGAGAGAA 1437
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Db 17 AGAGGAGAGAGAA 2

RESULT 1892
LOCUS AR295450 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 7185 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR295450
VERSION AR295450.1 GI:31682734
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 7185 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
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QY 1279 TCGATCTGCTCTCTG 1294
   |||||
Db 3 TCGATCTCTCTCTG 18

RESULT 1893
LOCUS AR296929 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8664 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR296929
VERSION AR296929.1 GI:31684213
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 8664 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1327 GATTCTGAAGAGGAGG 1342
Db 16 GAATGTGAAGAGGAGG 1

RESULT 1894
LOCUS AR306110 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from patent US 6548251.
ACCESSION AR306110
VERSION AR306110.1 GI:31695797
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Kozvaykin,S.A., Malykh,A.G., Polouchine,N.N. and Slesarev,A.I.
TITLE Inhibition of molecular and biological processes using modified
JOURNAL oligonucleotides
PATENT Patent: US 6548251-A 51 15-APR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 639 GGTCATGACGTGTCTCT 655
Db 18 GGTCATGACGTGTCTCT 2

RESULT 1895
LOCUS AR324086 18 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1488 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR324086
VERSION AR324086.1 GI:33709894
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
JOURNAL related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
PATENT Patent: US 6566127-A 1488 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 419 CAAAGTGTGTGAAACT 434
Db 3 CAAAGTGTGTGAAACT 18

RESULT 1896
LOCUS AR338246 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6569618.
ACCESSION AR338246
VERSION AR338246.1 GI:33724997

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J., Cox,W.I., Gallo,R. and Franchini,G.
TITLE Immunodeficiency recombinant poxvirus
JOURNAL Patent: US 6596279-A 51 22-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1560 CCCCAACCCCTCAGAT 1575
Db 1 CTCACGCCCTCAGAT 16

RESULT 1897
LOCUS AR351930 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6589485.
ACCESSION AR351930
VERSION AR351930.1 GI:33756809
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Koster,H.
TITLE Solid support for mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6589485-A 33 08-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="mrna"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2004 CTCGAGGTGAGGTTC 2019
Db 18 CTCGAGGTGAGGGTG 3

RESULT 1898
LOCUS AR360162 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 51 from patent US 6596279.
ACCESSION AR360162
VERSION AR360162.1 GI:33767043
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Paoletti,E., Tartaglia,J., Cox,W.I., Gallo,R. and Franchini,G.
TITLE Immunodeficiency recombinant poxvirus
JOURNAL Patent: US 6596279-A 51 22-JUL-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Y 200 GTCTCTACCGAAAAAT 215
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b 18 GTGCTACCTAAAAAT 3

RESULT 1899
R367489
LOCUS AR367489 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6329567.
ACCESSION AR367489
VERSION AR367489.1 GI:34600704
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Jofuku,K.D. and Okamuro,J.K.
TITLE Methods for improving seeds
JOURNAL Patent: US 6329567-A 83 11-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1245 CGATGAGGACGAAGAC 1260
  |||||||
b 1 CGATGAGGACGAAGAC 16

RESULT 1900
R369493/c
LOCUS AR369493 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6300076.
ACCESSION AR369493
VERSION AR369493.1 GI:34605610
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Koster,H.
TITLE DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6300076-A 33 09-OCT-2001;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="mRNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 2019
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b 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 3

RESULT 1901
R373010/c
LOCUS AR373010 18 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6602662.
ACCESSION AR373010
VERSION AR373010.1 GI:40074933
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Koster,H., Little,D.P. and Braun,A.

TITLE DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6602662-A 33 05-AUG-2003;
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="mRNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 2019
  |||||||
b 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 3

RESULT 1902
R408685
LOCUS AR408685 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 45 from patent US 6632633.
ACCESSION AR408685
VERSION AR408685.1 GI:40159078
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Slijkhuis,H., Smaal,E.B. and Selten,G.C.M.
TITLE Process for oxidation of steroids and genetically engineered cells
JOURNAL Patent: US 6632633-A 45 14-OCT-2003;
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1655 CGAGCTCAGGCGAGCT 1670
  |||||||
b 1 CGAGCGCAGAGCAGCT 16

RESULT 1903
AX108763
LOCUS AX108763 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO0123867.
ACCESSION AX108763
VERSION AX108763.1 GI:13923955
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Chaton,P., Poupinet,L., Ginot,F. and novelli Rousseau,A.
TITLE Method and device for detecting a molecular recognition reaction
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0123867-A 7 05-APR-2001;
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

modified_base 9
modified_base 11..13
modified_base 15
/note="Origine de la sequence :sequence issue du HLA DR"
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ERSION
 EYWORDS
 :OURCE
 ORGANISM
 AX352823.1 GI:18617905
 .
 synthetic construct
 synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.

| REFERENCE | AUTHORS | TITLE | JOURNAL |
|-----------|--|---|---------|
| 1 | Loukachov, V. V., van Gemen, B. and Goudsmit, J. | Collection of binding molecules | |
| | | Patent: EP 1174518-A 29 23-JAN-2002; | |
| | | Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL) | |
| | | Location/Qualifiers | |
| | | 1. | 18 |

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'FEATURES
source
1. 18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14: Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels

y 378 CCTGTTTGAGTTCTGT 393
|||
b 18 CCTGTTGCAGTTCTGT 3

RESULT 1909
X362668/C

AX362668 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-FEB-2002

| | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| DEFINITION | sequence 23 from Factor |
| ACCESSION | AX362668 |
| VERSION | AX362668.1 GI:18694808 |

KEYWORDS
SOURCE ORGANISM
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
artificial sequence

REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL

1 Loukachov, V. V., Goudsmit, J. and van Gemen, B.
Collection of binding molecules
Patent: WO 0208463-A 29 31-JAN-2002;
Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)

FEATURES
SOURCE

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1.10
source
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="position 41"

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Query Match
Best Local

Best local similarity: 0.5%; Rec: NO; 3.000027
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2y 378 CCTGTTGAGTTCTGT 393
|||
18 CCTGTTGAGTTCTGT 3

RESULT 1910
AX378655/C

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|-----------------|
| LOCUS | AX378655 | 18 bp | DNA | linear | PAT 18-MAR-2002 |
| DEFINITION | Sequence 444 from Patent WO0206525. | | | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| ACCESSION | AX378655 | SEQUENCE FROM | GI:19574508 |
| VERSION | AX378655.1 | | |

| | | |
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| KEYWORDS | . | Homo sapiens (human) |
| SOURCE | | Homo sapiens |
| ORGANISM | | Homo sapiens |

CORACIUM
HOMO sapiens
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominoidea; Homo.
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
CORACIUM

REFERENCE
AUTHORS

TITLE Obesity associated biallelic marker maps
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0206525-A 444 24-JAN-2002;
GENSET (FR)

| FEATURES | SOURCE |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. Feature 1 | Source 1 |
| 2. Feature 2 | Source 2 |
| 3. Feature 3 | Source 3 |
| 4. Feature 4 | Source 4 |
| 5. Feature 5 | Source 5 |
| 6. Feature 6 | Source 6 |
| 7. Feature 7 | Source 7 |
| 8. Feature 8 | Source 8 |
| 9. Feature 9 | Source 9 |
| 10. Feature 10 | Source 10 |
| 11. Feature 11 | Source 11 |
| 12. Feature 12 | Source 12 |
| 13. Feature 13 | Source 13 |
| 14. Feature 14 | Source 14 |
| 15. Feature 15 | Source 15 |
| 16. Feature 16 | Source 16 |
| 17. Feature 17 | Source 17 |
| 18. Feature 18 | Source 18 |
| 19. Feature 19 | Source 19 |
| 20. Feature 20 | Source 20 |
| 21. Feature 21 | Source 21 |
| 22. Feature 22 | Source 22 |
| 23. Feature 23 | Source 23 |
| 24. Feature 24 | Source 24 |
| 25. Feature 25 | Source 25 |
| 26. Feature 26 | Source 26 |
| 27. Feature 27 | Source 27 |
| 28. Feature 28 | Source 28 |
| 29. Feature 29 | Source 29 |
| 30. Feature 30 | Source 30 |
| 31. Feature 31 | Source 31 |
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| 33. Feature 33 | Source 33 |
| 34. Feature 34 | Source 34 |
| 35. Feature 35 | Source 35 |
| 36. Feature 36 | Source 36 |
| 37. Feature 37 | Source 37 |
| 38. Feature 38 | Source 38 |
| 39. Feature 39 | Source 39 |
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| 41. Feature 41 | Source 41 |
| 42. Feature 42 | Source 42 |
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| 46. Feature 46 | Source 46 |
| 47. Feature 47 | Source 47 |
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| 49. Feature 49 | Source 49 |
| 50. Feature 50 | Source 50 |
| 51. Feature 51 | Source 51 |
| 52. Feature 52 | Source 52 |
| 53. Feature 53 | Source 53 |
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| 55. Feature 55 | Source 55 |
| 56. Feature 56 | Source 56 |
| 57. Feature 57 | Source 57 |
| 58. Feature 58 | Source 58 |
| 59. Feature 59 | Source 59 |
| 60. Feature 60 | Source 60 |
| 61. Feature 61 | Source 61 |
| 62. Feature 62 | Source 62 |
| 63. Feature 63 | Source 63 |
| 64. Feature 64 | Source 64 |
| 65. Feature 65 | Source 65 |
| 66. Feature 66 | Source 66 |
| 67. Feature 67 | Source 67 |
| 68. Feature 68 | Source 68 |
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| 70. Feature 70 | Source 70 |
| 71. Feature 71 | Source 71 |
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| 73. Feature 73 | Source 73 |
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| 75. Feature 75 | Source 75 |
| 76. Feature 76 | Source 76 |
| 77. Feature 77 | Source 77 |
| 78. Feature 78 | Source 78 |
| 79. Feature 79 | Source 79 |
| 80. Feature 80 | Source 80 |
| 81. Feature 81 | Source 81 |
| 82. Feature 82 | Source 82 |
| 83. Feature 83 | Source 83 |
| 84. Feature 84 | Source 84 |
| 85. Feature 85 | Source 85 |
| 86. Feature 86 | Source 86 |
| 87. Feature 87 | Source 87 |
| 88. Feature 88 | Source 88 |
| 89. Feature 89 | Source 89 |
| 90. Feature 90 | Source 90 |
| 91. Feature 91 | Source 91 |
| 92. Feature 92 | Source 92 |
| 93. Feature 93 | Source 93 |
| 94. Feature 94 | Source 94 |
| 95. Feature 95 | Source 95 |
| 96. Feature 96 | Source 96 |
| 97. Feature 97 | Source 97 |
| 98. Feature 98 | Source 98 |
| 99. Feature 99 | Source 99 |
| 100. Feature 100 | Source 100 |

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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db xref="taxon:9606"

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primer bind

1. Note: downstream amplification primer 99-41727 for SEQ 102, in complement"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels

QY 1456 ACCAAGGAGGAGAAGC 1471
Dβ 17 ACAAGGAGGAGAACC 2

RESULT 1911
AX404205/C

| | | | | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|-----------------|
| LOCUS | AX404205 | 18 bp | DNA | linear | PAT 14-JUN-2002 |
| DEFINITION | Sequence 31 from Patent WO0224747. | | | | |

ACCESSION AX404205
 VERSION AX404205.1
 KEYWORDS

KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
artificial sequences

REFERENCE
1 Brinkmann, V., and Hoffmeyer, S.
Artificial sequences.

ACTORS
TITLE
JOURNAL

FEATURES

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FEATURES
1. .18
source
location/qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="artificial sequence"

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14: Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels

QY 1844 CATTCTAGAAGGGTG 1859
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
pb 18 CGTCTCGGAAGGGTG 3

RESULT 1912
BY 500300

| | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|-----------------|
| AX599309 | AX599309 | 18 bp | DNA | linear | PAT 14-FEB-2003 |
| LOCUS | | | | | |
| DEFINITION | Sequence 649 from Patent WO02077272. | | | | |

DEFINITION
ACCESSION
VERSION
KEYWORDS

KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
synthetic construct
artificial sequences

artificial sequences.

AUTHORS Ahrlich, A., Braun, A., Discher, B., Guelzig, B., Hoyer, R., Leu, E., Olek, A., Piepenbrock, C., Adorjan, P., Grabs, G., Hesthe, R., Leu, E., Lewin, A., Lipscher, E., Maier, S., Model, F., Mueller, V., Otto, A., Pelet, C. and Ziebarth, H.

TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0207272-A 649 03-OCT-2002; EpiGenomics AG (DE)

| FEATURES | Location/Qualifiers |
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| source | 1. .18 |

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1. 10
source
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol type="unassigned DNA"
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Detection oligonucleotide for ELK1"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2046 TATTTTCATTTTGTG 2061
|||||
3 TATTTTCGTTTGGG 18

Db

RESULT 1913
AX599340/c
LOCUS AX599340
DEFINITION Sequence 680 from Patent WO02077272.
ACCESSION AX599340
VERSION AX599340.1 GI:28399484
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pelet,C. and Ziebarth,H.
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 680 03-OCT-2002;
Epigenomics AG (DE)

FEATURES
source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Detection oligonucleotide for CCND2"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1776 AACCATAGACAAACT 1791
|||||
18 AACCAATACACAAACT 3

Db

RESULT 1914
AX599816
LOCUS AX599816
DEFINITION Sequence 1156 from Patent WO02077272.
ACCESSION AX599816
VERSION AX599816.1 GI:28399964
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pelet,C. and Ziebarth,H.
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1156 03-OCT-2002;
Epigenomics AG (DE)

FEATURES
source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Detection oligonucleotide for Humos"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Detection oligonucleotide for ELK1"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288
|||||
3 TTACTACATTAAATTC 18

Db

RESULT 1915
AX599882/c
LOCUS AX599882
DEFINITION Sequence 1222 from Patent WO02077272.
ACCESSION AX599882
VERSION AX599882.1 GI:28400032
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pelet,C. and Ziebarth,H.
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1222 03-OCT-2002;
Epigenomics AG (DE)

FEATURES
source
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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/note="Detection oligonucleotide for Humos"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288
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16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

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RESULT 1916
AX599901
LOCUS AX599901
DEFINITION Sequence 1241 from Patent WO02077272.
ACCESSION AX599901
VERSION AX599901.1 GI:28400051
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pelet,C. and Ziebarth,H.
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1241 03-OCT-2002;
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288
|||||
16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

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RESULT 1916
AX599901
LOCUS AX599901
DEFINITION Sequence 1241 from Patent WO02077272.
ACCESSION AX599901
VERSION AX599901.1 GI:28400051
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pelet,C. and Ziebarth,H.
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1241 03-OCT-2002;
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

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RESULT 1916
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LOCUS AX599901
DEFINITION Sequence 1241 from Patent WO02077272.
ACCESSION AX599901
VERSION AX599901.1 GI:28400051
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pelet,C. and Ziebarth,H.
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1241 03-OCT-2002;
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288
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RESULT 1916
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LOCUS AX599901
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VERSION AX599901.1 GI:28400051
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Berlin,K., Braun,A., Distler,J., Guetig,D., Howe,A., Mueller,J., Olek,A., Piepenbrock,C., Adorjan,P., Grabs,G., Lesche,R., Leu,E., Lewin,A., Lipscher,E., Maier,S., Model,F., Mueller,V., Otto,T., Pelet,C. and Ziebarth,H.
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02077272-A 1241 03-OCT-2002;
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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/note="Detection oligonucleotide for ELK1"

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X705614/c
OCUS AX705614 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 283 from Patent WO03014388.
ACCESSION AX705614
VERSION AX705614.1 GI:29562279
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Distler,J., Model,F. and Taubert,H.
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of colon cancer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03014388-A 283 20-FEB-2003;
EPIGENOMICS AG (DE)
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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RESULT 1918
X705616
OCUS AX705616 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 285 from Patent WO03014388.
ACCESSION AX705616
VERSION AX705616.1 GI:29562281
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Distler,J., Model,F. and Taubert,H.
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of colon cancer
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03014388-A 285 20-FEB-2003;
EPIGENOMICS AG (DE)
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Detection oligonucleotide for PGR"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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RESULT 1919
X710912
OCUS AX710912 18 bp RNA linear PAT 11-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 212 from Patent EP1288296.
ACCESSION AX710912

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VERSION AX710912.1 GI:29787293
KEYWORDS Hepatitis C virus
SOURCE Hepatitis C virus
ORGANISM Hepatitis C virus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Mcswiggen,J.A., Holecck,J.J., Dudycz,L.W.,
Macejak,D.G. and Mamone,J.A.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting HBV viral replication
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1288296-A 212 05-MAR-2003;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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RESULT 1920
AX746260
LOCUS AX746260 18 bp DNA linear PAT 13-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from Patent WO0236815.
ACCESSION AX746260
VERSION AX746260.1 GI:31746218
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Minter,S., Prosser,J.I. and Phillips,C.J.
TITLE Genetic analysis of microorganisms
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0236815-A 13 10-MAY-2002;
NCIMB Ltd. (GB)
FEATURES
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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/note="Primer for AmoA gene of ammonia oxidising
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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Y      396 GTTGTCTACTGGTGGT 411
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      3 GGTTCCTACTGGTGGT 18

RESULT 1921
AX767680/c
LOCUS AX767680 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 328 from Patent WO03044226.
ACCESSION AX767680
VERSION AX767680.1 GI:32436285
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Burger,M., Caldwell,C., Genc,B., Becker,E., Maier,S. and
Nimmrich,I.
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lymphoid cell

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JOURNAL      proliferative disorder
Patent: WO 03044226-A 328 30-MAY-2003;
Epigenomics AG (DE)

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TGACTACATTAAATTC 288
Db 16 TTACTACATTAAATTC 1

RESULT 1922
AX767725
LOCUS      AX767725      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 02-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 373 from Patent WO03044226.
ACCESSION  AX767725
VERSION     AX767725.1 GI:32436330
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Burger,M., Caldwell,C., Genc,B., Becker,E., Maier,S. and
            Nimmrich,I.
TITLE       Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lymphoid cell
            proliferative disorder
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03044226-A 373 30-MAY-2003;
            Epigenomics AG (DE)
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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QY 2046 TATTTTCATTTTGTG 2061
Db 3 TATTTTCGTTTTTGGG 18

RESULT 1923
AX796163
LOCUS      AX796163      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-OCT-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 506 from Patent WO03052135.
ACCESSION  AX796163
VERSION     AX796163.1 GI:37516829
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Burger,M., Field,J.K., Genc,B., Lilloglou,T., Lipscher,E., Maier,S.
            and Nimmrich,I.
TITLE       Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lung cell
            proliferative disorder
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03052135-A 506 26-JUN-2003;
            Epigenomics AG (DE)
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1776 AACCATAGACAAACT 1791
Db 18 AACATAACACAAACT 3

RESULT 1925
AX796349/c
LOCUS      AX796349      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-OCT-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 692 from Patent WO03052135.
ACCESSION  AX796349
VERSION     AX796349.1 GI:37517015
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Burger,M., Field,J.K., Genc,B., Lilloglou,T., Lipscher,E., Maier,S.
            and Nimmrich,I.
TITLE       Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lung cell
            proliferative disorder
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03052135-A 692 26-JUN-2003;
            Epigenomics AG (DE)
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1776 AACCATAGACAAACT 1791
Db 18 AACATAACACAAACT 3

RESULT 1925
AX796349/c
LOCUS      AX796349      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-OCT-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 692 from Patent WO03052135.
ACCESSION  AX796349
VERSION     AX796349.1 GI:37517015
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Burger,M., Field,J.K., Genc,B., Lilloglou,T., Lipscher,E., Maier,S.
            and Nimmrich,I.
TITLE       Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lung cell
            proliferative disorder
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03052135-A 692 26-JUN-2003;
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| RESULT 1928 | AX826451/C | LOCUS | AX826451 | 18 bp | DNA | linear | PAT 11-DEC-2003 |
| | | | Sequence | 703 | from Patent | WO03078821. | |
| | | | DEFINITION | | | | |

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| PT | source |
| PT | /organism='Artificial Sequence' |


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        /db_xref="taxon:32630"

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QY 645 GACTGTGTCCTTCAT 660
Db 1 GACTGGGTCCTTCCTT 16

RESULT 1930
LOCUS
  BD001482 18 bp RNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION
  Method and reagent for inhibiting viral replication.
ACCESSION
  BD001482
VERSION
  JP 2000342286-A/213.
KEYWORDS
  synthetic construct
SOURCE
  artificial sequences.
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
  Draper, K.G., Dadykztz, L.W., Macswigen, J.A., Maysejak, D.G.,
  Holesek, J.J., and Mamone, A.J.
TITLE
  Method and reagent for inhibiting viral replication
JOURNAL
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
  OS Artificial Sequence
  PN JP 2000342286-A/213
  PD 12-DEC-2000
  PF 01-MAY-2000 JP 2000132651
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  14-MAY-1992 US 07/882713, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/882714 PR
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  14-MAY-1992 US 07/883849, 14-MAY-1992 US 07/884073 PR
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  07-DEC-1992 US 07/987130, 07-DEC-1992 US 07/987133 PI
  KENNETH G DRAPER, LEC W DADYKZT, JAMES A MACSWIGEN, PI DENNIS G
  MAYSEJAK,
  PI JAMES J HOLESEK, ANTHONY J MAMONE
  PC C12N15/09, C12N5/10, C12N7/00//A61K38/43, A61K39/125, A61K39/13,
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  PC A61K39/145, A61K39/21, A61K39/23, A61K39/245, A61K39/29, A61K48/00,
  PC A61P1/16,
  PC A61P31/14, A61P31/16, A61P31/18, A61P31/22, A61P35/02, C12Q1/68, PC
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QY 645 GACTGTGTCCTTCAT 660
Db 1 GACTGGGTCCTTCCTT 16

RESULT 1931
LOCUS
  BD087495/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION
  Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
  designation self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and
  operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis.
ACCESSION
  BD087495
VERSION
  JP 2001525193-A/6.
KEYWORDS
  Homo sapiens (human)
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  ORGANISM
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    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
  Sosnowski, R.G., Butler, W.F., Tu, E., Nerenberg, M.I., Heller, M.J. and
  Edman, C.F.
TITLE
  Self-assembling microelectronic integration system capable of
  designation self address, compartment device, mechanism, method and
  operation for molecular biological analysis and diagnosis
JOURNAL
  Patent: JP 2001525193-A 6 11-DEC-2001;
  NANOGEN INC
COMMENT
  OS Homo sapiens (human)
  PN JP 2001525193-A/6
  PD 11-DEC-2001
  PF 01-DEC-1998 JP 2000524303
  PR 05-DEC-1997 US 08/986065
  PI RONALD G SOSNOWSKI, WILLIAM F BUTLER, EUGENE TU, MICHAEL I PI
  NERENBERG,
  PI MICHAEL J HELLER, CARL F EDMAN
  PC C12Q1/68, C12N15/09, C12N15/00
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  CC reactivity
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Db 17 CTGGAGAGGAGGAGA 2

RESULT 1932
LOCUS
  BD089337 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION
  A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION
  BD089337
VERSION
  BD089337.1 GI:22634947
KEYWORDS
  JP 2001321190-A/1581.
  synthetic construct
  artificial sequences.
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
  Soeda, E.
TITLE
  A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL
  Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1581 20-NOV-2001;
  THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
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  PN JP 2001321190-A/1581

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PD 20-NOV-2001
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PC C12N15/00
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Location/Qualifiers
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b 3 CTGCAGGTGGTTG 18

RESULT 1933
D132084/c
OCUS
DEFINITION DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry.
ACCESSION D132084
VERSION D132084.1 GI:23227029
KEYWORDS JP 2002507883-A/16.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Koster,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Lough,D.M., Xiang,G.,
Boom,D.V.D., Jurinke,C. and Rupert.A.
TITLE DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002507883-A 16 12-MAR-2002;
SEQUENOM INC
PN JP 2002507883-A/16
PD 12-MAR-2002
PF 06-NOV-1997 JP 1998521832
PR 06-NOV-1996 US 08/744481,06-NOV-1996 US 08/746036 PR
06-NOV-1996 US 08/746035,06-NOV-1996 US 08/744590 PR
23-JAN-1997 US 08/786988,23-JAN-1997 US 08/787639 PR
19-SEP-1997 US 08/933792,08-OCT-1997 US 08/947801 PI
KOSTER,DANIEL P LITTLE,ANDREAS BRAUN,DAVID M LOUGH, PI GUOBING
XIANG.
PI DIRK VAN DEN BOOM,CHRISTIAN JURINKE,ANDREAS RUPERT PC
C12Q1/68,C07H21/00,C07F9/24
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CC Topology: Unknown;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
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Y 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGTTG 2019
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b 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGTTG 3

RESULT 1934
D140470/c
LOCUS

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DEFINITION Secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them.
ACCESSION BD140470
VERSION BD140470.1 GI:23235415
KEYWORDS JP 2002506611-A/20.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Jacobs,K., Mccoy,J.M., Lavallie,E.R., Racie,L.A.C., Evans,C.,
Marberg,D., Treacy,M., Agostino,M.J., Ii,R.J.S., Wong,G.G.,
Clark,H.F. and Rechtel,K.
TITLE Secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002506611-A 20 05-MAR-2002;
GENETICS INSTITUTE INC
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002506611-A/20
PD 05-MAR-2002
PF 24-NOV-1998 JP 2000522118
PR 26-NOV-1997 US 60/066804,23-NOV-1998 US 09/197886 PI
KENNETH JACOBS,JOHN M MCCOY,EDWARD R LAVALLIE,LISA A COLLINS PI
RACIE.
PI CHERYL EVANS,DAVID MERBERG MAURICE TREACY,MICHAEL J AGOSTINO,
PI ROBERT J STEININGER II,GORDON G WONG,HILARY F CLARK,KIM PI
FECHTEL
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/00,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12P19/34,C12P21/02,PC
C12Q1/68//
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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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/organism='Artificial Sequence'
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source
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism='synthetic construct'
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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1230 CCCTGAGGAGAGTGGC 1245
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Db 18 CCCTGGGGATAGTGGC 3

RESULT 1935
AB069066
LOCUS AB069066
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-R139H5R
at 1p36.
ACCESSION AB069066
VERSION AB069066.1 GI:15129870
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
Moranabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
Motohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
and Soeda,E.
TITLE A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
chromosome 1p35-p36
JOURNAL Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE 21269192
PUBMED 11374902
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Horii,A.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,

```

| QY | 498 | CGAGGCATCTGGCTTC 513 | linear | PAT 29-SEP-1999 |
|--|------|----------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Db | 3 | CGAGGCATTTGGCTAC 18 | | |
| <p>RESULT 1938</p> <p>AR038724</p> <p>LOCUS AR038724 19 bp DNA</p> <p>DEFINITION Sequence 30 from patent US 5807681.</p> <p>ACCESSION AR038724</p> <p>VERSION AR038724.1 GI:5958087</p> <p>KEYWORDS</p> <p>SOURCE Unknown.</p> <p>ORGANISM Unknown.</p> <p>REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)</p> <p>AUTHORS Giordano, A. and Baldi, A.</p> <p>TITLE Human retinoblastoma-related (pRb2/p130) genomic DNA and methods for detecting mutations therein</p> <p>JOURNAL Patent: US 5807681-A 30 15-SEP-1998;</p> <p>FEATURES</p> <p>source</p> <p>Location/Qualifiers</p> <p>/organism="unknown"</p> <p>/mol_type="unassigned DNA"</p> | | | | |
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| Db | 4 | GAAGAGGTGAAATCA 19 | | |
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| QY | 1444 | GAAGAGGAGAAACCA 1459 | | |
| Db | 4 | GAAGAGGTGAAATCA 19 | | |
| <p>RESULT 1940</p> <p>AR065082</p> <p>LOCUS AR065082 19 bp DNA</p> <p>DEFINITION Sequence 26 from patent US 5849484.</p> <p>ACCESSION AR065082</p> <p>VERSION AR065082.1 GI:5995298</p> <p>KEYWORDS</p> <p>SOURCE Unknown.</p> <p>ORGANISM Unknown.</p> <p>REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)</p> <p>AUTHORS Giordano, A.</p> <p>TITLE Methods for the diagnosis and prognosis of cancer</p> <p>JOURNAL Patent: US 5849484-A 30 24-NOV-1998;</p> <p>FEATURES</p> <p>source</p> <p>Location/Qualifiers</p> <p>/organism="unknown"</p> <p>/mol_type="unassigned DNA"</p> | | | | |
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| QY | 1444 | GAAGAGGAGAAACCA 1459 | | |
| Db | 4 | GAAGAGGTGAAATCA 19 | | |

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Leibowitz,M.J. and Liu,Y.
 TITLE In vitro assay for inhibitors of the intron self-splicing reaction
 in Pneumocystis carinii
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5849484-A 26 15-DEC-1998;
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
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Y 498 CGAGGCATCTGGCTTC 513
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 b 3 CGAGGCATTGGCTAC 18

RESULT 1941
 R065090
 LOCUS AR065090 19 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
 DEFINITION Sequence 34 from patent US 5849484.
 CCESSION AR065090
 ERSION AR065090.1 GI:5995306
 EYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 EREFERENCE Leibowitz,M.J. and Liu,Y.
 AUTHORS In vitro assay for inhibitors of the intron self-splicing reaction
 TITLE in Pneumocystis carinii
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5849484-A 34 15-DEC-1998;
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
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Y 498 CGAGGCATCTGGCTTC 513
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 b 3 CGAGGCATTGGCTAC 18

RESULT 1942
 AR106844
 LOCUS AR106844 19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6107092.
 ACCESSION AR106844
 ERSION AR106844.1 GI:12821374
 EYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 EREFERENCE Cowsett,L.M., Bennett,C.Frank, and O'Malley,B.W.
 AUTHORS Antisense modulation of SRA expression
 TITLE Antisense modulation of SRA expression
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6107092-A 5 22-AUG-2000;
 EATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
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Y 142 GGCCACCAATGAAGC 157
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Db 3 GGCCACACAGGAAGC 18

RESULT 1943
 AR131427/c
 LOCUS AR131427 19 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 6194144.
 ACCESSION AR131427
 VERSION AR131427.1 GI:14120330
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 EREFERENCE Koster,H.
 AUTHORS DNA sequencing by mass spectrometry
 TITLE Patent: US 6194144-A 11 27-FEB-2001;
 JOURNAL Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
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Qy 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGTTG 2019
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 Db 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGTTG 3

RESULT 1944
 AR137072
 LOCUS AR137072 19 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 6162965.
 ACCESSION AR137072
 VERSION AR137072.1 GI:14478322
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 EREFERENCE Hansen,G.
 AUTHORS Plant transformation methods
 TITLE Patent: US 6162965-A 1 19-DEC-2000;
 JOURNAL Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
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Qy 1438 GTCACCGAGAGGAGA 1453
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 Db 2 GTCACCGAGAGGAGA 17

RESULT 1945
 AR145161/c
 LOCUS AR145161 19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 6211164.
 ACCESSION AR145161
 VERSION AR145161.1 GI:15107028
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 EREFERENCE Luo,Y., Giranda,V.L. and Rockow-Magnone,S.K.
 AUTHORS Antisense oligonucleotides of the human chkl gene and uses thereof
 TITLE Patent: US 6211164-A 9 03-APR-2001;
 JOURNAL

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Db 17 TTCTGAAGAGAGAGA 2

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DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 6238871.
ACCESSION AR154233
VERSION AR154233.1 GI:15122286
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
  AUTHORS Koster,H.
  TITLE DNA sequences by mass spectrometry
  JOURNAL Patent: US 6238871-A 11 29-MAY-2001;
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QY 2004 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 2019
Db 18 CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 3

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LOCUS AR164220/c
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 6271362.
ACCESSION AR164220
VERSION AR164220.1 GI:16235255
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
  AUTHORS Morikawa,M. and Harada,N.
  TITLE Gene encoding IGG FC region-binding protein
  JOURNAL Patent: US 6271362-A 15 07-AUG-2001;
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QY 184 TTGCTGCTCAACTATG 199
Db 18 TCGCTGCCCAACTATG 3

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DEFINITION Sequence 15 from patent US 6271362.
ACCESSION BD234473
VERSION BD234473.1 GI:16235255
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
  AUTHORS Morikawa,M. and Harada,N.
  TITLE Gene encoding IGG FC region-binding protein
  JOURNAL Patent: US 6271362-A 15 07-AUG-2001;
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LOCUS BD247466/c
DEFINITION Antisense oligonucleotide for inhibiting VEGF expression.
ACCESSION BD247466
VERSION BD247466.1 GI:33057236
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  AUTHORS Uhlmann,E., Peyman,A., Bitonti,A. and Woessner,R.
  TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide for inhibiting VEGF expression
  JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002523335-A 17 30-JUL-2002;
  AVENTIS PHARMA DEUTSCHLAND GMBH
  OS Artificial Sequence
  COMMENT PN JP 2002523335-A/17
          PD 30-JUL-2002

DEFINITION DNA encoding mammalian neuropeptide FF (NPFF) receptor and
utilization thereof.
ACCESSION BD234473
VERSION BD234473.1 GI:33044243
KEYWORDS JP 2002525095-A/59.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 19)
  AUTHORS Gerald,C.P., Jones,K.A., Bonini,J.A. and Borowsky,E.
  TITLE DNA encoding mammalian neuropeptide FF (NPFF) receptor and
utilization thereof
  JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002525095-A 59 13-AUG-2002;
  SYNAPTIC PHARMACEUTICAL CORP
  COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
  PN JP 2002525095-A/59
  PD 13-AUG-2002
  PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000571955
  PR 25-SEP-1998 US 09/161113,22-FEB-1999 US 09/255368 PI
  CHRISTOPHE PG GERALD,KENNETH A JONES,JAMES A BONINI,BETH PI
  BOROWSKY
  PC C12N15/09,A01K67/027,A61K31/7105,A61K31/711,A61K39/395 PC
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  PC A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C07K14/705,C07K16/28,C12N5/10,C12P21/00,
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  PC C12Q1/02,C12Q1/68,G01N33/15,G01N33/50,G01N33/566,C12N15/00, PC
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QY 1819 GCTTTGGAAAGTGCC 1834
Db 1 GCTGTGGAAGGTTC 16

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LOCUS BD247466/c
DEFINITION Antisense oligonucleotide for inhibiting VEGF expression.
ACCESSION BD247466
VERSION BD247466.1 GI:33057236
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 19)
  AUTHORS Uhlmann,E., Peyman,A., Bitonti,A. and Woessner,R.
  TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide for inhibiting VEGF expression
  JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002523335-A 17 30-JUL-2002;
  AVENTIS PHARMA DEUTSCHLAND GMBH
  OS Artificial Sequence
  COMMENT PN JP 2002523335-A/17
          PD 30-JUL-2002

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PF 29-JUL-1999 JP 2000563767
 PR 07-AUG-1998 EP 98114854.7
 PI EUGEN UHLWANN,ANUSCHIRWAN PEYMAN,ALAN BITONTI,RICHARD WOBESSNER
 PC C07H21/04,A61K31/7088,A61K48/00,A61P13/12,A61P17/06,A61P27/02,
 PC A61P29/00,
 PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00//C12N15/09,C12N15/00
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y 214 ATGGAATCTATCGCC 229
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 b 18 ATGGAGATCTATCGTC 3

RESULT 1950
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 DEFINITION RING finger protein ZAP03.
 CESSION BD251860
 ERSION BD251860.1 GI:33061630
 EYWORDS JP 2002530061-A/14.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial construct
 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Venezuela D. and Grossmann, A.
 TITLE RING finger protein ZAP03
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002530061-A 14 17-SEP-2002;
 ZYMOGENETICS INC
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN JP 2002530061-A/14
 PD 17-SEP-2002
 PE 04-NOV-1999 JP 2000582416
 PR 12-NOV-1998 US 09/191500
 PI DOMENICK VENEZIA,ANGELIKA GROSSMANN
 PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/PC
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RESULT 1951
 14429/c
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 DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5449768.
 I14429 19 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-1995

ACCESSION I14429
 VERSION I14429.1 GI:996912
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Chakraborty,P.R., Dashkevicz,M., Elbrecht,A., Feighner,S.D.,
 Liberator,P.A. and Profous-Juchelka,H.
 TITLE Eimeria praecox 16S rDNA probes
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5449768-A 3 12-SEP-1995;
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 Db 18 TCCGATTCCGAGAGG 3

RESULT 1952
 I27272/c
 LOCUS I27272 19 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
 DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5563256.
 CESSION I27272
 KEYWORDS I27272.1 GI:1818048
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 REFERENCE Chakraborty,P.R., Dashkevicz,M., Elbrecht,A., Feighner,S.D.,
 Liberator,P.A. and Profous-Juchelka,H.
 TITLE Eimeria tenella 16S rDNA probes
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5563256-A 3 08-OCT-1996;
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QY 1324 TCCGATTCTGAAGAGG 1339
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 Db 18 TCCGATTCCGAGAGG 3

RESULT 1953
 AR211879
 LOCUS AR211879 19 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 89 from patent US 6399373.
 CESSION AR211879
 VERSION AR211879.1 GI:21515318
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 REFERENCE Bougueleret,L.
 AUTHORS Nucleic acid encoding a retinoblastoma binding protein (RBP-7) and
 TITLE polymorphic markers associated with said nucleic acid
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6399373-A 89 04-JUN-2002;
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Db 4 AAACAGTGACTCTTTG 19

RESULT 1954
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LOCUS AR215651 19 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 199 from patent US 6410323.
ACCESSION AR215651
VERSION AR215651.1 GI:23313907
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Roberts,M.L. and Cowsert,L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of human Rho family gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6410323-A 199 25-JUN-2002;
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QY 1332 TGAAGAGCGAGGAG 1347
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Db 16 TGAAGAAGAGGAAGAG 1

RESULT 1955
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LOCUS AR221840 19 bp mRNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6428955.
ACCESSION AR221840
VERSION AR221840.1 GI:23328955
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Koster,H., Tang,K., Fu,D.-J., Siegert,C.W., Little,D.P., Braun,A.,
Darnhofer-Demar,B., Jurinke,C. and Van den Boom,D.
TITLE DNA diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: US 6428955-A 21 06-AUG-2002;
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QY 2004 CTCGAGGTGAGGTG 2019
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Db 18 CTCGAGTCGAGGGTG 3

RESULT 1956
AR224084
LOCUS AR224084 19 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 6440697.
ACCESSION AR224084
VERSION AR224084.1 GI:23332742

KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 5302 25-MAR-2003;
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1039 AATGAGCTTCATACA 1054
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 AAGGAGCTTCCAGACA 16

RESULT 1957
AR269296
LOCUS AR269296 19 bp mRNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 650919.
ACCESSION AR269296
VERSION AR269296.1 GI:29700361
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Adema,G.J. and Figdor,C.G.
TITLE Melanoma associated antigenic polypeptide, epitopes thereof and
vaccines against melanoma
JOURNAL Patent: US 650919-A 27 31-DEC-2002;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
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                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="mRNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 258 CAAGTACCACGCGAT 273
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 3 CAAGGACCACAGCCAT 18

RESULT 1958
AR293567
LOCUS AR293567 19 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5302 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR293567
VERSION AR293567.1 GI:31680851
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 5302 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
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                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1712 CTTCCTGTTCTTAACT 1727
 b 2 CTTCCTGTTCTTAACT 17

RESULT 1959
 AR293666/c 19 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 5401 from patent US 6537751.
 ACCESSION AR293666
 VERSION AR293666.1 GI:31680950
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
 TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
 disequilibrium map of the human genome
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 5401 25-MAR-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..19
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1462 GAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477
 b 19 GTGGAGAGCCAGATG 4

RESULT 1960
 AR294727 19 bp DNA PAT 12-JUN-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 6462 from patent US 6537751.
 ACCESSION AR294727
 VERSION AR294727.1 GI:31682011
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
 TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
 disequilibrium map of the human genome
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 6462 25-MAR-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..19
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1165 GAGAACCTTAGATGC 1180
 b 4 GAGAACCTCAGATAC 19

RESULT 1961
 AR393761/c 19 bp DNA PAT 18-DEC-2003
 LOCUS AR393761
 DEFINITION Sequence 24 from patent US 6617129.
 ACCESSION AR393761
 VERSION AR393761.1 GI:40120689
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.
 UNCLASSIFIED.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS He,W.-W. and Carter,K.C.
 TITLE Human NK-3 related prostate specific gene-1
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6617129-A 24 09-SEP-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..19
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1375 AAAAAGCCAGAGAG 1390
 b 16 AAAAAGCCATTAGAG 1

RESULT 1962
 AR411295 19 bp DNA PAT 18-DEC-2003
 LOCUS AR411295
 DEFINITION Sequence 52 from patent US 6635751.
 ACCESSION AR411295
 VERSION AR411295.1 GI:40163382
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Haze,K., Yoshida,H., Mori,K., Yanagi,H. and Yura,T.
 TITLE Isolated nucleic acids encoding activated and suppressive forms of
 ATP6
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6635751-A 52 21-OCT-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..19
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 178 CATTAATTGCTGCTCA 193
 b 2 CATCTTTGCTGCTCA 17

RESULT 1963
 AX022510 19 bp DNA PAT 24-NOV-2000
 LOCUS AX022510
 DEFINITION Sequence 37 from Patent WO9937763.
 ACCESSION AX022510
 VERSION AX022510.1 GI:10046108
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unidentified
 UNCLASSIFIED.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Flegel,W.A. and Wagner,F.F.
 TITLE Novel nucleic acid molecules correlated with the rhesus weak d
 phenotype
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 9937763-A 37 29-JUL-1999;
 FEATURES FLEGEL WILLY A (DE); WAGNER FRANZ F (DE); DRK BLUTSPENDEDIENST
 BADEN WUE (DE)
 source 1..19
 /organism="unidentified"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;


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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1198 GTCCAAATGCAGCGA 1213
DB 3 GTACAAATGCAGCGAA 18

RESULT 1964
AX129111/c
LOCUS AX129111 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 329 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX129111
VERSION AX129111.1 GI:14135416
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 329 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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1..19
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cdk3 ribozyme binding site"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1671 GTGTGGTGAGCTCT 1686
DB 19 GTGCAGGGGAGCTCT 4

RESULT 1965
AX129703/c
LOCUS AX129703 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 921 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX129703
VERSION AX129703.1 GI:14136008
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 921 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cdk8 ribozyme binding site"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 425 CTGTGAACCTTAATAA 440
DB 16 CTGTGAACCTTGATTA 1

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RESULT 1966
AX131175/c
LOCUS AX131175 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2393 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131175
VERSION AX131175.1 GI:14137480
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 2393 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cyclin F ribozyme binding site"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1030 GAGATCCCTAATGAGC 1045
DB 19 GACATCCCTGATGAGC 4

RESULT 1967
AX131733/c
LOCUS AX131733 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2951 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131733
VERSION AX131733.1 GI:14138038
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 2951 03-MAY-2001;
IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cyclin H ribozyme binding site"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 442 CAGCAGCGGACATCG 457
DB 16 CAGCAGATGACATCG 1

RESULT 1968
AX131836
LOCUS AX131836 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3054 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131836
VERSION AX131836.1 GI:14138141

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KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye diseases
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 3054 03-MAY-2001;
 IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"
 /note="Cyclin A1 ribozyme binding site"
 Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 y 1322 TCTCCGATTCTGAAGA 1337
 |||||
 3 1 TCTCCCGATCTGAAGA 16
 |||||
RESULT 1969
LOCUS AX132133 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3351 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX132133
VERSION AX132133.1 GI:14138438
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye diseases
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 3351 03-MAY-2001;
 IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"
 /note="Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site"
 Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 y 642 CATGACTGTCTCCATT 657
 |||||
 b 1 CATGACTGTCTCCATT 16
 |||||
RESULT 1970
LOCUS AX135883 19 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 49 from Patent WO0132702.
ACCESSION AX135883
VERSION AX135883.1 GI:14272118
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Flegel,W.A. and Wagner,F.F.
TITLE Molecular structure of (rhi) negative

JOURNAL Patent: WO 0132702-A 49 10-MAY-2001;
 DRK Blutspendedienst Baden-Wuerttemberg GmbH (DE)
FEATURES
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 1..19
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="artificial primer"
 Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1198 GTCCAAATGCAGCGA 1213
 |||||
 Db 3 GTACAAATGCAGCAA 18
 |||||
RESULT 1971
LOCUS AX201550 19 bp DNA linear PAT 30-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 229 from Patent WO0153486.
ACCESSION AX201550
VERSION AX201550.1 GI:15391394
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Ashkenazi,A.J., Goddard,A., Godowski,P.J., Gurney,A.L.,
 Hillan,K.J., Marsters,S.A., Pan,J., Pitti,R.M., Roy,M.A., Smith,V.,
 Stone,D.M., Watanabe,C.K. and Wood,W.I.
TITLE Compositions and methods for the treatment of tumour
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0153486-A 229 26-JUL-2001;
 Genentech, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
 source
 1..19
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Synthetic Oligonucleotide Probe."
 Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1527 CTCTGGCTTCCTGCTG 1542
 |||||
 Db 2 CTCGGGATTCCTGCTG 17
 |||||
RESULT 1972
LOCUS AX282494 19 bp DNA linear PAT 02-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO0168837.
ACCESSION AX282494
VERSION AX282494.1 GI:16609624
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Luo,Y., Giranda,V.L. and Rockow-Magnone,S.K.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotides of the human chk1 gene and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0168837-A 9 20-SEP-2001;
 ABBOTT LABORATORIES (US)
FEATURES
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 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="CHK1-as5"

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Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1329 TTCTGAAGAGGAGGA 1344
DB 17 TTCTGAAGAGAGAGA 2

RESULT 1973
AX328524/c
LOCUS AX328524
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from Patent EP1164203.
ACCESSION AX328524
VERSION AX328524.1 GI:18101723
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Koester,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Jurinke,C., van den Boom,D.,
Xiang,G., Lough,D.M., Ruppert,A. and Hillenkamp,F.
TITLE Dna diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1164203-A 21 19-DEC-2001;
FEATURES
    source
    Location/Qualifiers
        1..19
            /organism="unidentified"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2004 CTGCAGGTGAGGTTG 2019
DB 18 CTGCAGGTGAGGGTG 3

RESULT 1974
AX342543/c
LOCUS AX342543
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO0198491.
ACCESSION AX342543
VERSION AX342543.1 GI:18151971
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bailemans,W., Ebeling,M., Foerzler,D., Patel,N., van Hul,W. and
Vickery,B.H.
TITLE Osteolevin gene polymorphisms
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0198491-A 9 27-DEC-2001;
F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG (CH) ; UNIVERSITAIRE INSTELLING ANTWERPEN
(BE)
FEATURES
    source
    Location/Qualifiers
        1..19
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="synthetic, no natural origin"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 315 GTGGAGTACAGCAAG 330
DB 19 GTGGAGTCCAGCAAG 4

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1404 TGAAGAGAGAAAGAC 1419
DB 1 TGAAGAGAGAAAGTC 16

RESULT 1977
AX458669/c
LOCUS AX458669
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO0246461.
ACCESSION AX458669
VERSION AX458669.1 GI:21725333
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1

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RESULT 1975
AX353096
LOCUS AX353096
DEFINITION Sequence 302 from Patent EP1174518.
ACCESSION AX353096
VERSION AX353096.1 GI:18618178
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Loukachov,V.V., van Gemen,B. and Goudsmit,J.
TITLE Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1174518-A 302 23-JAN-2002;
Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
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            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="position 103"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1404 TGAAGAGAGAAAGAC 1419
DB 1 TGAAGAGAGAAAGTC 16

RESULT 1976
AX362941
LOCUS AX362941
DEFINITION Sequence 302 from Patent WO0208463.
ACCESSION AX362941
VERSION AX362941.1 GI:18695081
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Loukachov,V.V., Goudsmit,J. and van Gemen,B.
TITLE Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0208463-A 302 31-JAN-2002;
Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
FEATURES
    source
    Location/Qualifiers
        1..19
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="position 103"

Query Match          0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1404 TGAAGAGAGAAAGAC 1419
DB 1 TGAAGAGAGAAAGTC 16

RESULT 1977
AX458669/c
LOCUS AX458669
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO0246461.
ACCESSION AX458669
VERSION AX458669.1 GI:21725333
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1

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AUTHORS      Brrington,J. and Thomaides,H.B.
TITLE        Method for identifying modulators of transcription
JOURNAL      ISIS INNOVATION LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
SOURCE
1. .19
/mol_type="synthetic construct"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y      330 GCAGATGCAGATATTC 345
b      18 GCCGATGCAGATATTC 3

RESULT 1978
LOCUS      AX576973                19 bp DNA linear PAT 08-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from Patent EP1251173.
ACCESSION  AX576973
VERSION     AX576973.1 GI:27646319
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Botstein,D., Desnovers,L. and Ferrara,N.
TITLE        Secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding
              the same
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1251173-A 27 23-OCT-2002;
              Genentech, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
SOURCE      1. .19
              Location/Qualifiers
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Synthetic Oligonucleotide Probe"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y      1527 CTCTGGCTTCTCTGCTG 1542
b      2 CTCGGGATCTCTGCTG 17

RESULT 1979
LOCUS      AX598401                19 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 675 from Patent WO0244994.
ACCESSION  AX598401
VERSION     AX598401.1 GI:28398577
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Brower,A., Brow,M.A., Cracauer,R.F., Fors,L., Granske,R., de arruda
              Indig,M., Kurensky,D., Luedtke,C., Lukowiak,A.A., Lyamichev,V.,
              Neri,B.P., Reimer,N.D., Roeven,R.T., Skrzypczynski,Z., Ziarno,W.A.,
              Comerford,J., Stump,S. and Viegut,D.D.
TITLE        Systems and method for detection assay production and sale
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0244994-A 675 06-JUN-2002;
              THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (US)
FEATURES
SOURCE      1. .19
              Location/Qualifiers
              /organism="synthetic construct"

AUTHORS      Penger,A., Sprenger,R. and Brinkmann,U.
TITLE        Polymorphisms in the human gene for cytochrome p450 polypeptide 2c8
              and their use in diagnostic and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02099099-A 229 12-DEC-2002;
              Epidauros Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
SOURCE      1. .19
              Location/Qualifiers
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y      1600 ATTTATATAAAATTT 1615
b      4 ATTTTITTAATAATTT 19

RESULT 1981
LOCUS      AX643363                19 bp DNA linear PAT 24-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 229 from Patent WO02099099.
ACCESSION  AX643363
VERSION     AX643363.1 GI:28551004
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Penger,A., Sprenger,R. and Brinkmann,U.
TITLE        Polymorphisms in the human gene for cytochrome p450 polypeptide 2c8
              and their use in diagnostic and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02099099-A 229 12-DEC-2002;
              Epidauros Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y      1600 ATTTATATAAAATTT 1615
b      4 ATTTTITTAATAATTT 19

RESULT 1982
LOCUS      AX643363                19 bp DNA linear PAT 24-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 229 from Patent WO02099099.
ACCESSION  AX643363
VERSION     AX643363.1 GI:28551004
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Penger,A., Sprenger,R. and Brinkmann,U.
TITLE        Polymorphisms in the human gene for cytochrome p450 polypeptide 2c8
              and their use in diagnostic and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02099099-A 229 12-DEC-2002;
              Epidauros Biotechnologie AG (DE)
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              Location/Qualifiers
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              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y      1600 ATTTATATAAAATTT 1615
b      4 ATTTTITTAATAATTT 19
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RESULT 1982
AX643366
LOCUS AX643366 19 bp DNA linear PAT 24-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 232 from Patent WO0209099.
ACCESSION AX643366
VERSION AX643366.1 GI:28551008
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Penger,A., Sprenger,R. and Brinkmann,U.
AUTHORS Polymorphisms in the human gene for cytochrome p450 polypeptide 2c8
TITLE and their use in diagnostic and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0209099-A 232 12-DEC-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
FEATURES
source
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1600 ATTATATAAAATTT 1615
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Db 3 ATTTTATAAAATTT 18

RESULT 1983
AX643369/C
LOCUS AX643369 19 bp DNA linear PAT 24-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 235 from Patent WO0209099.
ACCESSION AX643369
VERSION AX643369.1 GI:28551012
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Penger,A., Sprenger,R. and Brinkmann,U.
AUTHORS Polymorphisms in the human gene for cytochrome p450 polypeptide 2c8
TITLE and their use in diagnostic and therapeutic applications
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0209099-A 235 12-DEC-2002;
Epidaurus Biotechnologie AG (DE)
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source
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 17 ATTTTATAAAATTT 2

RESULT 1984
AX786822/C
LOCUS AX786822 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 125 from Patent WO03050283.
ACCESSION AX786822
VERSION AX786822.1 GI:32954177
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.

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REFERENCE
1 Houtzager,E., Vijn,I.M. and Sijmons,P.C.
AUTHORS A structure for presenting desired peptide sequences
TITLE Patent: WO 03050283-A 125 19-JUN-2003;
JOURNAL CatchMabs B.V. (NL)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="primer Pr304"
Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 261 GTACCACAGCGATGAC 276
|||||
Db 19 GCACCACAGCGAAGAC 4

RESULT 1985
AX795185
LOCUS AX795185 19 bp DNA linear PAT 04-OCT-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 15 from Patent EP1323825.
ACCESSION AX795185
VERSION AX795185.1 GI:37515946
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Giuliano,G., Rosati,C., Dharmapuri,S., Pallara,P. and Camara,B.
AUTHORS Recombinant plants and dna constructs
TITLE Patent: EP 1323825-A 15 02-JUL-2003;
JOURNAL ENEA ENTE PER LE NUOVE TECNOLOGIE, L'ENERGIA E L'AMBIENTE (IT);
Biogen S.r.l. (IT)
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Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Upstream primer used to detect the expression of
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primer_bind
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/note="Le-Lcy Upstream Primer"
Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1208 AGCGATTCTCGAGGA 1223
|||||
Db 1 AGGTGATTCATCAGGA 16

RESULT 1986
BD007044/C
LOCUS BD007044 19 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Insulin homologs.
ACCESSION BD007044
VERSION BD007044.1 GI:18635415
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Conklin,D.C., Del,C.E.R., Roch,S. and Jaspers,S.R.
TITLE Insulin homologs
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001502177-A 2 20-FEB-2001;
ZYMOGENETICS INC
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001502177-A/2

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PD 20-FEB-2001
PR 15-OCT-1997 JP 1998518559
PR 15-OCT-1996 US 60/028177
PI DARERU C CONKLIN,CATHARINE E ROFUYON DEI,SHII ROCH, PI
STEVEN R JASPERS
PC C12N15/09,A01K67/027,C07K14/62,C07K16/26,C12N5/10,C12N15/00,
C12N5/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..19
/organism="unidentified"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

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source
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 615 AGAGGCGCTTACACC 630
||| ||||| |||||
3 18 AGATGCGCTTCCACC 3

RESULT 1987
LOCUS D061183 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Composition and method for inducing an immune response against
tumor-related antigens.
ACCESSION BD061183
VERSION BD061183.1 GI:22606789
KEYWORDS JP 2001516226-A/9.
SOURCE Medicago sativa
ORGANISM Medicago sativa
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
rosids; eurosids I; Fabales; Fabaceae; Papilionoideae; Trifolieae;
Medicago.
AUTHORS Laus,R., Ruegg,C., Shapero,M.H. and Yang,D.
TITLE Composition and method for inducing an immune response against
tumor-related antigens
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001516226-A 9 25-SEP-2001;
COMMENT DENDREON CORP
PN JP 2001516226-A/9
PD 25-SEP-2001
PF 10-APR-1998 JP 1998544103
PR 11-APR-1997 US 60/043301
PI REINER LAUS,CURTIS RUEGG,MICHAEL H SHAPERO,DEMAO YANG PC
C12N15/55,C12N9/16,C12N15/86,A61K38/46
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
FT source 1..19
/organism="Medicago sativa"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:3879"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1533 CTTCTGCTGAGTCC 1548
||| ||||| |||||
b 4 CTTCTGCTGAGTCC 19

RESULT 1988
LOCUS D088787/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD088787
VERSION BD088787.1 GI:22634397
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1376.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Soeda,E.
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1376 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/1376
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/00,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
FT source 1..19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

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/organism="Artificial Sequence".
Location/Qualifiers
1..19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 958 GGAGCGCGTGTACCA 973
||| ||||| |||||
Db 19 GGACGCGGTGTACCA 4

RESULT 1989
LOCUS BD089132/c 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD089132
VERSION BD089132.1 GI:22634742
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1376.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Soeda,E.
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1376 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/1376
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/00,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
FT source 1..19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

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1..19
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Location/Qualifiers
1..19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

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/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1629 ATCCCGAGGACAGAA 1644
    ||||| |||||
Db 18 ATCCCGAGGACAGAA 3

RESULT 1990
BD089465
LOCUS BD089465 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD089465
VERSION BD089465.1 GI:22635075
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1709
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Soeda,E
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1709 20-NOV-2001;
GENOTECHE
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/1709
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001069285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
FT Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2006 GCAGGTGGAGTTGCT 2021
    ||||| |||||
Db 3 GCAGGTGGATGGCT 18

RESULT 1991
BD107726
LOCUS BD107726 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Plant transformation methods.
ACCESSION BD107726
VERSION BD107726.1 GI:23202544
KEYWORDS JP 2002502252-A/1.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Hansen,G.
TITLE Plant transformation methods
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002502252-A 1 22-JAN-2002;
NOVARTIS AG
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2002502252-A/1
PD 22-JAN-2002
PF 29-MAY-1998 JP 1999501451

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

PR 02-JUN-1997 US 08/867869
PI GENEVIEVE HANSEN
PC A01N
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Plant transformation methods
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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    /organism='Unidentified'.
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Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1438 GTCACCGAGAGGAGA 1453
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Db 2 GTCACCGAGAGGAGA 17

RESULT 1992
BD124098
LOCUS BD124098 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Novel nucleic acid molecule correlating to Rhesus weak D phenotype.
ACCESSION BD124098
VERSION BD124098.1 GI:23219043
KEYWORDS JP 2002500884-A/37.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Fregel,V.A. and Wagner,F.F.
TITLE Novel nucleic acid molecule correlating to Rhesus weak D phenotype
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002500884-A 37 15-JAN-2002;
DRK BLUTSPENDENDIENST BADEN WUERTEMBERG GGMHB
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2002500884-A/37
PD 15-JAN-2002
PF 18-DEC-1998 JP 2000528671
PR 23-JAN-1998 EP 98101203.2
PI VILLY A FREGEL, FRANZ F WAGNER
PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/ PC
C12N5/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC /desc = 'oligonucleotide'
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1198 GTCCAAATGCAGCGCA 1213
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Db 3 GTACAAATGCAGCAA 18

RESULT 1993
BD132089/c

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| FEATURE | 19 bp | DNA | linear | PAT 18-SEP-2000 |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| LOCUS | BD132089 | | | |
| DEFINITION | DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry. | | | |
| ACCESSION | BD132089 | | | |
| VERSION | BD132089.1 | GI:23227034 | | |
| KEYWORDS | JP 2002507883-A/21 | | | |
| SOURCE | synthetic construct | | | |
| ORGANISM | synthetic construct | | | |
| REFERENCE | 1 (bases 1 to 19) | | | |
| AUTHORS | Koster,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Lough,D.M., Xiang,G., Boom,D.V.D., Jurinke,C. and Rupert,A. | | | |
| TITLE | DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry | | | |
| JOURNAL | Patent: JP 2002507883-A 21 12-MAR-2002; | | | |
| COMMENT | SEQUENCE INC | | | |
| | PN JP 2002507883-A/21 | | | |
| | PD 12-MAR-2002 | | | |
| | PF 06-NOV-1997 JP 1998521832 | | | |
| | PR 06-NOV-1996 US 08/744481,06-NOV-1996 US 08/746036 PR | | | |
| | 06-NOV-1996 US 08/746055,06-NOV-1996 US 08/744590 PR | | | |
| | 23-JAN-1997 US 08/786988,23-JAN-1997 US 08/787639 PR | | | |
| | 19-SEP-1997 US 08/933792,08-OCT-1997 US 08/947801 PI | | | |
| | KOSTER, DANIEL P LITTLE, ANDREAS BRAUN, DAVID M LOUGH, PI GUOBING XIANG, | | | |
| | PI DIRK VAN DEN BOOM, CHRISTIAN JURINKE, ANDREAS RUPERT PC | | | |
| | C12Q1/68, C07H21/00, C07F9/24 | | | |
| | CC Strandedness: Single; | | | |
| | CC Topology: Unknown; | | | |
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| | | /db_xref="taxon:32630" | | |
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| Matches | 14; Conservative | 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0; | | |
| y | 2004 | CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 2019 | | |
| b | 18 | CTGCAGGTGGAGGTG 3 | | |
| | | | | |
| RESULT 1994 | | | | |
| D171900 | BD171900 | 19 bp | DNA | linear |
| OCUS | Novel clock gene Bmal2. | | | |
| DEFINITION | Novel clock gene Bmal2. | | | |
| ACCESSION | BD171900 | | | |
| VERSION | BD171900.1 | GI:28413196 | | |
| KEYWORDS | JP 200238567-A/26. | | | |
| SOURCE | synthetic construct | | | |
| ORGANISM | synthetic construct | | | |
| REFERENCE | 1 (bases 1 to 19) | | | |
| AUTHORS | Fukada,Y. and Okano,T. | | | |
| TITLE | Novel clock gene Bmal2 | | | |
| JOURNAL | Patent: JP 200238567-A 26 27-AUG-2002; | | | |
| | JAPAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CORP | | | |
| COMMENT | OS Artificial Sequence | | | |
| | PN JP 200238567-A/26 | | | |
| | PD 27-AUG-2002 | | | |
| | PF 13-FEB-2001 JP 2001035743 | | | |
| | PI YOSHITAKA FUKADA, TOSHIYUKI OKANO | | | |
| | PC C12N15/09,A01K67/027,A61K45/00,A61P25/00,A61P43/00,C07K14/465, | | | |
| | PC C07K14/47, | | | |
| | PC C07K16/18,C07K19/00,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12Q1/ | | | |
| | PC 02,C12Q1/68, | | | |
| | PC G01N33/15,G01N33/50//C12P21/08,C12N15/00,C12N5/00 CC | | | |
| | Description of Artificial Sequence:Sense primer 2 FH Key | | | |
| | Location/Qualifiers | | | |
| FT | source | 1. .19 | | |
| FEATURES | Location/Qualifiers | /organism='Artificial Sequence'. | | |


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COMMENT      FN  JP 2002510974-A/13
              PD  09-APR-2002
              PF  26-JUN-1998 JP 1999505740
              PR  27-JUN-1997 US 60/051080
              PI  KENNETH C CARTER, WEI WU HE
              PC  C12N15/12, C07K14/47, C12Q1/68, A61K48/00, A61K38/17, C07K16/18 CC
              CC  Strandedness: Single;
              FH  Topology: Linear;
              FE  Key Location/Qualifiers.

FEATURES     source
              1..19 Location/Qualifiers
                /organism="Mus sp."
                /mol_type="Genomic DNA"
                /db_xref="taxon:10095"

Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1375 AAAAAAGCCAGAGAG 1390
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Db 16 AAAAAAGCCATTAGAG 1

RESULT 1997
LOCUS      BD196863
DEFINITION Prostatic cancer gene.
ACCESSION  BD196863
VERSION    BD196863.1 GI:33006633
KEYWORDS   JP 2002516657-A/452.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS     Cohen, D., Blumenfeld, M., Chumakov, I. and Bougueleret, L.
TITLE       Prostatic cancer gene
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 2002516657-A 452 11-JUN-2002;
GENSET

COMMENT      OS  Homo sapiens (human)
              PN  JP 2002516657-A/452
              PD  11-JUN-2002
              PF  22-DEC-1998 JP 2000525562
              PR  22-DEC-1997 US 08/996306, 09-SEP-1998 US 60/099658 PI
              PC  DANIEL COHEN, WARTA BLUMENFELD, ILYA CHUMAKOV, LYDIE BOUGUELERET PC
              C12N15/09, C12N15/09, A01K67/027, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, C12N1/15, PC
              C12N1/19,
              PC  C12N1/21, C12N5/10, C12N5/10, C12P21/08, C12Q1/68, G01N33/50 PC
              , C12N15/00, C12N5/00,
              PC  C12N5/00, C12N15/00
              CC  potential microsequencing oligo for 99-147-181.misl FH Key

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                    /db_xref="taxon:9606"

FEATURES     source
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Query Match      0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1403 ATGAAAAGAGAAAGA 1418
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Db 2 ATGAAAAGAGCATGA 17

RESULT 1998
BD221949
LOCUS
DEFINITION Nucleic acid encoding retinoblastoma-binding protein (RBP-7) and
              polymorphic marker relating to the nucleic acid
              Patent: JP 2002519027-A 88 02-JUL-2002;
              GENSET

COMMENT      OS  Homo sapiens (human)
              PN  JP 2002519027-A/88
              PD  02-JUL-2002
              PF  30-JUN-1999 JP 2000557360
              PR  30-JUN-1998 US 60/091315, 10-DEC-1998 US 60/111909 PI
              PC  LYDIE BOUGUELERET
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VERSION    Y13497.1 GI:2181911
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SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
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            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Leprini, A., Gherzi, R., Siri, A., Querze, G., Viti, F. and Zardi, L.
TITLE       The human tenascin-R gene
JOURNAL     J. Biol. Chem. 271 (49), 31251-31254 (1996)
MEDLINE    97094894
PUBMED     8940128
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS     Zardi, L.
TITLE       Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (11-SEP-1996) L. Zardi, Istituto Nazionale per la Ricerca
              sul Cancro, Laboratory of Cell Biology, Largo R. Benzi, 10, 16132
              Genova, ITALY
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at 1p36.
CCESSION AB067917
VERSION AB067917.1 GI:15128721
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
and Soeda,E.
A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
chromosome 1p35-p36
Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
21269192
PUBMED 11374902
2 (bases 1 to 19)
REFERENCE 2
AUTHORS Horii,A.
Direct Submission
Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
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VERSION AB068062.1 GI:15128866
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
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REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
and Soeda,E.
A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
chromosome 1p35-p36
Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
21269192
PUBMED 11374902
2 (bases 1 to 19)
REFERENCE 2
AUTHORS Horii,A.
Direct Submission
Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
FEATURES
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Query Match 0.6%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 19 GGACGGCGTGGTTACA 4

Search completed: September 10, 2004, 11:31:51
Job time : 54 secs

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GenCore version 5.1.6
Copyright (c) 1993 - 2004 CompuGen Ltd.

OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: September 10, 2004, 11:36:17 ; Search time 49 Seconds
(without alignments)
3.674 Million cell updates/sec

Title: us-09-745-167a-3

Perfect score: 2091

Sequence: 1 ggcggagcgcggcgccgga.....taataaaatgtacattct 2091

Scoring table: IDENTITY NUC

Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 2143 seqs, 43050 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 4286

Minimum DB seq length: 8

Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 2162 summaries

Database : rng3.seq:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

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| C 5 | 26 | 1.2 | 26 | 1 | AAH55804 |
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| C 109 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | AAD40931 | Human HDAL antisense | C 182 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ADC49237 | Hyaluronic acid sy |
| C 110 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | AAD40940 | Human HDAL antisense | C 183 | 17 | 0.8 | 17 | 1 | ABT39526 | Tumour suppression |
| C 111 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | AAD40953 | Human HDAL antisense | 184 | 17 | 0.8 | 17 | 1 | ABT39292 | Tumour suppression |
| C 112 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | AAD40959 | Human HDAL antisense | 185 | 17 | 0.8 | 17 | 1 | ADB43269 | Human blood myocar |
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| C 114 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | AAD40891 | Human HDAL antisense | C 187 | 17 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABN13978 | Human HTPL scannin |
| C 115 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | AAD40900 | Human HDAL antisense | 188 | 17 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABV81341 | Human MD23 scannin |
| C 116 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | AAD40890 | Human HDAL antisense | 189 | 17 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ADB01782 | Human microarray D |
| C 117 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | AAD40954 | Human HDAL antisense | 190 | 17 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ACK26927 | Human microarray D |
| C 118 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | AAD40916 | Human HDAL antisense | C 191 | 17 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ACK00094 | Human microarray D |
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| C 125 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | AAD40934 | Human HDAL antisense | C 198 | 16.8 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | ABZ92578 | Human oligonucleot |
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| C 127 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | ABV73074 | Human HDAL antisense | C 200 | 16.8 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | ACC96770 | Human VEGFR-1 chim |
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| C 129 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | ABK87723 | Human histone deac | C 202 | 16.8 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | ADE43369 | Human uPA primer, |
| C 130 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | ABK87724 | Human histone deac | C 203 | 16.8 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABQ64985 | Human KTM1a porti |
| C 131 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | ABZ76476 | Human HDAC1 mRNA t | C 204 | 16.8 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABQ64984 | Human KTM1a porti |
| C 132 | 20 | 1.0 | 20 | 1 | ABZ76477 | Human HDAC1 mRNA t | C 205 | 16.8 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ACK145495 | Human microarray D |
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| C 135 | 19.8 | 0.9 | 29 | 1 | AAK99141 | 29-mer oligonucleo | C 208 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 23 | 1 | AAD36075 | Human cMLCK gene e |
| C 136 | 19.4 | 0.9 | 29 | 1 | AAK54024 | Human factor IX (h | C 209 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 23 | 1 | ABL57990 | Manganese dependen |
| C 137 | 19.2 | 0.9 | 24 | 1 | ABZ80222 | Mouse tramdorin 3 | C 210 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | ABL42155 | Pseudomonas exotox |
| C 138 | 19.2 | 0.9 | 25 | 1 | ACF64263 | Human reference po | C 211 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | ABL49870 | Human CHD protein |
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| C 140 | 19 | 0.9 | 19 | 1 | ACD40877 | Moraxella catarrha | C 213 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAL54353 | Kruppel type zinc |
| C 141 | 18.6 | 0.9 | 25 | 1 | ACI16378 | SNP specific SNPE | C 214 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | AAA68477 | Bacteriophage 3A O |
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| C 144 | 18.2 | 0.9 | 25 | 1 | ABN13570 | Human GMPLP-1 25-m | C 217 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | AAS08716 | Forward PCR primer |
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| C 147 | 18.2 | 0.9 | 25 | 1 | ABQ64989 | Human KTM1a porti | C 220 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABN13980 | Human GMPLP-1 25-m |
| C 148 | 18.2 | 0.9 | 25 | 1 | ABQ64988 | Human KTM1a porti | C 221 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | AAL55376 | Kan-2 reverse PCR |
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| C 151 | 18.2 | 0.9 | 27 | 1 | AAQ15089 | Human flt1 VEGF re | C 224 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ACK07889 | Human microarray D |
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| C 154 | 18 | 0.9 | 24 | 1 | AAQ91957 | Vbeta18 T-cell rec | C 227 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ACI07344 | Human microarray D |
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| C 156 | 18 | 0.9 | 27 | 1 | AAQ91957 | ZP1 receptor prote | C 229 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 157 | 18 | 0.9 | 27 | 1 | AAQ91957 | Human microarray D | C 230 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 158 | 17.8 | 0.9 | 24 | 1 | ACG42771 | Human microarray D | C 231 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 159 | 17.8 | 0.9 | 25 | 1 | ACI18427 | Human microarray D | C 232 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 160 | 17.8 | 0.9 | 25 | 1 | ACI18427 | Human microarray D | C 233 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 161 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | ABZ22095 | Polyanionic poly | C 234 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 162 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABN13976 | Human GMPLP-1 25-m | C 235 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 163 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABN13977 | Human GMPLP-1 25-m | C 236 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 164 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABV81342 | Human HTPL scannin | C 237 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 165 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABV81343 | Human HTPL scannin | C 238 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 166 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ACF64264 | Human variant poly | C 239 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 167 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ACI98293 | Human microarray D | C 240 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 168 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ACI15742 | Human microarray D | C 241 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 169 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ACI97470 | Human microarray D | C 242 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Chimeric 2'-O-meth |
| C 170 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 27 | 1 | AAV21943 | Nuclease resistant | C 243 | 16.2 | 0.8 | 21 | 1 | AAH88951 | Adenovirus E1B-55K |
| C 171 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | AAQ46535 | Nucleotide cis-d(G | C 244 | 16.2 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | ABK11249 | Adenovirus E1B-55K |
| C 172 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | ABK99281 | Hepatitis C virus | C 245 | 16.2 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | ABK11250 | Adenovirus E1B-55K |
| C 173 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABN13567 | Human GMPLP-1 25-m | C 246 | 16.2 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | ABT04630 | Human myoglobin PC |
| C 174 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABN13571 | Human GMPLP-1 25-m | C 247 | 16.2 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | ACF62838 | Human myoglobin PC |
| C 175 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABQ64990 | Human KTM1a porti | C 248 | 16.2 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Human PCTAIRE prot |
| C 176 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABQ64986 | Human KTM1a porti | C 249 | 16.2 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | ABZ36464 | Human PCTAIRE prot |
| C 177 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABV81346 | Human HTPL scannin | C 250 | 16 | 0.8 | 17 | 1 | ABQ64004 | Human KTM1a porti |
| C 178 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABV81347 | Human HTPL scannin | C 251 | 16 | 0.8 | 17 | 1 | ABQ64003 | Human KTM1a porti |
| C 179 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 25 | 1 | ABV81344 | Human HTPL scannin | C 252 | 16 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAZ36464 | Human NAIP PCR pri |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|----|---|----------|---------------------------|
| C 253 | 16 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAF80467 | Probe used to detect |
| C 254 | 16 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AA449224 | E coli uidA gene p |
| C 255 | 16 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAK99210 | Human thiodoxin |
| C 256 | 16 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AA449416 | Human PTWAX coding |
| C 257 | 16 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AA449404 | Human PTWAX coding |
| C 258 | 16 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AA450335 | Simple repeat motif |
| C 259 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | AA110011 | Arabidopsis thaliana |
| C 260 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | ABT07412 | Human protein phosphatase |
| C 261 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | ABZ90156 | Human oligonucleotide |
| C 262 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86896 | Human oligonucleotide |
| C 263 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 20 | 1 | ABZ97864 | Human eotaxin oligo |
| C 264 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | AAZ92787 | Primer #2 for intestine |
| C 265 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | AAV52784 | Intestinal fatty acid |
| C 266 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | AAV52784 | Primer 2 for human |
| C 267 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 22 | 1 | AAV52784 | Primer 2 for human |
| C 268 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 23 | 1 | AAZ23644 | Human 20p1F12 gene |
| C 269 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 23 | 1 | AAZ23644 | Human 20p1F12 gene |
| C 270 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 23 | 1 | AAZ23644 | Human 20p1F12 gene |
| C 271 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAZ23644 | Human 20p1F12 gene |
| C 272 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAZ23644 | Human 20p1F12 gene |
| C 273 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAZ23644 | Human 20p1F12 gene |
| C 274 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAH76845 | Human regulatory tRNA |
| C 275 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAH76845 | Human regulatory tRNA |
| C 276 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAH76845 | Human regulatory tRNA |
| C 277 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAH76845 | Human regulatory tRNA |
| C 278 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 24 | 1 | AAH76845 | Human regulatory tRNA |
| C 279 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ46539 | Mouse MAP kinase-1 |
| C 280 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ46539 | Mouse MAP kinase-1 |
| C 281 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ46539 | Mouse MAP kinase-1 |
| C 282 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ46539 | Mouse MAP kinase-1 |
| C 283 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ46539 | Mouse MAP kinase-1 |
| C 284 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ46539 | Mouse MAP kinase-1 |
| C 285 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ46539 | Mouse MAP kinase-1 |
| C 286 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ46539 | Mouse MAP kinase-1 |
| C 287 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ46539 | Mouse MAP kinase-1 |
| C 288 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 289 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 290 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 291 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 292 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 293 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 294 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 295 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 296 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 297 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 298 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAH01564 | Nucleotide cis-d(G) |
| C 299 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAK63943 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 300 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAK63943 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 301 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAK63943 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 302 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAK63943 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 303 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAK63943 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 304 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAK64490 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 305 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAK64490 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 306 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ71773 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 307 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ71773 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 308 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ84598 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 309 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ84598 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 310 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ84598 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 311 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ84598 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 312 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ84598 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 313 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ84598 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 314 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ84598 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 315 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAZ48925 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 316 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAZ48925 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 317 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAZ48925 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 318 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAZ48925 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 319 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAZ48925 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 320 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AAZ71479 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 321 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AAZ71479 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 322 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AAZ71479 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 323 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AAZ71479 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 324 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AAZ71479 | Human GTP-Rho bind |
| C 325 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AAZ71479 | Human GTP-Rho bind |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|----|---|----------|--------------------|
| C 326 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 327 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 328 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 329 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 330 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 331 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 332 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 333 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 334 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 335 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 336 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 337 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 338 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 339 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 340 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 341 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 342 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 343 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 344 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 345 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 346 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 347 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 348 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 349 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 350 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 351 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 352 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 353 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 354 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 355 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 356 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 357 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 358 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 359 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 360 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 361 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 362 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 363 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 364 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 365 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 366 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 367 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 368 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 369 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 370 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 371 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 372 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 373 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 374 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 375 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 376 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 377 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 378 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 379 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 380 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 381 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 382 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 383 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 384 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 385 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 386 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 387 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 388 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 389 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 390 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 391 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 392 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 393 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 394 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 395 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 396 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 397 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |
| C 398 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11666 | EBV latent membran |

EBV latent membran
PCR primer used to
Caenorhabditis ele
Human Y-box bindin
Human cytohesin-2
RT-PCR primer 19 u
Human protein phos
Human chromosome 1
Human GLUT 10 SSCP
Murine capn12 exon
Human oligonucleot
Transforming growt
Human VEGF PCR pri
Sphingosine-1-phos
Human VEGFR-1 chim
Reverse RT-PCR pri
Human PCTAIRE prot
Human mucin 1 tran
AAK910 polymorphis
Human haematopoiet
COX II sense probe
Primer hTS-4A, use
Human gene single
Human gene single
COXII probe #5. H
PCR primer R2. Pa
Mouse HYPLIPI locu
Human C-mos gene p
Mouse HYPLIPI locu
Schizophrenia-asso
Schizophrenia-asso
Haematopoietic cel
Human mitochondria
Mouse HYPLIPI locu
Mouse HYPLIPI PCR
Human lymphoid cel
Bovine lactate deh
3' primer for gene
Intronic primer fo
Human biallelic po
Human pigmentation
PCR primer Wxr-F35
HUV4aACK, a kapp
mdr-1 mRNA ribozym
PKD1 gene PCR prim
PKD1 OX114 mutatio
PCR primer for hum
Human DISC1/DISC2
Arteriosclerosis-d
Theobroma cacao ca
IGF-I oligonucleot
Human KTM1a porti
Human KTM1a porti
Human c-raf kinase
Chimeric 2'-O-meth
Human c-raf inhibi
Human c-raf and de
c-raf antisense ch
Human c-raf kinase
Chimeric antisense
PCR primer used to
Oligonucleotide us
C-raf chimeric pho
Human c-raf kinase
Zmax1 gene region
Human Tain antise
Human Zmax1 cDNA r
Human PCR primer #
Human c-raf kinase
Antisense oligonuc
Human HBM STS mark
Human c-raf mRNA a
Sequence tagged si

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|----|---|----------|--------------------|-------|------|-----|----|---|----------|---------------------|
| 399 | 15 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AD44695 | Human c-Raf antise | 472 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAA28046 | PCR primer 12G10-1 |
| 400 | 15 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAZ28807 | Primer CLXB for MA | C 473 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAA95353 | B. cereus zwitterm |
| 401 | 15 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AA74516 | Murine BAFF cDNA P | C 474 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAA80368 | Human ASTH1 5' re |
| 402 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AA13814 | Mycoplasma protect | C 475 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AA96168 | Human gene single |
| 403 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AA99098 | Human Rab24 PCR pr | C 476 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AA62525 | Adrenergic alpha-2 |
| 404 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AA29226 | Primer ZC17516 for | C 477 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AA66693 | Human cytohesin-2 |
| 405 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AA66344 | Dog genomic marker | C 478 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AA93607 | Rat Htr7 DNA ampli |
| 406 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AA08732 | Murine cystatin T | C 479 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | ABT13266 | Fanconi anaemia FA |
| 407 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | AA08723 | Murine cystatin T | C 480 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AA97716 | Murine SAC1 gene-s |
| 408 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | ABK1822 | DNA probe #2 for h | C 481 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | ABT06423 | Cyclin 14-3-3 sigm |
| 409 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | ABZ10259 | Haematopoietic cel | C 482 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | ADC42503 | GFAT 1 gene intron |
| 410 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | ACA90085 | Cardiovascular dis | C 483 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | ADD71341 | Cyclin2 PCR primer |
| 411 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | ADB34343 | PCR primer l1 used | C 484 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAV62339 | Human CS198 DNA pr |
| 412 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | ADC69829 | Primer oligo used | C 485 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAV15553 | Platelet-derived g |
| 413 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | ACF36660 | Human Dnasel3 exo | C 486 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAV63696 | HIV-2 long termina |
| 414 | 15 | 0.7 | 23 | 1 | ADE84227 | Human lymphoid cel | C 487 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAV63684 | HIV protease and r |
| 415 | 15 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAV52823 | Puro.1 PCR primer | C 488 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAV34601 | Single nucleotide |
| 416 | 15 | 0.7 | 24 | 1 | AAQ09984 | Primer Puro.1 for | C 489 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human CS198 ESF-s |
| 417 | 15 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ22495 | Streptomyces sp. e | C 490 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Tail primer #171 f |
| 418 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAV00348 | Insecticidal gene | C 491 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human UDP-glucuron |
| 419 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human cycokine rec | C 492 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human CS198 gene a |
| 420 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Oligonucleotide #5 | C 493 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Primer F8-1732AS, s |
| 421 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human zalphall rec | C 494 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Reverse transcript |
| 422 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ94539 | 2'F-ANA antisense | C 495 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Factor VIII PCR se |
| 423 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human zalphall DNA | C 496 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human cathepsin K |
| 424 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human MPL-zalphall | C 497 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Nucleotide fragmen |
| 425 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Herpes simplex vir | C 498 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human polymorphic |
| 426 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Cdk2 ribozyme bind | C 499 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Primer OS469 for m |
| 427 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Forward PCR primer | C 500 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Western equine enc |
| 428 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Cell-cycle depende | C 501 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human gene single |
| 429 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Cyclin H ribozyme | C 502 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human gene single |
| 430 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Forward PCR primer | C 503 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human gene single |
| 431 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Cyclin H ribozyme | C 504 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Enterovirus 71 DNA |
| 432 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Forward PCR primer | C 505 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | D. melanogaster pe |
| 433 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | PCR primer #80 for | C 506 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human polymorphism |
| 434 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | NANB hepatitis vir | C 507 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human ILF-2 antise |
| 435 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | PCR primer #80, fo | C 508 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human acetyl choli |
| 436 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | PCR primer #80, fo | C 509 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human FOXF3 gene e |
| 437 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Hepatitis C virus | C 510 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | C. elegans venom a |
| 438 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human-specific APP | C 511 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | IL3 forward PCR pr |
| 439 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human-specific APP | C 512 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Liver regeneration |
| 440 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Mouse Ret tyrosine | C 513 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human SHP-1 5' PCR |
| 441 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | STK 13 gene specif | C 514 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Sequence of Primer |
| 442 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | STK 6 gene specif | C 515 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Chromosome 11 (loc |
| 443 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | STK 20 gene specif | C 516 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | 5' - and 3'-Guanosi |
| 444 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | PCR primer used to | C 517 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | c-myb directed pho |
| 445 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | PCR primer used to | C 518 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | c-myb directed pho |
| 446 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Oligonucleotide of | C 519 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Grapevine leafroll |
| 447 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Oligodeoxynucleot | C 520 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Primer hdi10103 use |
| 448 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | PCR primer for cDN | C 521 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Primer #2 for mous |
| 449 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Humanised anti-Fas | C 522 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Primer A to isolat |
| 450 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | PCR primer used to | C 523 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human WRN genomic |
| 451 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human Ig L chain s | C 524 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | TNF-alpha mRNA fra |
| 452 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Primer LUXA-REV us | C 525 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | PCR primer used to |
| 453 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Plasmid vivax 5 | C 526 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | CCR5/CCR2b PCR pri |
| 454 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Murine SAC1 gene-s | C 527 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | CCR5/CCR2b PCR pri |
| 455 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Transposon Tn4001 | C 528 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human CTRP DNA rel |
| 456 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Canine PCR primer | C 529 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Murine IL-beta fo |
| 457 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Humanised anti-Fas | C 530 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | SNP specific upper |
| 458 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Cyclin 14-3-3 sigm | C 531 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | Human NOV-4 expres |
| 459 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Luciferase reporte | C 532 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 460 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Mouse Hepp 5'-olig | C 533 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 461 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human bifunctional | C 534 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 462 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human PDE4C oligon | C 535 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 463 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human oligonucleot | C 536 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 464 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human RANTES oligo | C 537 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 465 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Mouse HSL chimeric | C 538 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 466 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | PCR primer, LUXA-R | C 539 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 467 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human FGFR-3 antis | C 540 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 468 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Polymorphic fragme | C 541 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 469 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ94539 | Human biallelic ma | C 542 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 470 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAZ94539 | | C 543 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |
| 471 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAZ94539 | | C 544 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AACT2519 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|----|---|-----------|---------------------|
| C 545 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABQ94637 | Tumour suppression |
| C 546 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABQ94634 | Tumour suppression |
| C 547 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABQ94633 | Tumour suppression |
| C 548 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABQ94633 | Tumour suppression |
| C 549 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABZ31366 | Candida albicans G |
| C 550 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABX93392 | Neisserial adhesin |
| C 551 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABX93392 | Neisserial adhesin |
| C 552 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABE24096 | Human Haemogen/EDA |
| C 553 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ADE15309 | Transcription inhi |
| C 554 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAX63944 | Rabbit stromelysin |
| C 555 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAA17500 | Aryl hydrocarbon n |
| C 556 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAA21211 | Integrin alpha 6 s |
| C 557 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAA22756 | Integrin subunit b |
| C 558 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAF03297 | Hammerhead ribozym |
| C 559 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAF03300 | Hammerhead ribozym |
| C 560 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABK03667 | Human CD20 Ambarzy |
| C 561 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABK01358 | Human NOGO Inozyme |
| C 562 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABK03088 | Human CD20 Inozyme |
| C 563 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN00990 | Human GDMPL-1 17-m |
| C 564 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN08954 | Human GDMPL-1 17-m |
| C 565 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN08953 | Human GDMPL-1 17-m |
| C 566 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD00535 | G-protein coupled |
| C 567 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD00534 | Tumour suppression |
| C 568 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABT39917 | Tumour suppression |
| C 569 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABT35671 | HCV minus strand D |
| C 570 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD64839 | HCV DNAzyme substr |
| C 571 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD57830 | Tumour suppression |
| C 572 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ADB45937 | Tumour suppression |
| C 573 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ADB45937 | Tumour suppression |
| C 574 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAQ11746 | Target duplex from |
| C 575 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAQ68779 | CHA255 light chain |
| C 576 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAV57517 | Zcyto7 cytokine r |
| C 577 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAV52697 | Human genome biall |
| C 578 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAA49365 | Sequencing primer |
| C 579 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ74823 | Human biallelic ma |
| C 580 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAA56784 | MTRF1 initiator pr |
| C 581 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ71801 | Human biallelic ma |
| C 582 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ACA98740 | Human CYP2C8 SNP d |
| C 583 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ACA98737 | Human CYP2C8 SNP d |
| C 584 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ADBE30271 | Mitogen activated |
| C 585 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ADE30480 | Mitogen activated |
| C 586 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV50092 | Sequence of probe |
| C 587 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ90792 | Hepatitis C virus |
| C 588 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV16367 | AP-PCR primer RS f |
| C 589 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV99610 | Maize rpoB gene pr |
| C 590 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV38344 | PCR primer used to |
| C 591 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV96851 | Human biallelic ma |
| C 592 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ75715 | Arbitrary primer R |
| C 593 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV04158 | Immunostimulatory |
| C 594 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV99237 | Human Nck-2 phosph |
| C 595 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV92269 | Human RAIDD antis |
| C 596 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV99708 | Human antibody DAV |
| C 597 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABD29314 | Human lysophosphol |
| C 598 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABX37060 | Angiogenesis inhib |
| C 599 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABX77882 | Human obesity-asso |
| C 600 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABX41264 | Human cancer suppr |
| C 601 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABX34051 | Capture oligonucle |
| C 602 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABX193676 | PCR primer #2 for |
| C 603 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABX12750 | Human oligonucleot |
| C 604 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ90848 | Human oligonucleot |
| C 605 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ98537 | Human c-jun oncoge |
| C 606 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACC42280 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| C 607 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT43150 | MCK DNA fragment a |
| C 608 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACC47989 | Immunostimulatory |
| C 609 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT32305 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| C 610 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACD99668 | Immunostimulatory |
| C 611 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AD55968 | Human mucin 1 tran |
| C 612 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH66442 | Antisense PCR prim |
| C 613 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AD57688 | Human PLSCR4 antis |
| C 614 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ADB36739 | Immunostimulatory |
| C 615 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACF36520 | ST2146 MAB kappa l |
| C 616 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ADD32068 | Human formyl pepti |
| C 617 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAT95440 | Primer for breast |
| C 618 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAT94562 | BRCA2 cancer suscep |
| C 619 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAZ26210 | Human polymorphic |
| C 620 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAZ17998 | Homeobox conserved |
| C 621 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAA14889 | PCR primer J15 for |
| C 622 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAZ76474 | Human biallelic ma |
| C 623 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAH38670 | SNP specific lower |
| C 624 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | AAH38230 | RNA probe #1 for h |
| C 625 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | ABX51833 | Human cyclooxigena |
| C 626 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | ABX97437 | Human connective t |
| C 627 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | ABA92276 | Pre-C mutant hepat |
| C 628 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ52432 | HBV gene PCR prime |
| C 629 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ94878 | PCR primer for AV3 |
| C 630 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAZ37259 | Primer 793F, Unid |
| C 631 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAC88338 | Enterovirus 71 DNA |
| C 632 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | AAQ09162 | Human Glypican-2 p |
| C 633 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABSS1718 | Human Glypican-2 p |
| C 634 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABSS1721 | Human Glypican-2 p |
| C 635 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ACC43708 | PCR primer used to |
| C 636 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ABQ80058 | FargC promoter sho |
| C 637 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ADC16709 | TaqMan PCR probe T |
| C 638 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ADD22516 | Flatfish rhabdovir |
| C 639 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ADD49176 | Human NOV protein- |
| C 640 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 22 | 1 | ADD49176 | Human NOV protein- |
| C 641 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV56945 | HIV-1 proviral DNA |
| C 642 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV76223 | Human IL5 antisens |
| C 643 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV76437 | Human endothelin E |
| C 644 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV66770 | CAPS marker PCR pr |
| C 645 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV54019 | Human IL-5 antisen |
| C 646 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV54228 | Endothelin recepto |
| C 647 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV52746 | Human genome biall |
| C 648 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV52794 | Human genome biall |
| C 649 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAA33672 | Low adenosine anti |
| C 650 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAA33463 | cdk8 ribozyme bind |
| C 651 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAA83337 | cdk-we-hu ribozyme |
| C 652 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAA83812 | Human biallelic ma |
| C 653 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ76920 | Endothelin ETA rec |
| C 654 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV19794 | Human IL5 polynucl |
| C 655 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV19585 | Primer eGF2 used |
| C 656 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV60415 | Forward PCR primer |
| C 657 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ45100 | Forward primer #13 |
| C 658 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ73121 | Cell-cycle depende |
| C 659 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV58499 | Cdk-we-hu ribozyme |
| C 660 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV58974 | Influenza A/Udorn/ |
| C 661 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ABA93990 | Human IL-5 antisen |
| C 662 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ABZ95488 | Human IL-5 antisen |
| C 663 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ABZ95279 | Mouse bmf DNA spec |
| C 664 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAV53381 | PAI102 polymorph |
| C 665 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ADC98525 | Antisense PCR prim |
| C 666 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ70845 | NFh cDNA RT-PCR fo |
| C 667 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ70845 | BRSV F protein mRN |
| C 668 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ91250 | EAA5 receptor PCR |
| C 669 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ91250 | Human gene signatu |
| C 670 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ41088 | Primer SER-3, Syn |
| C 671 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Primer TCE-4, Syn |
| C 672 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Primer #1 to ampli |
| C 673 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Granzyme B forward |
| C 674 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Rat neurofilament |
| C 675 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Hepatocyte nuclear |
| C 676 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Atrial natriuretic |
| C 677 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Rat c-jun protein |
| C 678 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | CCR5 gene inhibiti |
| C 679 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Human guanine nucl |
| C 680 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Oligonucleotide IS |
| C 681 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | ASVH1 gene intron/ |
| C 682 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | PCR primer used to |
| C 683 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | PCR primer used to |
| C 684 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | PCR primer used to |
| C 685 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | PCR primer used to |
| C 686 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | PCR primer used to |
| C 687 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | PCR primer used to |
| C 688 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | PCR primer used to |
| C 689 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | PCR primer used to |
| C 690 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Human GAPDH gene a |
| C 691 | 14.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95469 | Human protein phos |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|----|---|-----------|--------------------|
| C 837 | 14 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA92683 | PCR primer used to |
| C 838 | 14 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA65053 | Human bcl genes an |
| C 839 | 14 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH23207 | Human MMIF mRNA in |
| C 840 | 14 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABN9697 | Human clusterin in |
| C 841 | 14 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ89443 | Human oligonucleot |
| C 842 | 14 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ89443 | HSD11B1 antisense |
| C 843 | 14 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABE14432 | Pseudorabies virus |
| C 844 | 14 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | ABN87062 | Human sodium chan |
| C 845 | 14 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | ABX98910 | Human fibulin-1D D |
| C 846 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAQ30400 | Oligomer IL2 403 f |
| C 847 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH81558 | Human c-myc hamme |
| C 848 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH81558 | Purine ring modifi |
| C 849 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH90267 | Modified triplex f |
| C 850 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH69652 | Mouse flt1 VEGF re |
| C 851 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH72749 | Mouse flt1 VEGF re |
| C 852 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH62803 | Delta-9 desaturase |
| C 853 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH63011 | Delta-9 desaturase |
| C 854 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH17513 | Aryl hydrocarbon n |
| C 855 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH21210 | Integrin alpha 6 s |
| C 856 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAA35998 | Human genomic SNP |
| C 857 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAA35999 | Human genomic SNP |
| C 858 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAA24906 | Oestrogen receptor |
| C 859 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH05528 | Hammerhead ribozym |
| C 860 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH05528 | Hammerhead ribozym |
| C 861 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABL46462 | Human GRID hammerh |
| C 862 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN08955 | Human GRD hammerh |
| C 863 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN08955 | Human GRD hammerh |
| C 864 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN06570 | Human GDMPL-1 17-m |
| C 865 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN07092 | Human GDMPL-1 17-m |
| C 866 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN08676 | Human GDMPL-1 17-m |
| C 867 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN08675 | Human GDMPL-1 17-m |
| C 868 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN08952 | Human GDMPL-1 17-m |
| C 869 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABQ63445 | Human KTM1a porti |
| C 870 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABQ64007 | Human KTM1a porti |
| C 871 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABV93342 | Human HTPL scannin |
| C 872 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABV93344 | Human HTPL scannin |
| C 873 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABV93344 | Human HTPL scannin |
| C 874 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABV93345 | Human HTPL scannin |
| C 875 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABV93343 | Human HTPL scannin |
| C 876 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABK18013 | Human HTPL scannin |
| C 877 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABK18015 | Human ERG hamme |
| C 878 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABN85838 | Human ERG hamme |
| C 879 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH41892 | Related to Bombyx |
| C 880 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AAH41891 | ON-34 oligonucleot |
| C 881 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABK55737 | Human C1CAL gene e |
| C 882 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABT37086 | Tumour suppression |
| C 883 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ADB03774 | Human MD27 scannin |
| C 884 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABZ55102 | Human HER2 DNazym |
| C 885 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABZ61604 | Human H-Ras DNazym |
| C 886 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABZ61267 | Human H-Ras DNazym |
| C 887 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ABZ61695 | HCV minus strand D |
| C 888 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD62482 | HCV DNazyme substr |
| C 889 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD60197 | HCV minus strand D |
| C 890 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD65057 | HCV DNazyme substr |
| C 891 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD62411 | HCV DNazyme substr |
| C 892 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD551143 | HCV DNazyme substr |
| C 893 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD60202 | Human oligonucleo |
| C 894 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD67719 | Murine oligonucleo |
| C 895 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | ACD68438 | Tumour suppression |
| C 896 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 897 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 898 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 899 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 900 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 901 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 902 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 903 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 904 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 905 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 906 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 907 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 908 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |
| C 909 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 17 | 1 | AD842595 | Tumour suppression |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|----|---|----------|---------------------|
| C 910 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AA45981 | Bcl-Xl mRNA specif |
| C 911 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAA55624 | TRAF4 antisense ol |
| C 912 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ30180 | PCR primer Hmc30 u |
| C 913 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAZ69587 | Human biallelic ma |
| C 914 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAA48807 | Human G-alpha-16 a |
| C 915 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAH76196 | Human TAP-2 PCR pr |
| C 916 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAH74221 | Oligonucleotide de |
| C 917 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | ABA82529 | Zmax1 gene region |
| C 918 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | ABL43002 | Human chromosome 1 |
| C 919 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | AAH44978 | Human Zmax1 cDNA r |
| C 920 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | ABK23326 | Malignant disease |
| C 921 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | ABX95823 | Sequencing primer |
| C 922 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | ACC42631 | HLA Class II regio |
| C 923 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | ACC45909 | Human HBM STS mark |
| C 924 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | ACC83657 | Fragile X mental r |
| C 925 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 18 | 1 | ADB98607 | Sequence tagged si |
| C 926 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAQ26127 | HLA-DR beta subty |
| C 927 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAQ77799 | Primer for amplif |
| C 928 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAH76199 | Human IL4 receptor |
| C 929 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAH52736 | Human genome biall |
| C 930 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ87039 | RBP-7 microsequenc |
| C 931 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ34732 | Oligonucleotide DR |
| C 932 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAA83688 | cdk-we-hu ribozyme |
| C 933 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAA84305 | Cyclin D2 ribozyme |
| C 934 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ74860 | Human biallelic ma |
| C 935 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ72628 | Human biallelic ma |
| C 936 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAZ73399 | Human biallelic ma |
| C 937 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAH59082 | Human osterlin ex |
| C 938 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAH58850 | Cdk-we-hu ribozyme |
| C 939 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAH59467 | Cyclin D2 ribozyme |
| C 940 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAH51524 | Fc Hybeacon probe f |
| C 941 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ABQ74039 | SSO probe for HLA |
| C 942 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | AAI67762 | Histamine H4 recep |
| C 943 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ABA05560 | Human PPAR-delta o |
| C 944 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ABX04673 | Human endogenous r |
| C 945 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ADE77590 | Human probe SSB24 |
| C 946 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ADE77589 | Human probe SSB24 |
| C 947 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 19 | 1 | ADE43564 | Human IDE sequenci |
| C 948 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ49706 | PKC-eta 3'-UTR bin |
| C 949 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ53924 | TYR 2 PCR primer f |
| C 950 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ97924 | PNA oligomer targe |
| C 951 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH62796 | Human knics express |
| C 952 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH26519 | Human gene signatu |
| C 953 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH59720 | Modified oligonucle |
| C 954 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ84210 | PKC-eta antisense |
| C 955 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAQ84220 | PKC-eta 3' UTR ant |
| C 956 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH27157 | Human Machado-Jose |
| C 957 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV01340 | Glucokinase PCR pr |
| C 958 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH01329 | CGMP-regulated cha |
| C 959 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH86830 | Probe for wild typ |
| C 960 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH94038 | Forward PCR primer |
| C 961 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV68469 | Oligo contained ac |
| C 962 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV59108 | Bovine differentia |
| C 963 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAV35550 | Oligo ON50 targete |
| C 964 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH22802 | PCR primer used to |
| C 965 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH22611 | PCR primer used to |
| C 966 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH22611 | Human protein kina |
| C 967 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH15776 | Antisense oligonuc |
| C 968 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH15609 | Fragment of upstre |
| C 969 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH14630 | Triple helix form |
| C 970 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH78585 | Human PKC-eta olig |
| C 971 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH78573 | Human PKC-eta olig |
| C 972 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ21735 | Exemplary oligonuc |
| C 973 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAZ04690 | PCR primer used to |
| C 974 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH03524 | PCR primer used to |
| C 975 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH83694 | Human protein kina |
| C 976 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH83682 | Human protein kina |
| C 977 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH96212 | PCR primer used to |
| C 978 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH96212 | PCR primer used to |
| C 979 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH92647 | PCR primer used to |
| C 980 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH97505 | Primer used to amp |
| C 981 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH94491 | PCR primer used to |
| C 982 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAH94591 | PCR primer used to |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|----|---|----------|----------------------|------|------|-----|----|---|----------|----------------------|
| 983 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA119176 | Human PKC-eta anti | 1056 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AB293501 | Human oligonucleot |
| 984 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA119188 | Human PKC-eta anti | 1057 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AB277267 | Antisense oligonuc |
| 985 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA198989 | Spinocherebellar at | 1058 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABV74825 | Murine OAS PCR pri |
| 986 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273327 | Human protein kina | 1059 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACC42410 | Acyl CoA cholesterol |
| 987 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273315 | Human protein kina | 1060 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AB221637 | Human REG-like pro |
| 988 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA279412 | Rat JNK1-specific | 1061 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AB556998 | Implantation serin |
| 989 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABL41437 | Universal primer 3 | 1062 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA553334 | Probe used in huma |
| 990 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABL41420 | Universal primer 1 | 1063 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA555905 | Human decorin gene |
| 991 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABL41437 | Human biallelic ma | 1064 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABQ77167 | Human ABC12 exon |
| 992 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human jun N-termin | 1065 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AB210392 | Haematopoietic cel |
| 993 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human antitense olig | 1066 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AB210253 | Haematopoietic cel |
| 994 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Intronic primer (1 | 1067 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABQ81005 | Fibroblast Growth |
| 995 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Dog genomic marker | 1068 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABQ81007 | Fibroblast Growth |
| 996 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Dog genomic marker | 1069 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACC80572 | Pluripotent stem c |
| 997 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | MD5 PCR primer. | 1070 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACC80572 | Human phospholipid |
| 998 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human tankyrase II | 1071 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACC71831 | Primer 9f2 for clo |
| 999 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Oligonucleotide pr | 1072 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABX93577 | Probe for a mutant |
| 1000 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | PCR primer used to | 1073 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACC70524 | Sphingosine-1-phos |
| 1001 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human dact inhibi | 1074 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ADA26659 | Rat Jun N-terminal |
| 1002 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Beagle dog ob gene | 1075 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACC62363 | Human NOV5 reverse |
| 1003 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human SHP-2 anise | 1076 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACF05378 | Human IDBP1 seque |
| 1004 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Streptococcus pyog | 1077 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ADA89299 | Human sialyltransf |
| 1005 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human caspase 3 an | 1078 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ADA57575 | Human P1SCR3 antis |
| 1006 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human DNA helicase | 1079 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ADA24256 | Major allergenic s |
| 1007 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human fascin asoc | 1080 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA161706 | Human PCTAIRE prot |
| 1008 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human kinase mark | 1081 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1009 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | PCR primer used fo | 1082 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1010 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human kinase mark | 1083 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1011 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Mouse caspase 8 mR | 1084 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1012 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human COL9A2 PCR p | 1085 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1013 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Rat Vascular cell | 1086 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1014 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Synthetic antisens | 1087 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1015 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | HIV-1 protease gen | 1088 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1016 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human gene methyla | 1089 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1017 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human RELP gene-sp | 1090 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1018 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human Her-1 antise | 1091 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1019 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human hepsin antis | 1092 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1020 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Murine SAC1 gene-s | 1093 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1021 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Murine SAC1 gene-s | 1094 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1022 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Murine SAC1 gene-s | 1095 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1023 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human AR PCR prime | 1096 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1024 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human hepsin antis | 1097 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1025 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human hepsin antis | 1098 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1026 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human/mouse casein | 1099 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1027 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | PCR primer #1 for | 1100 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1028 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human Fas target o | 1101 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1029 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human protein kina | 1102 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1030 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human protein kina | 1103 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1031 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human calreticulin | 1104 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1032 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human TSPI domain | 1105 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1033 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human damage speci | 1106 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1034 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Nestin cDNA amplif | 1107 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1035 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | HSV-tk gene PCR pr | 1108 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1036 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human tau gene sin | 1109 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1037 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human AR methylati | 1110 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1038 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | VCAM-1 gene specif | 1111 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1039 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Nestin gene PCR pr | 1112 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1040 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | HIV-1 pol gene pr | 1113 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1041 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human NOVX reverse | 1114 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1042 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1115 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1043 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1116 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1044 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1117 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1045 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1118 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1046 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1119 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1047 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1120 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1048 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1121 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1049 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1122 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1050 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1123 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1051 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human PDE4A oligon | 1124 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1052 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human PDE4C oligon | 1125 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1053 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1126 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1054 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1127 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |
| 1055 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AA273368 | Human oligonucleot | 1128 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACH11182 | Human protein kina |

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|------|------|-----|----|---|----------|---------------------|-------|-----|----|---|-----------|--------------------|
| 1275 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AB567917 | Human casein kinas | 1348 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABX04345 | Human Interleukin |
| 1276 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABA89830 | Human Syne-2 exon- | ci349 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACC45870 | Human HM STS mark |
| 1277 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABN79734 | Human fas target o | ci350 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ACC49994 | IHR primer used du |
| 1278 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABL90867 | Human protein kina | ci351 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABX74976 | Human gene 216 pol |
| 1279 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABL40233 | Rice PHGPx 5' RACE | ci352 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABX75091 | Human gene 216 pol |
| 1280 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABL40233 | Human calreticul in | ci353 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT32629 | Microbial host con |
| 1281 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAD39522 | Human/mouse C/EBP | ci354 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT43376 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1282 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABA02240 | TRA-8 heavy and li | ci355 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1283 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAS97061 | TRA-8 heavy and li | ci356 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1284 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABL43513 | Human chromosome 1 | ci357 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1285 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABL43513 | Human chromosome 1 | ci358 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1286 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK95181 | Rat liver tissue h | ci359 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1287 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK95181 | HCV protease NS2/3 | ci360 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1288 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK90408 | Rat PTP1B mNA lev | ci361 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1289 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK37420 | Human ATP-binding | ci362 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1290 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABD30329 | Human PKD1 gene mu | ci363 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1291 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABD30329 | Human BSMR gene po | ci364 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1292 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABD30329 | Human RECQL5 inh | ci365 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1293 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABD30329 | Human hepatic lipa | ci366 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1294 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK13086 | Human Znax1 cDNA f | ci367 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1295 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK32287 | Human E2f transcri | ci368 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1296 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAD34878 | Human BH3 interact | ci369 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1297 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAL38188 | Human E2f transcri | ci370 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1298 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABL94389 | Mouse C/EBP beta p | ci371 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1299 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABL54728 | Lactobacillus 23S | ci372 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1300 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK69495 | Rat phosphotyrase | ci373 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1301 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK34052 | Human cancer suppr | ci374 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1302 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABI96809 | Capture oligonucle | ci375 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1303 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABI96832 | Capture oligonucle | ci376 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1304 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABI96997 | Capture oligonucle | ci377 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1305 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | AAI71040 | Forward primer fla | ci378 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1306 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK69310 | Chimeric phosphoro | ci379 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1307 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK69387 | Human NOW7 forward | ci380 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1308 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABN86953 | Human casein kinas | ci381 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1309 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABK65096 | Human oligonucleot | ci382 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1310 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ29231 | Human oligonucleot | ci383 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1311 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ85611 | Human oligonucleot | ci384 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1312 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci385 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1313 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci386 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1314 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci387 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1315 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci388 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1316 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci389 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1317 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci390 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1318 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci391 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1319 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci392 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1320 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci393 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1321 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci394 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1322 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci395 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1323 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci396 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1324 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci397 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1325 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci398 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1326 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci399 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1327 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci400 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1328 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci401 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1329 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci402 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1330 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci403 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1331 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci404 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1332 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci405 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1333 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci406 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1334 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci407 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1335 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci408 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1336 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci409 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1337 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci410 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1338 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci411 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1339 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci412 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1340 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci413 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1341 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci414 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1342 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci415 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1343 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci416 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1344 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci417 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1345 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci418 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1346 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci419 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1347 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86390 | Human oligonucleot | ci420 | 0.7 | 20 | 1 | ABT433140 | Neuroblastoma-rela |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|----|---|-----------|---------------------|
| c1421 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AA639758 | Human flt1 VEGF re |
| c1422 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AAV48482 | TGF-beta-1 antisen |
| 1423 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AAAL17499 | Aryl hydrocarbon n |
| 1424 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AAAL17501 | Aryl hydrocarbon n |
| c1425 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AAA36231 | Human genomic SNP |
| c1426 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AAA24905 | Oestrogen receptor |
| 1427 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AACT2366 | Single nucleotide |
| 1428 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AACT2375 | Single nucleotide |
| c1429 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AAF03037 | Hammerhead ribozym |
| c1430 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AAF02088 | Hammerhead ribozym |
| c1431 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | AAF01731 | Hammerhead ribozym |
| c1432 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK03460 | Human CD20 Zinzyme |
| 1433 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK02097 | Human NOGO DNzyme |
| c1434 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK02332 | Human NOGO Amberzy |
| 1435 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK02371 | Human NOGO Amberzy |
| 1436 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK00496 | Human NOGO Hammerh |
| c1437 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK02723 | Human CD20 Hammerh |
| c1438 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK01546 | Human NOGO G-Cleav |
| 1439 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK01720 | Human NOGO Zinzyme |
| c1440 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABA77941 | BRCA1 mutation cor |
| 1441 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABA77942 | BRCA1 mutation cor |
| c1442 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN00981 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| 1443 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN08678 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| 1444 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN07093 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| c1445 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN02218 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| 1446 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN02746 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| c1447 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN00978 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| c1448 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN02217 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| 1449 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN02744 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| 1450 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN08677 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| 1451 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN06571 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| c1452 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN02219 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| 1453 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN06572 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| 1454 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN07094 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| 1455 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABN02745 | Human GMPLP-1 17-m |
| 1456 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABV89534 | Human POSHL1 scan |
| 1457 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABV89536 | Human POSHL1 scan |
| 1458 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK55719 | Human CLCAL gene e |
| 1459 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK55719 | Human CLCAL gene e |
| 1460 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK57541 | Human CLCAL gene e |
| 1461 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABK56259 | Human tumour suppr |
| c1462 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ACC53299 | Human tumour suppr |
| c1463 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ACC51628 | Human tumour suppr |
| 1464 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ACC51628 | Human tumour suppr |
| 1465 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ACD00536 | G-protein coupled |
| 1466 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ACD00533 | G-protein coupled |
| 1467 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABT35447 | Tumour suppression |
| 1468 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABT39790 | Tumour suppression |
| c1469 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABT35969 | Tumour suppression |
| 1470 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABT37699 | Tumour suppression |
| c1471 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABT34688 | Tumour suppression |
| c1472 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABT40012 | Tumour suppression |
| c1473 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABT37435 | Tumour suppression |
| c1474 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABT37128 | Tumour suppression |
| 1475 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADA99857 | Human MD23 scannin |
| 1476 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADA99857 | Human MD23 scannin |
| c1477 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADA99855 | Human MD23 scannin |
| c1478 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADA99855 | Human MD23 scannin |
| c1479 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADB03775 | Human H-Ras DNzyme |
| 1480 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABZ61605 | Human H-Ras DNzyme |
| c1481 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABZ60925 | Human H-Ras DNzyme |
| c1482 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABZ61268 | Human H-Ras DNzyme |
| c1483 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABZ60233 | Human H-Ras DNzyme |
| c1484 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABZ60906 | Human K-Ras DNzyme |
| 1485 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABZ60906 | Human K-Ras DNzyme |
| c1486 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ABZ60244 | Human K-Ras DNzyme |
| 1487 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ACC68598 | Human K-Ras DNzyme |
| 1488 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ACC68598 | Murine oligonucleo |
| c1489 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ACC63568 | Murine oligonucleo |
| 1490 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADB40235 | Tumour suppression |
| 1491 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADB40896 | Tumour suppression |
| 1492 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADB41134 | Tumour suppression |
| c1493 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADB43625 | Tumour suppression |
| c1494 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADC04840 | Human Na/H exchang |
| c1495 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADC04841 | Human Na/H exchang |
| c1496 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 17 | 1 | ADB45869 | Tumour suppression |
| c1497 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ11158 | Probe, Abi065, for |
| c1498 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ30237 | Oligomer HIV211 fo |
| c1499 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ30240 | Oligomer HIV214 fo |
| 1500 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ70358 | Antisense oligonuc |
| c1501 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ82183 | Chromosome 11 (loc |
| 1502 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ70316 | Mouse CD40 hairpin |
| c1503 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ70316 | Human flt1 VEGF re |
| c1504 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ58646 | Probe 11 for typli |
| 1505 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ58670 | Probe 11a for typli |
| c1506 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ84235 | Human CAX process |
| c1507 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ41148 | Human G-alpha-11 p |
| c1508 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ219519 | Human G-alpha-11 p |
| 1509 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ48531 | Human TNFR1 mRNA i |
| c1510 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ39595 | Human cBCL mRNA in |
| c1511 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ27284 | Human biallelic ma |
| c1512 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ53246 | F450 polymorphism |
| 1513 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ60756 | Human psoriasis-li |
| 1514 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ79631 | Human Akt-3 antise |
| 1515 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABK40976 | Human obesity-asso |
| 1516 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABT05027 | TNFR1 expression m |
| 1517 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABT05099 | TNFR1 expression m |
| c1518 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ACA60585 | Antisense inhibiti |
| c1519 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ACA48899 | Rhodococcus ruber |
| 1520 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ACA98740 | Human CYP2C8 SNP d |
| c1521 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ACA98737 | Human CYP2C8 SNP d |
| c1522 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AAQ96358 | D53 gene hybridisa |
| 1523 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AAQ95237 | Simple tandem repe |
| 1524 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AAQ36331 | Human BCLAL gene p |
| c1525 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AAA85488 | Cyclin A1 ribozyme |
| c1526 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AAA82721 | cdk3 ribozyme bind |
| 1527 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AAZ71467 | Human biallelic ma |
| c1528 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AAH60650 | Cyclin A1 ribozyme |
| c1529 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AAH57883 | Cell-cycle depende |
| c1530 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AAJ47744 | Ras gene PCR prime |
| c1531 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABJ99370 | Left PCR primer us |
| 1532 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AAH77178 | Hoxa9 primer 2 for |
| 1533 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ACC62358 | Human NOV5 forward |
| c1534 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ADA25493 | Human PKC-alpha sh |
| 1535 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ADA25368 | Human PKC-alpha sh |
| c1536 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ADC56821 | Mouse neuromedin p |
| 1537 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ADD24344 | CD2 binding protei |
| 1538 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ADE27258 | Stearoyl-CoA desat |
| c1539 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADE27548 | Stearoyl-CoA desat |
| 1540 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ20654 | Detection probe #1 |
| c1541 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ48310 | Cross-linking olig |
| 1542 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ34983 | PCR primer PV4 (3') |
| c1543 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40527 | 2', protected funct |
| c1544 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40528 | BPV-1 functionalis |
| c1545 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40540 | 2', functionalised |
| c1546 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40536 | 2', functionalised |
| c1547 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40537 | 2', functionalised |
| c1548 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40538 | 2', functionalised |
| c1549 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40561 | 2', functionalised |
| c1550 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40528 | 2', protected funct |
| c1551 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40534 | Cholic acid label |
| c1552 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40534 | 2', functionalised |
| c1553 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40535 | 2', functionalised |
| c1554 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40539 | 2', functionalised |
| c1555 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ40541 | 2', functionalised |
| 1556 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ71964 | Human IL-2R gamma |
| c1557 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ45150 | Oligonucleotide us |
| c1558 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ45151 | Oligonucleotide us |
| c1559 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ85800 | Alkylamino chemica |
| c1560 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ85803 | Alkylamino chemica |
| c1561 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ81117 | Peptide nucleic ac |
| c1562 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ81173 | Peptide nucleic ac |
| c1563 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95776 | Primer B (Group 8, |
| c1564 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95776 | Oligonucleotide us |
| c1565 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95776 | VEGF-B exon 1 bou |
| 1566 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAQ95776 | Spinal muscular at |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|----|---|-----------|---------------------|------|------|-----|----|---|----------|---------------------|
| 1567 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AA748883 | Complementary huma | 1640 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABT43413 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1568 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AA751383 | Herpes virus (Type | 1641 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABT15715 | Human cancer/lesti |
| 1569 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAV33260 | HPV type 16 gene a | 1642 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABT32503 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| 1570 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAV07421 | Oligonucleotide co | 1643 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AA160306 | Human HNF-3 alpha |
| 1571 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAV85773 | LRP5 exon primer 5 | 1644 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67183 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1572 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAV85851 | LRP5 SNP primer 58 | 1645 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67160 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1573 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAV06674 | Modified oligonucle | 1646 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67168 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1574 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAV54680 | Human papillomavir | 1647 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67175 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1575 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAV22456 | Antisense oligonuc | 1648 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67196 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1576 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAV41288 | Antisense oligo ma | 1649 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67170 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1577 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAV99211 | Sense primer for i | 1650 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67166 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1578 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAV08781 | ApoA1 antioxidant | 1651 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67167 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1579 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ01467 | PCR primer used to | 1652 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67174 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1580 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ01588 | PCR primer used to | 1653 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67171 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1581 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ03315 | PCR primer used to | 1654 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67154 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1582 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ04937 | Lymphocyte activat | 1655 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67172 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1583 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ06762 | Primer #2 for bact | 1656 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67173 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1584 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ25834 | PCR primer used to | 1657 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD67169 | Derivatised oligon |
| 1585 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ32599 | PCR primer used to | 1658 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADB25677 | Human connective t |
| 1586 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ95370 | PCR primer used to | 1659 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADB81402 | Human oestrogen re |
| 1587 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ96229 | PCR primer used to | 1660 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADC42513 | FANCD2 PCR primer |
| 1588 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ63596 | Human VEGF-B exon | 1661 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADC53823 | Ligand-fixed subst |
| 1589 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ55719 | TRAF1 antisense ol | 1662 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADC53823 | Human infertility |
| 1590 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ59775 | Primer for VEGF re | 1663 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 22 | 1 | ADD42310 | Human IDB PCR prim |
| 1591 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ46681 | Blast disease-resi | 1664 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 22 | 1 | ADD43551 | Enterovirus 71 DNA |
| 1592 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ76512 | Human biallelic ma | 1665 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 24 | 1 | ADD56535 | Human gene express |
| 1593 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ70540 | Human biallelic ma | 1666 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 24 | 1 | AAQ50403 | Terminator used in |
| 1594 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11870 | Human MDMX antisen | 1667 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ50403 | DNA used in constr |
| 1595 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ93986 | Sequencing primer | 1668 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ86233 | Cross-linking olig |
| 1596 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ90686 | Ribonucleotide red | 1669 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ20109 | Purine rich HUMIL6 |
| 1597 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ92797 | Human hmrNP Al pho | 1670 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ30446 | Oligomer TNFR943 f |
| 1598 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ92853 | Human PI3 kinase p | 1671 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ67133 | DQAI probe AG2.3, |
| 1599 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ92864 | Human PI3 kinase p | 1672 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ67133 | DNA primer P2 spec |
| 1600 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ44820 | Antisense oligonuc | 1673 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ91358 | Chromosome 11 (loc |
| 1601 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ92613 | Human nucleolin ph | 1674 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAQ32947 | Duplex target sequ |
| 1602 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ41757 | VEGF receptor gene | 1675 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ32947 | S182 gene mutation |
| 1603 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ59911 | Human transferrin | 1676 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ34487 | DQAI allele determ |
| 1604 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ48600 | Human fascin assoc | 1677 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ34487 | DQAI allele determ |
| 1605 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ11744 | Human AAG6 DNA exo | 1678 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ76262 | Human IL6 receptor |
| 1606 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ85738 | Unknown base deter | 1679 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ76262 | Human IL6 receptor |
| 1607 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ17619 | Human Hnf-3 gene s | 1680 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAV30371 | Oligomer p18g9 use |
| 1608 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ20673 | Human telomeric re | 1681 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAV02552 | Transcriptional ac |
| 1609 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ86216 | Probe #5 used in c | 1682 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAV02552 | Transcriptional ac |
| 1610 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ86216 | PCR primer PV4 use | 1683 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAV66781 | CAPS marker PCR pr |
| 1611 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAZ77195 | Human vascular end | 1684 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAV70486 | Bridging oligo "m" |
| 1612 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK33223 | Fanconi anaemia FA | 1685 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Influenza virus PB |
| 1613 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK33223 | Human lysocephol | 1686 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Influenza virus PB |
| 1614 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human cytohesin-1 | 1687 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Human IL-6 recepto |
| 1615 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Sequencing primer | 1688 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | DQAI gene PCR prim |
| 1616 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Candida albicans G | 1689 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | DQAI gene PCR prim |
| 1617 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human phosphoty-as | 1690 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Low adenine anti |
| 1618 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human cytohesin-1 | 1691 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Myrtaceae microsat |
| 1619 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK66472 | Capture oligonucle | 1692 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Immunosuppressant |
| 1620 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Capture oligonucle | 1693 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Interleukin-10 (IL |
| 1621 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human oligonucleot | 1694 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Human biallelic ma |
| 1622 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human oligonucleot | 1695 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Human biallelic ma |
| 1623 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human oligonucleot | 1696 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Hepatitis B virus |
| 1624 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human oligonucleot | 1697 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Human IL6 receptor |
| 1625 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human oligonucleot | 1698 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Oligoarabinonucleo |
| 1626 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human oligonucleot | 1699 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Deoxyarabinonucleo |
| 1627 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human oligonucleot | 1700 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Human PDK-1 antise |
| 1628 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human oligonucleot | 1701 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Human pro-insulin |
| 1629 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human MCP4 oligonu | 1702 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | PCR-restriction fr |
| 1630 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human MCP4 oligonu | 1703 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | SNP specific lower |
| 1631 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Human MCP4 oligonu | 1704 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Cyclotidic sequenc |
| 1632 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Transforming growt | 1705 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | B7-related protein |
| 1633 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | qSH-1 gene related | 1706 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Lung specific gene |
| 1634 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | VEGF receptor gene | 1707 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Human genotyping p |
| 1635 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Liver regeneration | 1708 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Human genotyping p |
| 1636 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | Tubulin-beta-2 spe | 1709 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | Bridging oligonucle |
| 1637 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | | 1710 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | |
| 1638 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | | 1711 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | |
| 1639 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK371133 | | 1712 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AAZ82245 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------|-----|----|---|----------|--------------------|--------|------|-----|----|---|----------|--------------------|
| 1713 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AA444982 | Enterobacter 16S r | cl1786 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABK14617 | Linked linear ampl |
| 1714 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AB989357 | Human multidrug re | cl1787 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABL55870 | Hepatitis B virus |
| 1715 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABN88153 | Rabbit beta-globin | 1788 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABK10455 | Human TRC8 coding |
| 1716 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABL30682 | Human HLA genotypi | 1789 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABK13429 | Drosophila rot gen |
| 1717 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABL30856 | Human HLA genotypi | cl1790 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABN79916 | Human angiotensin |
| 1718 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABK98126 | Triple helix formi | 1791 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABQ73687 | Human potassium ch |
| 1719 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABT08939 | Human integrin bet | 1792 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABZ98341 | Human CD23 + Al261 |
| 1720 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABZ95312 | Human IL-6 recepto | 1793 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABZ97606 | Human IL5-R oligon |
| cl1721 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABZ68641 | Primer for extensi | cl1794 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABT21412 | Human neurokinin 1 |
| cl1722 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | ABZ11084 | Haematopoietic cel | cl1795 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABT16464 | Cardiovascular dis |
| cl1723 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AA056471 | Target DNA used in | cl1796 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ABZ58621 | Cytochrome P450 (C |
| 1724 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AA056442 | CAT antisense olig | 1797 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD63492 | PCR primer 13 used |
| 1725 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AA056452 | 2'F-ANA antisense | 1798 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | ADD15353 | RT-PCR primer S17- |
| 1726 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AA056445 | Antisense oligo #3 | 1799 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Human c-fos siNA 1 |
| 1727 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AA056456 | 2'F-ANA antisense | 1800 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Optineurin promote |
| 1728 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AA056455 | Target RNA #2 used | 1801 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Human 2789-X probe |
| cl1729 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human mitogen-acti | 1802 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Stearyl-CoA desat |
| cl1730 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1803 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1731 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1804 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1732 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1805 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1733 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1806 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1734 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1807 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1735 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1808 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1736 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1809 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1737 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1810 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1738 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1811 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1739 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1812 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1740 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1813 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1741 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1814 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1742 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1815 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1743 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1816 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1744 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1817 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1745 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1818 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1746 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1819 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1747 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1820 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1748 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1821 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1749 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1822 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1750 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1823 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1751 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1824 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1752 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1825 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1753 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1826 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1754 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1827 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1755 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1828 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1756 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1829 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1757 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1830 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1758 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1831 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1759 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1832 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1760 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1833 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1761 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1834 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1762 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1835 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1763 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1836 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1764 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1837 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1765 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1838 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1766 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1839 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1767 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1840 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1768 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1841 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1769 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1842 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1770 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1843 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1771 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1844 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1772 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1845 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1773 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1846 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1774 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1847 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1775 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1848 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1776 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1849 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1777 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1850 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1778 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1851 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1779 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1852 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1780 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1853 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1781 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1854 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| cl1782 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1855 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1783 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1856 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1784 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1857 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |
| 1785 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 18 | 1 | AD084616 | Human gene express | 1858 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 19 | 1 | AD65748 | Mitogen activated |

Enterobacter 16S r
 Human multidrug re
 Rabbit beta-globin
 Human HLA genotypi
 Human HLA genotypi
 Triple helix formi
 Human integrin bet
 Human IL-6 recepto
 Primer for extensi
 Haematopoietic cel
 Target DNA used in
 CAT antisense olig
 2'F-ANA antisense
 Antisense oligo #3
 2'F-ANA antisense
 Target RNA #2 used
 Human mitogen-acti
 Human gene express
 Beer spoilage-asso
 Optineurin promote
 HLA Class I locus-
 Human papilloma vi
 Calpain large subu
 Human papillomavir
 Primer PCBAC for a
 Human papillomavir
 Primer PCBAC for S
 Oligonucleotide pr
 Human biallelic po
 Probe MY121 for hu
 Oligonucleotide pr
 Human HLA-A2 A*020
 Human U2 snRNA spe
 Primer FIV5 to int
 H. pylori OMP DNA
 Nucleotide sequenc
 Histocompatibility
 Probe hybridising
 Human cystic fibro
 Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
 cdk1 ribozyme bind
 cdk1 ribozyme bind
 cdk8 ribozyme bind
 cdk-we-hu ribozyme
 Cyclin C ribozyme
 cdk8 ribozyme bind
 cdk3 ribozyme bind
 Human biallelic ma
 Human biallelic ma
 Human biallelic ma
 Human biallelic ma
 Human biallelic ma
 Human biallelic ma
 Human MG-UC1 (UNK3
 Probe for human cy
 REVOLUTA cDNA PCR
 Human ATM gene exo
 S. aureus groE ope
 PCR primer S17-D s
 Cyclin C ribozyme
 Cell-cycle depende
 Cell-cycle depende
 Cell-cycle depende
 Cdk-we-hu ribozyme
 Cell-cycle depende
 Cdc25 hs ribozyme
 Human nerve growth
 Packaging expressi
 Primer #2 used to
 Mouse beta-actin,
 TRC8 related PCR p

ABK14617
 ABL55870
 ABK10455
 ABK13429
 ABN79916
 ABQ73687
 ABZ98341
 ABZ97606
 ABT21412
 ABT16464
 ACA90054
 ABZ58621
 AD63492
 ADD15353
 ADE65632
 ADE65748
 ADE14131
 ADE77676
 ADE27475
 ADE27185
 ADE29458
 ADE29543
 ADE29621
 ADE29811
 ADE29380
 ADE29706
 ABV72766
 ABA82490
 ABK23287
 ACC45870
 ADB98568
 AAQ71919
 AAQ45321
 AAQ74997
 AAQ82476
 AAQ84319
 AAQ91649
 AAQ95455
 AAQ03263
 AAQ95229
 AAT42105
 AAT42103
 AAT44467
 AAT32946
 AAT41913
 AAT85335
 AAT5182 gene, p
 Primer ECO1.1. Sy
 Alpha anylase B ge
 Human neuroblastom
 Arabidopsis FCA al
 Nos promoter PCR p
 Delta-globin gene
 3' primer for the
 Carotenoid biosync
 Epithelial protein
 Sau3AI semiadapter
 PCR forward primer
 PCR primer PB86 us
 Nucleotide sequenc
 Primer DG07 for hu
 Oligonucleotide PC
 PCR primer Mchb1-C
 Human BRCA1 exon 1
 Exon 12 of an ENAC
 Antisense oligonuc
 PCR primer 11CF fo
 DNA sequence of pr
 Angiotensin-conver
 Mouse beta-actin g
 Escherichia coli E
 Oligonucleotide se
 Escherichia coli n
 PCR primer F2S4 fo

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|------|------|-----|----|---|-----------|--------------------|------|------|-----|----|---|-----------|----------------------|
| 1859 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Probe used to test | 1932 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAA74169 | Forward PCR primer |
| 1860 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Antisense primer f | 1933 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAA74106 | Reverse PCR primer |
| 1861 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | T. gondii MGIS4-4 | 1934 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAC80262 | Human B7-2 antisense |
| 1862 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human G-alpha-11 P | 1935 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Antisense IGFBP-5 |
| 1863 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human mdm2 phospho | 1936 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Mouse inducible NO |
| 1864 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Antisense oligonuc | 1937 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Brevibacillus bors |
| 1865 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Fragment of upstre | 1938 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human cDNA clone-s |
| 1866 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | CCR5 gene inhibiti | 1939 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human dact inhibi |
| 1867 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer for P | 1940 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Mouse PARP-2 antis |
| 1868 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | BRCA1 gene specifi | 1941 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human Y-box bindin |
| 1869 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1942 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human hmrNP Al pho |
| 1870 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1943 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | ABC1 polymorphism |
| 1871 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1944 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human endometriu |
| 1872 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1945 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | S. aureus groE ope |
| 1873 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1946 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | S. aureus groE ope |
| 1874 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1947 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human mdm2 phospho |
| 1875 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1948 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human mdm2 phospho |
| 1876 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1949 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human nucleolin ph |
| 1877 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human PM2 intron | 1950 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human nucleolin ph |
| 1878 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Seq ID No: 37 of J | 1951 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | VDR gene PCR prime |
| 1879 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human G-alpha-11 P | 1952 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human hHA1ERbs-iso |
| 1880 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | HSV-TX specific pr | 1953 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Lawsonia intracell |
| 1881 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1954 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Integrin-linked ki |
| 1882 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1955 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | SNP specific upper |
| 1883 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1956 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | SNP specific upper |
| 1884 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1957 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Mouse zmsel cDNA c |
| 1885 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1958 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Sequencing primer |
| 1886 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1959 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer, 924 us |
| 1887 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1960 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Brevibacillus bors |
| 1888 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1961 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Oligonucleotide fo |
| 1889 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1962 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Chicken-Shh specif |
| 1890 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1963 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Primer used to amp |
| 1891 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1964 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Primer used to con |
| 1892 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1965 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer for con |
| 1893 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1966 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer for con |
| 1894 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1967 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to |
| 1895 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1968 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to |
| 1896 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1969 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human mdm2 antis |
| 1897 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1970 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human mdm2 antis |
| 1898 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1971 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Gene 216 SSCP dete |
| 1899 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1972 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Zmax1 gene region |
| 1900 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer used to | 1973 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Zmax1 gene region |
| 1901 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Oligonucleotide of | 1974 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Zmax1 gene region |
| 1902 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer SEQ ID | 1975 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Apoptotic protease |
| 1903 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | PCR primer SEQ ID | 1976 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Sentinel Virus II |
| 1904 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Rx specific primer | 1977 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Herpes simplex vir |
| 1905 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Probe for isolatin | 1978 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Plant vector PCR p |
| 1906 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human ABC1 gene ex | 1979 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human MP-1 antis |
| 1907 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human CACNA1F DNA | 1980 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human caspase 2 an |
| 1908 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Forward primer spe | 1981 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human STAT3 antis |
| 1909 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Mouse CACNA1F gene | 1982 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Murine SAC1 gene-s |
| 1910 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human UGT2B15 exon | 1983 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Murine SAC1 gene-s |
| 1911 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1984 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Breast tissue libr |
| 1912 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1985 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human RECQL2 antis |
| 1913 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1986 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human RECQL2 antis |
| 1914 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1987 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human vitamin D re |
| 1915 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1988 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human HO-1 RT-PCR |
| 1916 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1989 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human HSP110 locu |
| 1917 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1990 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human calreticulin |
| 1918 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1991 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1919 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1992 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1920 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1993 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1921 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1994 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1922 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1995 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1923 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1996 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1924 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1997 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1925 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1998 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1926 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 1999 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1927 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 2000 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1928 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 2001 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1929 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 2002 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1930 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 2003 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |
| 1931 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human TNFalpha ant | 2004 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAAT76914 | Human chromosome 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-----|----|---|-----------|--------------------|-------|------|-----|----|---|----------|--------------------|
| c2005 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABQ62287 | Human syntaxin 4 i | c2078 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX95824 | PCR primer F2 for |
| c2006 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAD33626 | Human SR-cyp antis | 2079 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAD53382 | Mouse bmf DNA spec |
| c2007 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ31179 | Candida albicans G | c2080 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABT34115 | Human pigmentation |
| c2008 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAD22548 | Human R1alpha/prot | c2081 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD32867 | Human BRCA1 (om14) |
| c2009 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAS16023 | Mouse microsatelli | c2082 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABT34180 | Human short hetero |
| c2010 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABA93167 | Human vitamin D re | c2083 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABT34150 | Human short hetero |
| c2011 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABL56378 | PCR primer used to | c2084 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABT21302 | Multiplex group PC |
| c2012 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK33083 | Human Zmax1 cDNA f | c2085 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ57870 | Porcine endogenous |
| c2013 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK32844 | Human Zmax1 cDNA r | c2086 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC59201 | Human hnrNP A2/B1 |
| c2014 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK33371 | Human Zmax1 cDNA f | c2087 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAL61455 | Human ATP3 antisen |
| c2015 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABN75101 | 16S rDNA PCR prime | c2088 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABT13658 | Liver regeneration |
| c2016 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABO90939 | Mouse caspase 7 ph | c2089 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX93228 | RT-PCR primer H3F |
| c2017 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK71104 | Mouse HYLPI1 locu | c2090 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC45666 | Human HEM STS mark |
| c2018 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABS73428 | Chimeric phosphoro | c2091 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC45427 | Human HEM STS mark |
| c2019 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX97219 | Chimeric phosphoro | c2092 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC45954 | Human HEM STS mark |
| c2020 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK53175 | Human NOV-asociat | c2093 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC73321 | Mycobacterium vacc |
| c2021 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABS531175 | Human osteonectin | c2094 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX56187 | PCR primer #1 for |
| c2022 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX93616 | Nested PCR primer, | c2095 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAD49371 | Mouse phospholipid |
| c2023 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX93616 | Capture oligonucle | c2096 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX75012 | Human gene 216 pol |
| c2024 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX93616 | Capture oligonucle | c2097 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX56416 | Human NOV24a PCR p |
| c2025 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX93616 | Capture oligonucle | c2098 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX56419 | Human NOV24a PCR p |
| c2026 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX93616 | Capture oligonucle | c2099 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC47047 | Mouse phospholipid |
| c2027 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX93616 | Capture oligonucle | c2100 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABT43384 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| c2028 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX93616 | Capture oligonucle | c2101 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX13411 | Yersinia pestis ca |
| c2029 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK47079 | Human BMPR2 exon1 | c2102 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC69083 | Human HER2 recepto |
| c2030 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK69386 | Chimeric phosphoro | c2103 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC70589 | Sphingosine-1-phos |
| c2031 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABK69386 | Chimeric phosphoro | c2104 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX53827 | BMPL1A exon 1 spec |
| c2032 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX88291 | Human oligonucleot | c2105 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ59454 | Human src-c-chimer |
| c2033 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ92552 | Human oligonucleot | c2106 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ74902 | Human acyl coenzym |
| c2034 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ87231 | Human oligonucleot | c2107 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ74929 | Mouse acyl coenzym |
| c2035 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ92946 | Human oligonucleot | c2108 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC86764 | Human VEGFR-1 chim |
| c2036 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ92946 | Human oligonucleot | c2109 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC86804 | Human VEGFR-1 chim |
| c2037 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ98484 | Human ICAM oligonu | c2110 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABT43599 | mA10 PCR primer re |
| c2038 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ87535 | Human oligonucleot | c2111 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAD47557 | Human Artemis exon |
| c2039 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ88008 | Human oligonucleot | c2112 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABX10790 | Human dual specifi |
| c2040 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ88025 | Human oligonucleot | c2113 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABO84125 | HIV-1 amplificatio |
| c2041 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86973 | Human oligonucleot | c2114 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADA20862 | Neuroblastoma-rela |
| c2042 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ97398 | Human oligonucleot | c2115 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADA20862 | Human BAX chimeric |
| c2043 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ97646 | Human IL4-R oligon | c2116 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACA92346 | Human BAX chimeric |
| c2044 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ97646 | Human CCR3 oligonu | c2117 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADA20862 | Lawsonia intracell |
| c2045 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ983491 | Human oligonucleot | c2118 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADA26271 | Chicken Sonic hedg |
| c2046 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ85445 | Human oligonucleot | c2119 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADA57580 | Human FLSCR3 antis |
| c2047 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ88405 | Human oligonucleot | c2120 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAL61824 | Human ETRB-LP-2 an |
| c2048 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ87954 | Human oligonucleot | c2121 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADA45335 | Human BRAC1 gene s |
| c2049 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ85440 | Human oligonucleot | c2122 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC99645 | PECAM PCR primer S |
| c2050 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ87226 | Human oligonucleot | c2123 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADA37216 | ATP synthase PCR p |
| c2051 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ91893 | Human oligonucleot | c2124 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADA15243 | Mouse HYLPI1 locu |
| c2052 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ88018 | Human oligonucleot | c2125 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ25698 | Human connective t |
| c2053 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ92124 | Human oligonucleot | c2126 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ25712 | Mouse connective t |
| c2054 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ92971 | Human oligonucleot | c2127 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAL60009 | Human GH-1 gene am |
| c2055 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ93629 | Human ICAM oligonu | c2128 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD07260 | Human BRCA1 gene f |
| c2056 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ98454 | Human oligonucleot | c2129 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAL62409 | Human ABC transpor |
| c2057 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ87600 | Human oligonucleot | c2130 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD05059 | Tumour necrosis fa |
| c2058 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ86661 | Human oligonucleot | c2131 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD05306 | Tumour necrosis fa |
| c2059 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ89370 | Human oligonucleot | c2132 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACD05070 | Mouse HYLPI1 PCR |
| c2060 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ90852 | Human oligonucleot | c2133 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ95805 | Mouse Zmsel sequen |
| c2061 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ84798 | Human oligonucleot | c2134 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ98125 | Sequence tagged si |
| c2062 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ85919 | Human oligonucleot | c2135 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ98125 | Sequence tagged si |
| c2063 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ88507 | Human oligonucleot | c2136 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ98125 | Sequence tagged si |
| c2064 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ88725 | Human oligonucleot | c2137 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ98125 | Human oestrogen re |
| c2065 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ87366 | Human oligonucleot | c2138 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ98125 | Complement C3 targ |
| c2066 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ99185 | Human PDE4C oligon | c2139 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ98125 | PCR primer #2 for |
| c2067 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ82713 | Human HSL chimeric | c2140 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ98125 | Human FANCD2 PCR p |
| c2068 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAL52065 | Brassica oleracea | c2141 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADCS3132 | 9'-specific lipoxy |
| c2069 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADA55758 | Human protein-rela | c2142 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADCS3132 | Hedgehog associat |
| c2070 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABV72413 | Human protein-rela | c2143 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADCS3132 | pWEXP2 expression |
| c2071 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABV72413 | PCR primer used to | c2144 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADD25275 | Oreochromis niloti |
| c2072 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADA55758 | HIV-1 tat antisens | c2145 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADD25275 | Oreochromis niloti |
| c2073 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAD54003 | Bovine RPI-41 gen | c2146 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADD20570 | Human mdm2 antisen |
| c2074 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ76926 | Bovine DGAT PCR pr | c2147 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADD21672 | Human mdm2 antisen |
| c2075 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ABZ76926 | GAPDH gene amplifi | c2148 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADD21672 | Human G-protein co |
| c2076 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | AAL62194 | Human familial bip | c2149 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADD21681 | |
| c2077 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ACC58924 | Human IL-1 recepto | c2150 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 20 | 1 | ADD18145 | |

2151 13..2 0.6 20 1 AAD61223 Human Ship-1 antis
2152 13..2 0.6 20 1 AAD62109 Chicken sonic bedg
2153 13..2 0.6 20 1 ADD71398 Mouse wnt-1 relate
2154 13..2 0.6 20 1 AAD69015 Human B-cell assoc
2155 13..2 0.6 20 1 ADD29134 Nitric oxide synthet
2156 13..2 0.6 20 1 ADD42149 Human infertility
2157 13..2 0.6 20 1 AAD56742 Human gene express
2158 13..2 0.6 20 1 ADE77579 DRB3*0201 probe de
2159 13..2 0.6 20 1 ADE77579 Human B7-2 targete
2160 13..2 0.6 21 1 AAD24873 Human fibulin-ID D
2161 13 0.6 19 1 ACA98739 Human CYP2C8 SNP d
2162 13 0.6 19 1 ACA98736 Human CYP2C8 SNP d

ALIGNMENTS

ESULT 1
3S58339/c
D ABS58339 standard; DNA; 41 BP.
X C
X C ABS58339;
X T 04-MAR-2003 (first entry)
X E HCAC1 PCR primer #2.
X W HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; Tat; HIV Tat inhibitor; virus;
X M HIV transcription; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; PCR; primer;
X W ss; human.
X S Homo sapiens.
X N WO200285948-A1.
X D 31-OCT-2002.
X F 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-KR000730.
X R 20-APR-2001; 2001KR-00021449.
X R 18-APR-2002; 2002KR-00021307.
X A (HURM/) HUR M.
X X Hur M, Chong DL;
X X WPI; 2003-093103/08.
X X New fusion proteins, useful for repressing HIV transcription regulating
X X expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of virus and
X X production of resistant virus.
X X Example 1; Page 12; 60pp; English.

X C This invention relates to a novel fusion protein which may be used to
X C repress human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transcription. The protein
X C comprises a transcription inhibitory polypeptide or its compound and a
X C polypeptide or its compound which recognises the RNA strand around
X C expression control regions or viral long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter
X C cis-acting elements. The fusion proteins of the invention may have Anti-
X C HIV activity and may be used as an inhibitor of HIV Tat. The fusion
X C proteins of the invention are useful for repressing HIV transcription.
X C regulating expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of
X C virus and production of resistant virus. The method of repressing HIV
X C transcription is useful for treating AIDS. The present sequence
X C represents a PCR primer used to generate a fusion protein of the
X C invention

XX Sequence 41 BP; 7 A; 15 C; 7 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 33; DB 1; Length 41;
Best Local Similarity 87.8%; Pred. No. 1.4;
Matches 36; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1479 CAAAGGGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTGGCTGAATGGACC 1519
DB 41 CAAAGGGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTGGCTGAATTCGATC 1

RESULT 2
ABZ83014/c
ID ABZ83014 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

XX AC ABZ83014;

XX DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #173.

XX Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2003016500-A2.

XX PD 27-FEB-2003.

XX PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.

XX PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.

XX PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.

XX PI Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schmeiser K;
PI Allen P;
XX WPI; 2003-268322/26.

Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
toxicity.

Claim 1; Page 99; 455pp; English.

The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in ABZ82842
to ABZ84764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who
was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals

XX Sequence 27 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8;
Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1481 AAGGGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTTGG 1507

```
Db      27 AAGGGTCAAGGAGGAGTCAAGTTGG 1
|||||
RESULT 3
ABZ83012
ID ABZ83012 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ABZ83012;
XX
DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #171.
XX
KW Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003016500-A2.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
XX
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
XX
PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
XX
PI Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schweiser K;
PI Alen P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268322/26.
XX
PT Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
PT toxicity.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 99; 455pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in ABZ82842
CC to ABZ84764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who
CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.3%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 8;
Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 1000 ACATATGAGACAGCTGTGGCCCTGGAT 1026
|||
Db      1 ACATATGAGACAGCTGTGGCCCTGGAT 27

RESULT 4
ABS58338
ID ABS58338 standard; DNA; 40 BP.
XX
AC ABS58338;
XX
DT 04-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCAC1 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; Tat; HIV Tat inhibitor; virus;
KW HIV transcription; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; PCR; primer;
KW ss; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285948-A1.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-KR000730.
XX
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001KR-00021449.
PR 18-APR-2002; 2002KR-00021307.
XX
PA (HURM/) HUR M.
XX
PI Hur M, Chong DL;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093103/08.
XX
PT New fusion proteins, useful for repressing HIV transcription regulating
PT expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of virus and
PT production of resistant virus.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 12; 60pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel fusion protein which may be used to
CC repress human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transcription. The protein
CC comprises a transcription inhibitory polypeptide or its compound and a
CC polypeptide or its compound which recognises the RNA strand around
CC expression control regions or viral long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter
CC cis-acting elements. The fusion proteins of the invention may have Anti-
CC HIV activity and may be used as an inhibitor of HIV Tat. The fusion
CC proteins of the invention are useful for repressing HIV transcription
CC regulating expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of
CC virus and production of resistant virus. The method of repressing HIV
CC transcription is useful for treating AIDS. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to generate a fusion protein of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 40 BP; 10 A; 12 C; 14 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.3%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 40;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 16;
Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 64 ATGGCGCAGACGCGGCGACCCGGAGG 90
|||||
Db      14 ATGGCGCAGACGCGGCGACCCGGAGG 40

RESULT 5
AAA55804/C
ID AAA55804 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAA55804;
XX
DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:47.
```

DE Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 211-236.
 XX
 KW Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;
 XX fungal infections; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200138322-A1.
 PN
 XX 31-MAY-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.
 PF
 XX
 XX 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 PA
 XX Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;
 PI WPI; 2001-432601/46.
 DR
 XX
 XX New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-
 PT (benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer,
 PT restenosis or fungal infections.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are
 CC antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides
 CC may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase
 CC enzyme function, to give an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing
 CC the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect.
 CC Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell
 CC proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They
 CC can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections
 XX
 XX Sequence 26 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
 Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189
 DB 26 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 1
 RESULT 7
 AAC89534/c
 ID AAC89534 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC89534;
 XX
 XX 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 4.
 DE
 XX Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
 KW HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;
 KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200071703-A2.
 PN
 XX 30-NOV-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.
 PF
 XX
 XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 PA

DE Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA MeTase; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
 KW histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
 KW methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
 XX antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200023112-A1.
 PN
 XX 27-APR-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
 PF
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 PA
 XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
 PI WPI; 2000-339532/29.
 DR
 XX
 XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
 PT with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
 PT effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
 PT of e.g. tumors.
 PT
 XX Example 9; Page 29; 99pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
 C a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
 C synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
 C expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
 C effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
 C treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
 C method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
 C comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
 C gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
 C and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
 C methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
 C studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
 C diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
 C The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
 C expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
 C patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
 C inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
 C to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
 C Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
 C physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
 C or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
 C or expression. AAAS5758 to AAAS5842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
 C which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 26 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.2%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
 Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189
 DB 26 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 1
 RESULT 6
 AAH43114/c
 ID AAH43114 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH43114;
 XX
 XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

```
XX Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;
XX WPI; 2001-016407/02.
XX Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone
XX deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of
XX neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.
XX Example 2; Page 12; 125pp; English.
XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes
XX such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These
XX inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified
XX by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting
XX enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for
XX identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia
XX Sequence 26 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.2%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
XX Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAAATTGCTG 189
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX Db 26 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAAATTGCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 8
XX AAC89543/C
XX ID AAC89543 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX AC AAC89543;
XX XX
XX DT 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 13.
XX XX
XX KW Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
XX HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;
XX gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200071703-A2.
XX PD 30-NOV-2000.
XX PF 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.
XX PR 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.
XX PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX PI Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;
XX WPI; 2001-016407/02.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone
XX deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of
XX neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.
XX Example 1; Page 23; 125pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes
XX such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These
XX inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified
XX by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting
XX enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for
XX identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia
XX Sequence 26 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
```

```
XX Query Match 1.2%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
XX Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAAATTGCTG 189
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX Db 26 GAATCCGCATGACTCATAAATTGCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 9
XX AAD40879
XX ID AAD40879 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX AC AAD40879;
XX XX
XX DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human histone deacetylase 1 DNA amplifying PCR probe.
XX XX
XX KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; PCR; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX /*mod_base= OTHER
XX /*note= "FAM labelled"
XX modified_base 26 /*tag= b
XX /*mod_base= OTHER
XX /*note= "TAMRA labelled"
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX Example 13; Page 102; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is a PCR probe which is used for amplifying human
XX HDA-1 DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
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2 Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
y 1961 AGCAGAGAACACTGCTGCTGCTG 1986
b 1 AGCAGAGAACACTGCTGCTGCTG 26

RESULT 10
BS58349/c
D ABS58349 standard; DNA; 35 BP.
C ABS58349;
X 04-MAR-2003 (first entry)
T HCAC1 PCR primer #4.
E HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; Tat; HIV Tat inhibitor; virus;
W HIV transcription; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; PCR; primer;
M ss; human.
X Homo sapiens.
S WO200285948-A1.
N 31-OCT-2002.
D 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-KR000730.
X 20-APR-2001; 2001KR-00021449.
F 18-APR-2002; 2002KR-00021307.
R (HURM/) HUR M.
X Hur M, Chong DL;
I WPI; 2003-093103/08.
X New fusion proteins, useful for repressing HIV transcription regulating
T expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of virus and
T production of resistant virus.
S Example 1; Page 12; 60pp; English.
X This invention relates to a novel fusion protein which may be used to
C repress human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transcription. The protein
C comprises a transcription inhibitory polypeptide or its compound and a
C polypeptide or its compound which recognises the RNA strand around
C expression control regions or viral long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter
C cis-acting elements. The fusion proteins of the invention may have Anti-
C HIV activity and may be used as an inhibitor of HIV Tat. The fusion
C proteins of the invention are useful for repressing HIV transcription
C regulating expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of
C virus and production of resistant virus. The method of repressing HIV
C transcription is useful for treating AIDS. The present sequence
C represents a PCR primer used to generate a fusion protein of the
C invention
XX Sequence 35 BP; 7 A; 12 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 35;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
y 1488 CAAGGAGGAGTCAAGTTGGCTCGA 1512
Ob 35 CAAGGAGGAGTCAAGTTGGCTCGA 11

RESULT 11
ABS58348
ID ABS58348 standard; DNA; 35 BP.
XX ABS58348;
AC ABS58348;
XX 04-MAR-2003 (first entry)
DT HCAC1 PCR primer #3.
DE HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; Tat; HIV Tat inhibitor; virus;
XX HIV transcription; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; PCR; primer;
KW ss; human.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200285948-A1.
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-KR000730.
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001KR-00021449.
PR 18-APR-2002; 2002KR-00021307.
XX (HURM/) HUR M.
PA Hur M, Chong DL;
XX WPI; 2003-093103/08.
XX New fusion proteins, useful for repressing HIV transcription regulating
X expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of virus and
X production of resistant virus.
X Example 1; Page 12; 60pp; English.
XX This invention relates to a novel fusion protein which may be used to
CC repress human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transcription. The protein
CC comprises a transcription inhibitory polypeptide or its compound and a
CC polypeptide or its compound which recognises the RNA strand around
CC expression control regions or viral long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter
CC cis-acting elements. The fusion proteins of the invention may have Anti-
CC HIV activity and may be used as an inhibitor of HIV Tat. The fusion
CC proteins of the invention are useful for repressing HIV transcription
CC regulating expression of AIDS viral RNA to inhibit the proliferation of
CC virus and production of resistant virus. The method of repressing HIV
CC transcription is useful for treating AIDS. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to generate a fusion protein of the
CC invention
XX Sequence 35 BP; 9 A; 10 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.2%; Score 25; DB 1; Length 35;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 64 ATGGCGCAGACGACGAGGACCCCGGA 88
Db 11 ATGGCGCAGACGACGAGGACCCCGGA 35

RESULT 12
AAC89541/c
ID AAC89541 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX AAC89541;
AC AAC89541;
XX 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 11.
DE Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
XX KW
```



```

XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
XX with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
XX effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
XX of e.g. tumors.
XX Example 9; Page 58; 99pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
XX a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
XX synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
XX expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
XX effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
XX treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
XX method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
XX comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
XX gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
XX and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
XX methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
XX studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
XX diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
XX The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
XX expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
XX patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
XX inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
XX to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
XX Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
XX physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
XX or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
XX or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
XX which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.1%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;
XX Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 33;
XX Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 165 AATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189
UB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
25 AATCCGCATGACCCATAATTGCTG 1

RESULT 18
AAA55838/c
ID AAA55838 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAA55838;
XX
XX 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Histone deacetylase HD1 and HD2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:83.
XX
XX Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Mefase; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
XX histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
XX methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytosstatic; antiasthmatic;
XX antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200023112-A1.
XX
XX 27-APR-2000.
XX

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PF 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
XX with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
XX effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
XX of e.g. tumors.
XX Example 9; Page 58; 99pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
XX a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
XX synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
XX expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
XX effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
XX treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
XX method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
XX comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
XX gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
XX and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
XX methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
XX studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
XX diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
XX The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
XX expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
XX patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
XX inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
XX to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
XX Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
XX physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
XX or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
XX or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
XX which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.1%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 26;
XX Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 33;
XX Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 165 AATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
25 AATCCGCATGACTCATATAACTTGCTG 1

RESULT 19
AAA55802/c
ID AAA55802 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAA55802;
XX
XX 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:45.
XX
XX Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Mefase; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
XX histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
XX methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
XX antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200023112-A1.
XX
XX 27-APR-2000.
XX

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PF 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.
 XX PR
 XX 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.
 XX PA
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 XX
 XX Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;
 XX WPI; 2001-432601/46.
 XX
 XX New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-
 PT (benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer,
 PT reutenosis or fungal infections.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.
 XX
 XX The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are
 CC antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides
 CC may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase
 CC enzyme function, to given an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing
 CC the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect.
 CC Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell
 CC proliferation conditions such as cancer, reutenosis or psoriasis. They
 CC can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections
 XX
 XX Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.1%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 32;
 Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 91 AAAGTCTGTTACTACTACGACGG 113
 DB 23 AAAGTCTGTTACTACTACGACGG 1
 RESULT 21
 AAAS5810/c
 ID AAAS5810 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX AC AAAS5810;
 XX
 XX 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human histone deacetylase HD2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:55.
 XX Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
 KW histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
 KW methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200023112-A1.
 XX
 XX 27-APR-2000.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
 XX
 XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 XX
 XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
 XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.
 XX
 XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
 PT with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
 PT effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
 PT of e.g. tumors.
 XX

1 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
 2
 3 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
 4
 5 (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 6
 7 Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
 8 WPI; 2000-339532/29.
 9
 10 Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
 11 with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
 12 effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
 13 of e.g. tumors.
 14
 15 Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
 16
 17 The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
 18 a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
 19 synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
 20 expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
 21 effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
 22 treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
 23 method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
 24 comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
 25 gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
 26 and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
 27 methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
 28 studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
 29 diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
 30 The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
 31 expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
 32 patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
 33 inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
 34 to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
 35 Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
 36 physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
 37 or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
 38 or expression. AAAS5758 to AAAS5842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
 39 which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
 40
 41 Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 42
 43 Query Match 1.1%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 23;
 44 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 32;
 45 Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 46
 47 91 AAAGTCTGTTACTACTACGACGG 113
 48 23 AAAGTCTGTTACTACTACGACGG 1
 49
 50 RESULT 20
 51 AAH43112/c
 52 ID AAH43112 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 53
 54 XX AAH43112;
 55
 56 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 57
 58 Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 138-160.
 59
 60 Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;
 61 cell proliferation; cancer; reutenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;
 62 fungal infections; ss.
 63
 64 Synthetic.
 65
 66 WO200138322-A1.
 67
 68 31-MAY-2001.
 69

PS Example 9; Page 29; 99pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of

CC a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective

CC synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits

CC expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein

CC effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for

CC treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a

CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene

CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the

CC gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;

CC and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The

CC methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic

CC studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human

CC diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.

CC The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit

CC expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat

CC patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to

CC inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes

CC to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.

CC Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the

CC physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture

CC or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity

CC or expression. AA55758 to AA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences

CC which are used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX

3Q Sequence 26 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 43;

Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189

DB 26 GAATCCGCATGACCCATACTTGCTG 1

RESULT 23

AAH43120/c

ID AAC89535 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX

AC AAC89535;

XX

DT 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 5.

XX

KW Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;

KW HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;

KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200071703-A2.

XX

PD 30-NOV-2000.

XX

PF 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.

XX

PR 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.

XX

PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.

PI Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-016407/02.

XX

PT Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone

PT deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of

PT neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.

XX

PS Example 2; Page 12; 125pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes

CC such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These

CC inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified

CC by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting

CC enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for

CC identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia

XX

3Q Sequence 26 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 43;

Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189

DB 26 GAATCCGCATGACCCATACTTGCTG 1

RESULT 22

AAH43120/c

ID AAH43120 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX

AC AAH43120;

XX

DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Antisense oligo, target HDAC-2 211-236.

XX

KW Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;

KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;

KW fungal infections; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200138322-A1.

XX

ED 31-MAY-2001.

XX

FF 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.

XX

FR 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.

XX

PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.

PI Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-432601/46.

XX

PT New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-

PT (benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer,

PT restenosis or fungal infections.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.

XX

CC The sequences given in AAH43115-21 are oligonucleotides which are

CC antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-2. These oligonucleotides

CC may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase

CC enzyme function, to given an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing

CC the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect.

CC Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell

CC proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They

CC can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections

XX

3Q Sequence 26 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 43;

Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189

DB 26 GAATCCGCATGACCCATACTTGCTG 1

RESULT 23

AAH43120/c

ID AAC89535 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX

AC AAC89535;

XX

DT 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 5.

XX

KW Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;

KW HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;

KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200071703-A2.

XX

PD 30-NOV-2000.

XX

PF 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.

XX

PR 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.

XX

PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.

PI Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-016407/02.

XX

PT Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone

PT deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of

PT neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.

XX

PS Example 2; Page 12; 125pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes

CC such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These

CC inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified

CC by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting

CC enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for

CC identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia

XX

3Q Sequence 26 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 43;

Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 164 GAATCCGCATGACTCATATAATTGCTG 189

DB 26 GAATCCGCATGACCCATACTTGCTG 1

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PN WO200023112-A1.
XX
XX
PD
XX
XX
PF 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX
XX
PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX
PI Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX
XX
PT Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
PT with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
PT effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
PT of e.g. tumors.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
CC a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
CC synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
CC expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
CC effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
CC treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
CC gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
CC and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
CC methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
CC studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
CC diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
CC The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
CC expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
CC patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
CC inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
CC to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
CC Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
CC physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
CC or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
CC or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
CC which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 44;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 119 TTGGAAATTACTATTATGGACA 140
Db 22 TTGGAAATTACTATTATGGACA 1

RESULT 26
AAH43113/c
ID AAH43113 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAH43113;
XX
XX
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 166-187.
XX
XX
KW Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;
KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;
KW fungal infections; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
PN WO200138322-A1.

PN
XX
XX
PD
XX
XX
PF AAC89544 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX
PR AAC89544;
XX
XX
PA 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
PI Human HDAC-1/HDAC-2 antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 14.
XX
XX
DR Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
XX HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;
XX gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
PS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PT WO200071703-A2.
XX
XX
PR 30-NOV-2000.
XX
XX
DR 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.
XX
XX
PR 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.
XX
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX
PI Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2001-016407/02.
XX
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone
PT deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of
PT neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; Page 23; 125pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes
CC such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These
CC inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified
CC by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting
CC enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for
CC identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 22.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 43;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 164 GAATCCGATGACTCATTAATTGCTG 189
Db 26 GAATCCGATGACCCATAACTTGCTG 1

RESULT 25
AA55803/c
D AAA55803 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAA55803;
XX
XX
DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:46.
XX
XX
KW Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Mefase; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
KW histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
KW methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN

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XX PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.
XX PR 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.
XX PR (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX PA Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;
XX PI WPI; 2001-432601/46.
XX DR
XX XX
XX XX New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-
PT (benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer,
PT restenosis or fungal infections.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are
CC antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides
CC may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase
CC enzyme function, to give an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing
CC the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect.
CC Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell
CC proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They
CC can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 44;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 119 TTGGAAATTTACTATTATGGACA 140
DB 22 TTGGAAATTTACTATTATGGACA 1

RESULT 27
AAI66088
ID AAI66088 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX AC AAI66088;
XX DT 11-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human ATP-dependent serine protease 12 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5.
XX KW Human; ATP-dependent serine protease 12; cytostatic; virucidal;
KW immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; malignant tumour;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection; immunological disease;
KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX EN WO200172990-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 04-OCT-2001.
XX PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-CN000508.
XX XX
XX XX 29-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00115280.
XX XX (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX XX
XX EI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX DR WPI; 2001-626262/72.
XX XX
XX PT Human ATP-dependent serine protease 12 and encoded polynucleotide,
PT applicable in diagnosis and treatment of malignant neoplasm, hemopathy,
PT HIV infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations.

```

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XX XX
XX PS Example 4; Page 13; 37pp; Chinese.
XX CC The invention relates to human ATP-dependent serine protease 12 with
CC cytostatic, virucidal, immunomodulatory, antiinflammatory and haemostatic
CC activity. The protein and encoding polynucleotide are used in diagnosis
CC and treatment of malignant tumour, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency
CC virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations.
CC The polynucleotide is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is
XX that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention
XX SQ Sequence 33 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 10 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 21.8; DB 1; Length 33;
Best Local Similarity 78.8%; Pred. No. 97;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1844 CATTCTAGAGGGGTGGCTGGGTCTTCAAGGAT 1876
DB 1 CATGCTAGCATGCCAGCTGGGTATTCAAGGAT 33

RESULT 28
AAAS5808/c
ID AAAS5808 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC AAAS5808;
XX DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human histone deacetylase HD2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:53.
XX KW Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
KW histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
KW methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200023112-A1.
XX PD 27-APR-2000.
XX PF 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX PR 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX PI Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX XX
XX PT Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
PT with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
PT effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
PT of e.g. tumors.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
CC a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
CC synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
CC expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
CC effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
CC treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
CC gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
CC and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
CC methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
CC studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human

```

diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma. The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition. Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity or expression. AAA55758 to AAA5842 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 62;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

91 AAAGTCTGTACTACTACGACGG 113
23 AAAGTCTGTACTACTACGACGG 1

RESULT 29
AAH43118 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AAH43118;

19-SEP-2001 (first entry)

Antisense oligo, target HDAC-2 138-160.

Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;
cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;
fungal infections; ss.

Synthetic.

WO200138322-A1.

31-MAY-2001.

22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.

23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.

(METH-) METHYLGENE INC.

Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;

WPI; 2001-432601/46.

New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-(benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer, restenosis or fungal infections.

Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.

The sequences given in AAH43115-21 are oligonucleotides which are antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-2. These oligonucleotides may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase enzyme function, to give an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect. Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections

Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 62;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 91 AAAGTCTGTACTACTACGACGG 113
DB 23 AAAGTCTGTACTACTACGACGG 1

RESULT 30

AAH4888

ID AAX84888 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX AAX84888;

XX 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer for human p53 fragment.

XX Human, p53; acetyltransferase; detection assay; deacetylase; inhibitor;
KW promoter; gene expression regulation; neoplastic disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9936532-A1.

XX 22-JUL-1999.

XX 20-JAN-1999; 99WO-JP000191.

XX 20-JAN-1998; 98JP-00009171.

XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL & BIOLOGICAL LAB CO LTD.

XX Taya Y, Tamai K, Miyazaki T;

XX WPI; 1999-444395/37.

XX Assay method for acetyltransferase and deacetylase activity using anti-acetylated peptide antibody.

XX Example 2; Page 28; 79pp; Japanese.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding human p53, that was used to test the method of the invention. The method is a detection assay for acetyltransferase (or deacetylase) activity in a test peptide, and consists of: (a) contacting the test peptide with an unacetylated (or acetylated) substrate peptide and allowing the reaction to occur; and (b) assaying the acetylated peptide using an antibody recognising the acetylated substrate peptide. The assay is used for screening for potential inhibitors/promoters of acetylation or deacetylation of proteins and peptides, in particular of histones, which permit or inhibit gene expression. Substances identified by this screening can be used for the regulation of gene expression, for example in neoplastic diseases

XX Sequence 30 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 64 ATGGCGCAGACGACGGCACC 84

DB 10 ATGGCGCAGACGACGGCACC 30

RESULT 31

AAH4889/C

ID AAX84889 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX AAX84889;

XX 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer for human p53 fragment.

XX Human; p53; acetyltransferase; detection assay; deacetylase; inhibitor;
 KW promoter; gene expression regulation; neoplastic disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO9936532-A1.
 XX 22-JUL-1999.
 XX 20-JAN-1999; 99WO-JP000191.
 XX 20-JAN-1998; 98JP-00009171.
 XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL & BIOLOGICAL LAB CO LTD.
 XX Taya Y, Tamai K, Miyazaki T;
 PI WPI; 1999-444395/37.
 XX Assay method for acetyltransferase and deacetylase activity using anti-
 PT acetylated peptide antibody.
 XX Example 2; Page 28; 79pp; Japanese.
 XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding human p53, that
 CC was used to test the method of the invention. The method is a detection
 CC assay for acetyltransferase (or deacetylase) activity in a test peptide,
 CC and consists of: (a) contacting the test peptide with an unacetylated (or
 CC acetylated) substrate peptide and allowing the reaction to occur; and (b)
 CC assaying the acetylated peptide using an antibody recognising the
 CC acetylated substrate peptide. The assay is used for screening for
 CC potential inhibitors/promoters of acetylation or deacetylation of
 CC proteins and peptides, in particular of histones, which permit or inhibit
 CC gene expression. Substances identified by this screening can be used for
 CC the regulation of gene expression, for example in neoplastic diseases
 XX Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1489 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 1509
 ID 30 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 10
 AC AAH27627;
 XX 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 PCR primer HD1R.
 XX Human; histone deacetylase; HD1; acetylation; deacetylation; acetylase;
 KW peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200140506-A1.
 PN 07-JUN-2001.
 XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP008417.
 XX 29-NOV-1999; 99JP-00338565.
 XX (CYCL-) CYCLEX CO LTD.
 XX Tamai K, Miyazaki T, Wada E, Tatsuzawa A;
 PI WPI; 2001-374853/39.
 XX Method for detecting the level of acetylation of a peptide by using
 PT peptidase activity as a marker.
 XX Example 1; Page 21; 46pp; Japanese.
 XX The invention relates to a method for detecting the level of acetylation
 CC of a peptide by taking advantage of the fact that a change in the
 CC acetylation level affects the peptidase sensitivity of a substrate
 CC peptide. The method is useful for measuring the activity of a deacetylase
 CC or an acetylase. It is also possible to screen a substance affecting the
 CC activity of these enzymes. The method is thus useful for drug
 CC development. The present sequence is a primer which was used to isolate
 CC the polynucleotide encoding human histone deacetylase HD1 by reverse
 XX transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)
 SQ Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1489 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 1509
 ID 30 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 10
 AC AAH27627;
 XX 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 PCR primer HD1R.
 XX Human; histone deacetylase; HD1; acetylation; deacetylation; acetylase;
 KW peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200140506-A1.
 PN 07-JUN-2001.
 XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP008417.
 XX 29-NOV-1999; 99JP-00338565.
 XX (CYCL-) CYCLEX CO LTD.
 XX Tamai K, Miyazaki T, Wada E, Tatsuzawa A;
 PI WPI; 2001-374853/39.
 XX Method for detecting the level of acetylation of a peptide by using
 PT peptidase activity as a marker.
 XX Example 1; Page 21; 46pp; Japanese.
 XX The invention relates to a method for detecting the level of acetylation
 CC of a peptide by taking advantage of the fact that a change in the
 CC acetylation level affects the peptidase sensitivity of a substrate
 CC peptide. The method is useful for measuring the activity of a deacetylase
 CC or an acetylase. It is also possible to screen a substance affecting the
 CC activity of these enzymes. The method is thus useful for drug
 CC development. The present sequence is a primer which was used to isolate
 CC the polynucleotide encoding human histone deacetylase HD1 by reverse

XX Tamai K, Miyazaki T, Wada E, Tatsuzawa A;
 PI WPI; 2001-374853/39.
 XX Method for detecting the level of acetylation of a peptide by using
 PT peptidase activity as a marker.
 XX Example 1; Page 21; 46pp; Japanese.
 XX The invention relates to a method for detecting the level of acetylation
 CC of a peptide by taking advantage of the fact that a change in the
 CC acetylation level affects the peptidase sensitivity of a substrate
 CC peptide. The method is useful for measuring the activity of a deacetylase
 CC or an acetylase. It is also possible to screen a substance affecting the
 CC activity of these enzymes. The method is thus useful for drug
 CC development. The present sequence is a primer which was used to isolate
 CC the polynucleotide encoding human histone deacetylase HD1 by reverse
 XX transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)
 SQ Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 21; DB 1; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1489 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 1509
 ID 30 AAGGAGGAGGTCACAGTTGGCC 10
 AC AAH27626;
 XX 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 PCR primer HD1F.
 XX Human; histone deacetylase; HD1; acetylation; deacetylation; acetylase;
 KW peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200140506-A1.
 PN 07-JUN-2001.
 XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP008417.
 XX 29-NOV-1999; 99JP-00338565.
 XX (CYCL-) CYCLEX CO LTD.
 XX Tamai K, Miyazaki T, Wada E, Tatsuzawa A;
 PI WPI; 2001-374853/39.
 XX Method for detecting the level of acetylation of a peptide by using
 PT peptidase activity as a marker.
 XX Example 1; Page 21; 46pp; Japanese.
 XX The invention relates to a method for detecting the level of acetylation
 CC of a peptide by taking advantage of the fact that a change in the
 CC acetylation level affects the peptidase sensitivity of a substrate
 CC peptide. The method is useful for measuring the activity of a deacetylase
 CC or an acetylase. It is also possible to screen a substance affecting the
 CC activity of these enzymes. The method is thus useful for drug
 CC development. The present sequence is a primer which was used to isolate
 CC the polynucleotide encoding human histone deacetylase HD1 by reverse

RESULT 35

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RESULT 36
AAH43119/c
ID AAH43119 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAH43119;
XX
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligo, target HDAC-2 166-187.
XX
DE Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;
KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;
KW fungal infections; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200138322-A1.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
PI Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil B;
XX WPI; 2001-432601/46.
XX
DR New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-
PT (benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer,
PT restenosis or fungal infections.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAH43115-21 are oligonucleotides which are
CC antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-2. These oligonucleotides
CC may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase
CC enzyme function, to given an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing
CC the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect.
CC Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell
CC proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They
CC can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 119 TTGGAATTAATTAATTAATGACA 140
DB 22 TTGGAATTAATTAATTAATGACA 1

RESULT 37
AAA55799/c
ID AAA55799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA55799;
XX
DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:42.
XX
DE Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Mefase; antisense oligonucleotide;
FW modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
FW histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
FW methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

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XX WO2000231112-A1.
PN 27-APR-2000.
XX
PD 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX
PF 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX
PR (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
PA Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX
DR Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
PT with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
PT effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
PT of e.g. tumors.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
CC a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
CC synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
CC expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
CC effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
CC treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
CC method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
CC gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
CC and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
CC methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
CC studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
CC diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
CC The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
CC expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
CC patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
CC inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
CC to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
CC Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
CC physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
CC or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
CC or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
CC which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 1484 GGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAG 1503
DB 20 GGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAG 1

RESULT 38
AAA55800/c
ID AAA55800 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA55800;
XX
DT 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:43.
XX
DE Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Mefase; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; p16;
KW histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
KW methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.
XX
OS

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1 Homo sapiens.
2 WO200023112-A1.
3
4 27-APR-2000.
5
6 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
7
8 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
9 (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
10
11 Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
12 WPI; 2000-339532/29.
13
14 Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
15 with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
16 effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
17 of e.g. tumors.
18
19 Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
20
21 The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
22 a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
23 synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
24 expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
25 effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
26 treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
27 method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
28 comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
29 gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
30 and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
31 methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
32 studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
33 diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
34 The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
35 expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
36 patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
37 inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
38 to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
39 Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
40 physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
41 or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
42 or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
43 which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
44
45 Q Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
46
47 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
48 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
49 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
50
51 Y 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537
52 |||||
53 b 20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1
54
55 RESULT 39
56 AAA55801/c
57 D AAA55801 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
58
59 AC AAA55801;
60
61 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
62
63 Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:44.
64
65 Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide;
66 modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; pl6;
67 histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
68 methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;
69 antiinflammatory; inflammation; asthma; ss.

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XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200023112-A1.
XX
XX 27-APR-2000.
XX
XX 19-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024278.
XX
XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-0104804P.
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX Besterman JM, Macleod AR, Siders WM;
XX WPI; 2000-339532/29.
XX
XX Inhibiting gene expression e.g. DNA methyltransferase, by treating cells
XX with a synergistic amount of antisense oligonucleotide and protein
XX effectors e.g. 5-aza-cytidine of gene products, useful for gene therapy
XX of e.g. tumors.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 29; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting the expression of
XX a gene in a cell comprising contacting the cell with an effective
XX synergistic amount of an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits
XX expression of the gene, and an effective synergistic amount of a protein
XX effector of a product of the gene. Also described are: (1) a method for
XX treating a disease responsive to inhibition of a gene in a mammal; (2) a
XX method for inhibiting tumour growth in mammal; (3) an inhibitor of a gene
XX comprising an antisense oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of the
XX gene in operable association with a protein effector of a gene product;
XX and (4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inhibitor of (3). The
XX methods and compositions are useful as analytical tools for transgenic
XX studies and as therapeutic tools, e.g. as gene therapy tools for human
XX diseases including benign and malignant tumours, inflammation or asthma.
XX The methods, inhibitors and compositions of the invention that inhibit
XX expression or activity of a gene or gene product may be used to treat
XX patients having, or predisposed to developing, a disease responsive to
XX inhibition of the gene. These may also be used to activate silenced genes
XX to provide missing gene functions and improve a given condition.
XX Furthermore, the methods and compositions are useful as probes of the
XX physiological function of a gene product in an experimental cell culture
XX or animal system; and to evaluate the effect of inhibiting gene activity
XX or expression. AAA55758 to AAA55842 represent oligonucleotide sequences
XX which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1538 TGGTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1557
XX |||||
XX Db 20 TGGTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 40
XX AAA55798/c
XX ID AAA55798 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA55798;
XX
XX 01-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human histone deacetylase HD1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:41.
XX
XX Human; DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX modulation; inhibition; gene expression; combination therapy; pl6;
XX histone deacetylase; HDAC; thymidylate synthase; tumour suppressor;
XX methylation; gene therapy; tumour; cytostatic; antiasthmatic;

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New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-(benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer, restenosis or fungal infections.

Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.

The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase enzyme function, to give an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect. Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1538 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1557
| | | | |
2 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1

RESULT 43
AAH43110/c
D AAH43110 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X AAH43110;
X
T 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
X
E Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 1565-1584.
X
W Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;
W cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;
M fungal infections; ss.
X Synthetic.
X WO200138322-A1.
X
D 31-MAY-2001.
X
F 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.
X
R 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.
X
A (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
X
I Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;
X WPI; 2001-432601/46.
X
T New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-(benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer, restenosis or fungal infections.
X Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.

The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase enzyme function, to give an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect. Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537
| | | | |
DB 20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1

RESULT 44
AAH43109/c
ID AAH43109 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH43109;
XX
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligo, target HDAC-1 1531-1550.
XX
KW Antisense; histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-4; inhibitor;
KW cell proliferation; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis; protozoal infection;
KW fungal infections; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200138322-A1.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-IB001881.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1999; 99US-0167035P.
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
PI Delorme D, Ruel R, Lavoie R, Thibault C, Abou-Khalil E;
XX WPI; 2001-432601/46.
XX
PT New inhibitors of histone deacetylase e.g. N-hydroxy-5-(4-(benzenesulfonylamino)-phenyl)-4-yn-2-pentanamide for treating cancer, restenosis or fungal infections.
PT
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 40; 147pp; English.

The sequences given in AAH43102-14 are oligonucleotides which are antisense to the histone deacetylase gene, HDAC-1. These oligonucleotides may be used in combination with an inhibitor of histone deacetylase enzyme function, to give an improved inhibitory effect, thereby reducing the amount of inhibitor required to obtain a given inhibitory effect. Compounds containing these oligonucleotides may be used to treat cell proliferation conditions such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They can also be used to treat protozoal and fungal infections

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1484 GGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAG 1503
| | | | |
DB 20 GGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTCAAG 1

RESULT 45
AAC89540/c
ID AAC89540 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC89540;
XX
DT 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX

```

DE Human HDAC-1 antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 10.
XX
XX Histone deacetylase; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4; HDAC-5; HDAC-C;
KW HDAC-D; cell cycle; tumorigenesis; cancer; inhibitor; antisense;
XX gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200071703-A2.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-IB001252.
XX
XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-0132287P.
XX
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX Macleod AR, Li Z, Besterman JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-016407/02.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits expression of a histone
PT deacetylase, useful for treating and/or alleviating the symptoms of
PT neoplasia, or for inhibiting neoplastic cell growth in an animal.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 23; 125pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides inhibitors of histone deacetylase enzymes
CC such as HDAC-1, HDAC-2, HDAC-3, HDAC-4, HDAC-5, HDAC-C and HDAC-D. These
CC inhibitors may be antisense strands or they may be compounds identified
CC by contacting the enzyme with the compound and measuring the resulting
CC enzyme activity. These inhibitors are useful for treating cancers and for
CC identifying which histone deacetylase is involved in a neoplasia
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1538 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1557
XX |||||||
XX 20 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGTTTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 45
XX AAD20115/c
XX ID AAD20115 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD20115;
XX
XX 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human histone deacetylase antisense oligonucleotide, HDAC1 ASI.
XX
XX Human; cytostatic; vasotropic; fungicide; histone deacetylase; inhibitor;
KW HDAC; therapy; cell proliferative disease; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis;
KW protozoal disease; fungal disease; infection; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200170675-A2.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000683.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192151P.
XX
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
XX Delorme D, Woo SH, Vaisburg A;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-639108/73.
XX
XX An inhibitor of histone deacetylase for the treatment of cell
PT proliferation diseases and conditions such as cancer, restenosis or
PT psoriasis or preventing protozoal or fungal disease or infections.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 54; 241pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to compounds and methods for inhibiting
CC histone deacetylase (HDAC) enzymatic activity. Compounds of the invention
CC are used for the treatment of cell proliferative diseases and conditions
CC such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They are also used for treating
CC or preventing protozoal or fungal disease or infections. The present to
CC sequence is antisense oligonucleotide, HDAC1 ASI which is targeted to
CC the 3' untranslated region (UTR) of human HDAC1 to inhibit its enzymatic
CC activity
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1 1538 TGCTGAGTCCCTCACGTTTC 1557
|||||
20 TGCTGAGTCCCTCACGTTTC 1

RESULT 49
AD20116/C
D AAD20116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X AAD20116;
X
X
X 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)
X Human histone deacetylase antisense oligonucleotide, HDAC1 AS2.
X Human; cytostatic; vasotropic; fungicide; histone deacetylase; inhibitor;
X HDAC; therapy; cell proliferative disease; cancer; restenosis; psoriasis;
X protozoal disease; fungal disease; infection; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X WO200170675-A2.
X
X 27-SEP-2001.
X
X 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-1B000683.
X
X 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192151P.
X
X (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
X
X Delorme D, Woo SH, Vaisburg A;
X WPI; 2001-639108/73.
X
X An inhibitor of histone deacetylase for the treatment of cell
X proliferation diseases and conditions such as cancer, restenosis or
X psoriasis or preventing protozoal or fungal disease or infections.
X
X Disclosure; Page 54; 24lpp; English.
X
X The present invention relates to compounds and methods for inhibiting
X histone deacetylase (HDAC) enzymatic activity. Compounds of the invention
X are used for the treatment of cell proliferative diseases and conditions
X such as cancer, restenosis or psoriasis. They are also used for treating
X or preventing protozoal or fungal disease or infections. The present
X sequence is antisense oligonucleotide, HDAC1 AS2 which is targeted to
X the 3' untranslated region (UTR) of human HDAC1 to inhibit its enzymatic
X activity
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537
|||||
20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1

RESULT 49
IAD40908/C
ID AAD40908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X AAD40908;
X
X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
X

XX Human HDAC1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123689.
DE
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9..10
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 20
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAC1 e.g.; hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAC1 DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 672 GTACTTCCAGGAACTGGGG 691
Db 20 GTACTTCCAGGAACTGGGG 1

RESULT 50
AAD40910/c
ID AAD40910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD40910;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123691.
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 2..4
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11..14
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 19..20
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c

WO200250244-A2.
27-JUN-2002.
07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
WPI; 2002-519880/55.
Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or

CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human HDAL DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 682 GGAACCTGGGGACCTACGGGA 701
Db 20 GGAACCTGGGGACCTACGGGA 1

RESULT 51
AAD40912/c
ID AAD40912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD40912;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123693.
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 5..7
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 10
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 12
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 17
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c

WO200250244-A2.
27-JUN-2002.

1 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
2 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
3 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
4 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
5 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
6 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
7 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
8 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
9 infection.
10 Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
11 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
12 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1).
13 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
14 HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
15 condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
16 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
17 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
18 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
19 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
20 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
21 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
22 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
23 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
24 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
25 HDAC1 DNA
26
27 Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
28
29 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
30 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
31 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
32
33 Y 741 CCCGCTCCGAGACGGGATTG 760
34 20 CCCGCTCCGAGACGGGATTG 1
35
36 RESULT 52
37 AD40913/c
38 ID AAD40913 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
39 X AAD40913;
40 X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
41 X Human HDAC1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123694.
42 X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
43 X viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
44 X tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
45 X Homo sapiens.
46 X Synthetic.
47
48 Key Location/Qualifiers
49 modified_base 1..20
50 /tag= a
51 /mod_base= OTHER
52 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
53 modified_base 1..5
54 /tag= b
55 /mod_base= OTHER
56 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
57 modified_base 6..7
58 /tag= d
59 /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 9 /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 16 /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 18 /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
PD
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
PF
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAC1 DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 764 ACAGTCTCTATGAGGCCATT 783
XX 20 ACAGTCTCTATGAGGCCATT 1
XX
XX RESULT 53
XX AAD40926/c
XX ID AAD40926 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD40926;
XX
XX DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human HDAC1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123707.
XX
XX KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;

XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
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FT modified_base 6
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
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FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11..12
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 18
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FT modified_base 20
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
FT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
FT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
FT infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1132 GAGTACCTGGAGAGATCAA 1151
DB 20 GAGTACCTGGAGAGATCAA 1
RESULT 54
AAD40935/c
ID AAD40935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40935;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123716.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 5
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 12
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 17..18
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FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 20
FT /*tag= i
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XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX

Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAC1 DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1462 GAGGAGAGCCAGAGCCAA 1481
|||||
20 GAGGAGAGCCAGAGCCAA 1

RESULT 55
AAD40957/c
D AAD40957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X AAD40957;
X
X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
X Human HDAC1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123738.
X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
X viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
X tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1..20
/tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base 1..5
/tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
modified_base 2
/tag= d
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base 6
/tag= e
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base 13
/tag= f
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base 16..20
/tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

modified_base 17
/tag= g
/mod_base= m5c
WO200250244-A2.
27-JUN-2002.
07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
WPI; 2002-519880/55.
Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAC1 DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1972 ACTGCTGCTCTGCTCTGT 1991
|||||
20 ACTGCTGCTCTGCTCTGT 1

RESULT 56
AAD40893/c
ID AAD40893 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X AAD40893;
X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
X Human HDAC1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123674.
X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
X viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
X tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1..20
/tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER

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FT modified_base /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT 1. .5 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT 1. .2 /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Oy 231 TCACAAGCCCAATGCTGAGG 250
XX |||||
XX 20 TCACAAGCCCAATGCTGAGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 57
XX AAD40942/c
XX ID AAD40942 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

```

XX
XX AAD40942;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123723.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1. .20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1. .5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 1. .2
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 11
XX /tag= e
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 13
XX /tag= f
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 15. .17
XX /tag= g
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 16. .20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 20
XX /tag= h
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Oy 231 TCACAAGCCCAATGCTGAGG 250
XX |||||
XX 20 TCACAAGCCCAATGCTGAGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 57
XX AAD40942/c
XX ID AAD40942 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1673 GCTGGGTGAGCTCTCCAGG 1692
|||||
b 20 GCTGGGTGAGCTCTCCAGG 1

RESULT 58

AD40949/c
D AAD40949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X AAD40949;

X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123730.

Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition; viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone; tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.

| Key | Location/Qualifiers |
|---------------|---------------------|
| modified_base | 1. .20 |
| | /tag= a |
| | /mod_base= OTHER |
| modified_base | 1. .5 |
| | /tag= b |
| | /mod_base= OTHER |
| modified_base | 1 |
| | /tag= d |
| | /mod_base= m5c |
| modified_base | 3. .6 |
| | /tag= e |
| | /mod_base= m5c |
| modified_base | 9 |
| | /tag= f |
| | /mod_base= m5c |
| modified_base | 16. .20 |
| | /tag= c |
| | /mod_base= OTHER |
| modified_base | 19 |
| | /tag= g |
| | /mod_base= m5c |

WO200250244-A2.

27-JUN-2002.

07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

WPI; 2002-519880/55.
Antisense compounds targetted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1840 TGAACATTTCTAGAAGGGGTG 1859
|||||
Db 20 TGAACATTTCTAGAAGGGGTG 1

RESULT 59

AAD40887/c

ID AAD40887 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD40887;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123668.

Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition; viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone; tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.

| Key | Location/Qualifiers |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| modified_base | 1. .20 |
| | /tag= a |
| | /mod_base= OTHER |
| modified_base | 1. .5 |
| | /tag= b |
| | /mod_base= OTHER |
| modified_base | 9 |
| | /tag= d |
| | /mod_base= m5c |
| modified_base | 13 |
| | /tag= e |
| | /mod_base= m5c |
| modified_base | 16. .20 |
| | /tag= c |
| | /mod_base= OTHER |
| modified_base | 17. .18 |
| | /tag= "2'-methoxyethyl residues" |

1 AAD40897;
2 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
3 Human HDA1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123678.
4 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
5 viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
6 tumour; antisense; cytosolic; virucide; ss.
7 Homo sapiens.
8 Synthetic.
9 Key Location/Qualifiers
10 modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a
11 /mod_base= OTHER
12 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
13 modified_base 1..5 /*tag= b
14 /mod_base= OTHER
15 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
16 modified_base 1..5 /*tag= d
17 /mod_base= m5c
18 modified_base 3 /*tag= e
19 /mod_base= m5c
20 modified_base 6 /*tag= f
21 /mod_base= m5c
22 modified_base 9 /*tag= g
23 /mod_base= m5c
24 modified_base 12 /*tag= h
25 /mod_base= m5c
26 modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
27 /mod_base= OTHER
28 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
29 modified_base 16 /*tag= i
30 /mod_base= m5c
31 WO200250244-A2.
32 27-JUN-2002.
33 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
34 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
35 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
36 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
37 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
38 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
39 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
40 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
41 infection.
42 Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
43 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
44 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1).
45 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
46 HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
47 condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
48 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
49 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in

CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAC1 DNA
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 322 TACAGCAGCAGATGCAGAG 341
DB 20 TACAGCAGCAGATGCAGAG 1
RESULT 62
AAD40902/C
ID AAD40902 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD40902;
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HDA1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123683.
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytosolic; virucide; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5 /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 1 /*tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 3 /*tag= e
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 6 /*tag= f
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 12..13 /*tag= g
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 16 /*tag= h
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 19 /*tag= i
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.


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PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 443 AGCAGCGGACATCGCTGTG 462
Eb 20 AGCAGCGGACATCGCTGTG 1

RESULT 63
RAD40925/c
ID AAD40925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40925;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123706.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
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XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 2
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c

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FT modified_base 4..5
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 13
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 17
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1125 CACGAATGAGTACCTGGAGA 1144
Db 20 CACGAATGAGTACCTGGAGA 1

RESULT 64
RAD40932/c
ID AAD40932 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40932;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX

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Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123713.
Human, histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.
Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1..20
/tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
modified_base 1..5
/tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
modified_base 5
/tag= d
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base 9
/tag= e
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modified_base 11
/tag= f
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base 16..20
/tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
modified_base 17
/tag= g
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base 20
/tag= h
/mod_base= m5c
WO200250244-A2.
27-JUN-2002.
07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
WPI; 2002-519880/55.
Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
infection.
Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human

CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 3 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1402 GATGAAAAAGAGAGAGACCC 1421
|||||
Db 20 GATGAAAAAGAGAGAGACCC 1
RESULT 65
AAD40937/c
ID AAD40937 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40937;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123718.
XX
KW Human, histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 5..6
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 10
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14..15
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
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FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX

```

PT infection.
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1501 AAGTTGGCCTGAATGACCT 1520
Db 20 AAGTTGGCCTGAATGACCT 1
RESULT 66
AAD40938/c
ID AAD40938 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40938;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123719.
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
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XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 6..7
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 12
XX /tag= e
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

```

```

XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537
Db 20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1
RESULT 67
AAD40943/c
ID AAD40943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40943;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123724.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 10
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 16..20

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1      /*tag= c
2      /mod_base= OTHER
3      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
4
5      WO200250244-A2.
6
7      27-JUN-2002.
8
9      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
10     19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
11     (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
12
13     Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
14
15     WPI; 2002-519880/55.
16
17     Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
18     deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
19     cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
20     infection.
21
22     Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
23
24     The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
25     methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
26     Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
27     HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
28     condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
29     is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
30     resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
31     combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
32     tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
33     expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
34     expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
35     reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
36     as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
37     present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
38     HDAl DNA
39
40     Q      Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
41
42     Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
43     Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
44     Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
45
46     Y      1708 CATCTTCCCGTCTTAACT 1727
47           |||||
48     b      20 CATCTTCCCGTCTTAACT 1
49
50     RESULT 68
51     AD40886/c
52     D      AAD40886 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
53
54     C      AAD40886;
55
56     X      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
57
58     E      Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123667.
59
60     X      Human, histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
61     W      viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
62     W      tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
63
64     S      Homo sapiens.
65     S      Synthetic.
66
67     H      Key      Location/Qualifiers
68     T      modified_base 1..20
69           /*tag= a
70           /mod_base= OTHER

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```

FT      modified_base
FT      1..5
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT      2
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= d
FT      /mod_base= m5C
FT      5
FT      /*tag= e
FT      /mod_base= m5C
FT      7..8
FT      /*tag= f
FT      /mod_base= m5C
FT      11
FT      /*tag= g
FT      /mod_base= m5C
FT      15
FT      /*tag= h
FT      /mod_base= m5C
FT      16..20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT      17
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= i
FT      /mod_base= m5C
FT      19..20
FT      /*tag= j
FT      /mod_base= m5C
FT      WO200250244-A2.
FT      27-JUN-2002.
FT      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
FT      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
FT      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
FT      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
FT      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
FT      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
FT      deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
FT      cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
FT      infection.
FT      Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
FT      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
FT      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
FT      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
FT      HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
FT      condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
FT      is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
FT      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
FT      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
FT      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
FT      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
FT      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
FT      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
FT      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
FT      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
FT      HDAl DNA
FT      SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
FT
FT      Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
FT      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
FT      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 54 GCGGAGCAGATGCGCGAGA 73
 DB 20 GCGGAGCAGATGCGCGAGA 1

RESULT 69
 AAD40894/c
 ID AAD40894 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAD40894;
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123675.
 XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 4
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 6..7
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 9
 FT /*tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 12
 FT /*tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 18
 FT /*tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c

WO200250244-A2.
 27-JUN-2002.
 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
 infection.

XX PS
 XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
 CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
 CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
 CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
 CC HDAL DNA
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 235 AAGCCCAATGCTGAGGAGATG 255
 DB 20 AAGCCCAATGCTGAGGAGATG 1
 RESULT 70
 AAD40898/c
 ID AAD40898 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAD40898;
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123679.
 KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 2
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 5
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 11
 FT /*tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 16

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1      /**tag= h
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3      20
4      /**tag= i
5      /mod_base= m5c
6
7      WO200250244-A2.
8
9      27-JUN-2002.
10
11      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
12
13      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
14
15      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
16
17      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
18
19      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
20
21      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
22      deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
23      cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
24      infection.
25
26      Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
27
28      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
29      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
30      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
31      HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
32      condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
33      is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
34      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
35      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
36      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
37      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
38      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
39      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
40      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
41      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
42      HDAl DNA
43
44      Q Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
45
46      Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
47      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
48      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
49
50      Y 358 GACTGTCCAGTATTCGATGG 377
51      |||||
52      b 20 GACTGTCCAGTATTCGATGG 1
53
54      RESULT 71
55      AAD40919/c
56      ID AAD40919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
57
58      AC AAD40919;
59
60      YT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
61
62      X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123700.
63
64      X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
65      X viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
66      X tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
67
68      XS Homo sapiens.
69      XS Synthetic.
70
71      X Key Location/Qualifiers
72      modified_base 1..20

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FT      /**tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT      1..5
FT      /**tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT      10
FT      /**tag= d
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      13..14
FT      /**tag= e
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      16..20
FT      /**tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT      18..19
FT      /**tag= f
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT      WO200250244-A2.
FT
FT      27-JUN-2002.
FT
FT      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
FT
FT      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
FT
FT      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
FT
FT      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
FT
FT      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
FT
FT      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
FT      deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
FT      cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
FT      infection.
FT
FT      Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
FT
FT      The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
FT      methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
FT      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
FT      HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
FT      condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
FT      is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
FT      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
FT      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
FT      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
FT      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
FT      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
FT      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
FT      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
FT      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
FT      HDAl DNA
FT
FT      Q Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
FT
FT      Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
FT      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
FT      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
FT
FT      QY 871 CGCTTAGGTTGCTCAATCT 890
FT      |||||
FT      DB 20 CGCTTAGGTTGCTCAATCT 1
FT
FT      RESULT 72
FT      AAD40947/c
FT      ID AAD40947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
FT
FT      XS

```


cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1855 GGCTGCTCACTATGGTCTCT 1874

b 20 GGCTGCTCACTATGGTCTCT 1

RESULT 74

AAD40889/c

D AAD40889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X AAD40889;

X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123670.

X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition; viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone; tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

X Homo sapiens. Synthetic.

X Key Location/Qualifiers

X modified_base 1..20

X /mod_base= OTHER

X /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

X modified_base 1..5

X /mod_base= OTHER

X /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

X modified_base 6..7

X /mod_base= m5c

X modified_base 16..20

X /mod_base= OTHER

X /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

X modified_base 17

X /mod_base= m5c

X modified_base 20

X /mod_base= m5c

X /tag= f

X /mod_base= m5c

X WO200250244-A2.

XX

PD

XX

PF

XX

XX

PR

XX

PA

XX

PI

XX

DR

XX

XX

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XX

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27-JUN-2002.

07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

WPI; 2002-519880/55.

Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 186 GCTGCTCACTATGGTCTCT 205

Db 20 GCTGCTCACTATGGTCTCT 1

RESULT 75

AAD40921/c

ID AAD40921 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD40921;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123702.

XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition; viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone; tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

XX Homo sapiens. Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1..20

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX modified_base 1..5

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

XX modified_base 17

XX /mod_base= m5c

XX modified_base 20

XX /mod_base= m5c

XX /tag= f

XX /mod_base= m5c


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FT modified_base 1..2
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base 4
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base 6
FT /*tag= f
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FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
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FT modified_base 13
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FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
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FT modified_base 18..19
FT /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Cy 900 AGGACACGCCAAGTGTGTGG 919
XX |||||
XX Tt 20 AGGACACGCCAAGTGTGTGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 76
XX AAD40939/c

```

```

ID AAD40939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40939;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123720.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 1 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;

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Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1570 TCAGATTTTATATTTCTAT 1589
|||||
20 TCAGATTTTATATTTCTAT 1

RESULT 77
AAD40951/c
AAD40951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AAD40951;
30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123732.
Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.
Key
Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1..20
/*tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
modified_base 1..5
/*tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
modified_base 5
/*tag= d
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base 14..15
/*tag= e
/mod_base= m5c
modified_base 16..20
/*tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
WO200250244-A2.
27-JUN-2002.
07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
WPI; 2002-519880/55.
Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
infection.
Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as

tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
HDAl DNA
Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Fred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1887 TTTGAGGCTCCTAAAGTAAC 1906
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20 TTTGAGGCTCCTAAAGTAAC 1

RESULT 78
AAD40958/c
AAD40958 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AAD40958;
30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123739.
Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.
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/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
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WO200250244-A2.
27-JUN-2002.
07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
WPI; 2002-519880/55.
Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral

```

PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1992 CTTCTCCTAATCTGCAGGT 2011
Db 20 CTTCTCCTAATCTGCAGGT 1

RESULT 79
AAD40885/c
ID AAD40885 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40885;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123666.
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KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 4..6
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FT /mod_base= m5c
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PN WO200250244-A2.
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PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
PF 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
DR
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 36 CTGACGTTAGGACGGGAGG 55
Db 20 CTGACGTTAGGACGGGAGG 1

RESULT 80
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ID AAD40899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40899;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123680.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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modified_base 1 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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/mod_base= m5c
modified_base 8 /tag= f
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modified_base 13 /tag= g
/mod_base= m5c
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WO200250244-A2.

27-JUN-2002.

07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

WPI; 2002-519880/55.

Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human HDAl DNA

Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

380 TGTTTGAGTTCGTCTCAGTTG 399

|||||

Db 20 TGTTTGAGTTCGTCTCAGTTG 1
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XX
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XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123687.
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
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FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
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XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.

07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

WPI; 2002-519880/55.

Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection.

Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the

CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
 CC HDAL DNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 616 GAGGCTTCTACACACGGA 635
 Db 20 GAGGCTTCTACACACGGA 1
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 ID AAD40911/c
 AC AAD40911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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 AC AAD40911;
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 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123692.
 KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
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 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
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 FN WO200250244-A2.
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 PD 27-JUN-2002.
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 PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
 XX
 PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 XX
 UR WPI; 2002-519880/55.
 XX
 FT Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone

PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
 PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
 PT infection.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
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 CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
 CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
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 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
 CC HDAL DNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 722 AGTATTATGCTGTTAACTAC 741
 Db 20 AGTATTATGCTGTTAACTAC 1
 RESULT 83
 ID AAD40946/c
 AC AAD40946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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 AC AAD40946;
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 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123727.
 KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
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 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
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6      27-JUN-2002.
7
8      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
9
10     19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
11
12     (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
13
14     Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
15
16     WPI; 2002-519880/55.
17
18     Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
19     deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
20     cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
21     infection.
22
23     Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
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25     The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
26     methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
27     Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
28     HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
29     condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
30     is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
31     resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
32     combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
33     tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
34     expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
35     expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
36     reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
37     as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
38     present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
39     HDAl DNA
40
41     Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
42
43     Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
44     Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
45     Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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48           |||||
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50
51 RESULT 84
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53 D      AAD40888 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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56
57 X      T      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
58
59 X      E      Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123669.
60
61 W      Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
62 W      viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
63 W      tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
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65 X      Homo sapiens.
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72 T      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

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XX      WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX      27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX      07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX      19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX      WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX      Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX      deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX      cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
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XX      Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
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XX      Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX      HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX      condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX      is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX      resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX      combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX      tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX      expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX      expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX      reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX      as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX      present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX      HDAl DNA
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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XX           |||||
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XX      ID      AAD40896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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XX      AC      AAD40896;
XX
XX      XX      30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX      DT

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XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123677.
DE Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
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XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
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XX 27-JUN-2002.
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XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX
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CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
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CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
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CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The

CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 246 TGAGGAGATGACCAAGTACC 265
Db 20 TGAGGAGATGACCAAGTACC 1
RESULT 86
AAD40915/c
ID AAD40915 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40915;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123696.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
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XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX

```

1 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
2 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
3 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
4 infection.
5
6 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
7
8 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
9 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
10 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
11 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
12 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
13 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
14 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
15 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
16 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
17 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
18 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
19 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
20 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
21 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
22 HDAl DNA
23
24 Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
25
26 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
27 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
28 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
29
30 Y 798 GTCCAAAGTAATGGAGATGT 817
31 b 20 GTCCAAAGTAATGGAGATGT 1
32
33 RESULT 87
34 AD40924/c
35 D AD40924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
36 X C AAD40924;
37 X X
38 X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
39 X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123705.
40 X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
41 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
42 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
43 X Homo sapiens.
44 X Synthetic.
45 X
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59 X modified_base 16..20
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61 X /mod_base= OTHER
62 X /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
63 X
64 WO200250244-A2.
65
66 27-JUN-2002.
67 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
68 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
69 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
70
71 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
72 MPI; 2002-519880/55.
73
74 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
75 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
76 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
77 infection.
78
79 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
80
81 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
82 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
83 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
84 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
85 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
86 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
87 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
88 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
89 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
90 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
91 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
92 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
93 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
94 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
95 HDAl DNA
96
97 Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
98
99 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
100 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
101 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
102
103 Qy 1052 ACAATGACTACTTTGAATAC 1071
104 Db 20 ACAATGACTACTTTGAATAC 1
105
106 RESULT 88
107 AAD40948/c
108 ID AAD40948 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
109 X X AAD40948;
110 X X
111 X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
112 X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123729.
113 X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
114 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
115 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
116 X Homo sapiens.
117 X Synthetic.
118 X
119 X Key Location/Qualifiers
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127 X /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
128 X
129 WO200250244-A2.

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PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
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XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1303 ATTGCTGTGAGGAGAGTT 1322
XX
XX 20 ATTGCTGTGAGGAGAGTT 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 92
XX AAD40933/c
XX -D AAD40933 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD40933;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123714.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammatory; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
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XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 2

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FT /mod_base= m5c
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FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1452 GAAACCAAGGAGGAGAGC 1471
XX
XX 20 GAAACCAAGGAGGAGAGC 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 93
XX AAD40944/c
XX ID AAD40944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD40944;
XX
XX

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1 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
2 Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123725.
3
4 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
5 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
6 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
7 Homo sapiens.
8 Synthetic.
9
10 Key Location/Qualifiers
11 modified_base 1..20
12 /tag= a
13 /mod_base= OTHER
14 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
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25 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
26 modified_base 19
27 /tag= e
28 /mod_base= m5c
29 WO200250244-A2.
30
31 27-JUN-2002.
32
33 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
34
35 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
36
37 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
38 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
39 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
40
41 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
42 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
43 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
44 infection.
45
46 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
47
48 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
49 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
50 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
51 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
52 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
53 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
54 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
55 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
56 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
57 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
58 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
59 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
60 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
61 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
62 HDAl DNA
63
64 Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
65
66 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
67 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
68 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
69

QY 1717 CGTCTTAACCTTTGAACCAT 1736
Db 20 CGTCTTAACCTTTGAACCAT 1
RESULT 94
AAD40907/c
ID AAD40907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40907;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123688.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
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FT modified_base 4..5
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
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FT modified_base 17
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FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 19..20
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX

CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAL DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 667 GGAGAGTACTTCCAGGAAC 686
Db 20 GGAGAGTACTTCCAGGAAC 1

RESULT 95

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ID AAD40928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD40928;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123709.

KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
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PT modified_base 12

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PT modified_base 15

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PT modified_base 16..20

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PT modified_base 18..19

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PT /mod_base= m5c

XX WO200250244-A2.

PN 27-JUN-2002.

XX

PD

XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
PF
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
DR
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.

XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAL DNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1250 AGGACGAGACGACCCCTGAC 1269
Db 20 AGGACGAGACGACCCCTGAC 1

RESULT 96

AAD40936/c

ID AAD40936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD40936;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123717.

XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT modified_base 1..4

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X WO200250244-A2.
X
X 27-JUN-2002.
X
X 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
X
X 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
X
X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X
X Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
X
X WPI; 2002-519880/55.
X
X Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
X deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
X cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
X infection.
X
X Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
X
X The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
X methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
X Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
X HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
X condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
X is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
X resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
X combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
X tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
X expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
X expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
X reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
X as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
X present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
X HDAl DNA
X
X Q Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
X Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
X Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
X Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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X b 20 GAGCCAGAGCCCAAGGGG 1
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X D AD40952 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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X C AD40952;
X X
X T 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
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XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123733.
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XX DE
XX KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 19
XX /tag= e
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XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
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XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
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XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 1901 AGTAACATCAGCCATTTTA 1920
Db 20 AGTAACATCAGCCATTTTA 1

RESULT 98
ID AAD40905/c
XX AAD40905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD40905;
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123686.
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 8..9
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14..15
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FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 19..20
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FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and

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CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAL DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 607 GCGGTGGAAGAGCGCTTCTA 626
Db 20 GCGGTGGAAGAGCGCTTCTA 1
RESULT 99
AAD40929/c
ID AAD40929 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD40929;
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123710.
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 7
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 20
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.

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1 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
2
3 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
4
5 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
6
7 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
8
9 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
10
11 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
12 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
13 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
14 infection.
15
16 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
17
18 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
19 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
20 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
21 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
22 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
23 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
24 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
25 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
26 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
27 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
28 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
29 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
30 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
31 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
32 HDAl DNA
33
34 Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
35
36 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
37 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
38 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
39
40 Y 1261 GACCTGACAAAGCGCATCTC 1280
41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
42 b 20 GACCTGACAAAGCGCATCTC 1
43
44 RESULT 100
45 AD40941/C
46 D AAD40941 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
47
48 C AAD40941;
49
50 T 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
51
52 Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123722.
53
54 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
55 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
56 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
57
58 Homo sapiens.
59 Synthetic.
60
61 Key Location/Qualifiers
62 modified_base 1..20
63 /mod_base= OTHER
64 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
65
66 modified_base 1..5
67 /mod_base= OTHER
68 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
69
70 modified_base 16..20
71 /mod_base= OTHER
72 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
73
74 modified_base 1..15
75 /mod_base= OTHER

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FT XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
PN XX WO200250244-A2.
PD XX 27-JUN-2002.
PF XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
PR XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1604 ATATAAAATTTATTAATA 1623
DB 20 ATATAAAATTTATTAATA 1
XX
XX RESULT 101
XX RAD40955/C
XX ID AAD40955 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40955;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123736.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX modified_base 1..15
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX modified_base 1..15
XX /mod_base= OTHER

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| | | | |
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| FT | | /tag= b | |
| FT | | /mod_base= OTHER | |
| FT | | /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues" | |
| FT | modified_base | 7..8 | |
| FT | | /tag= d | |
| FT | | /mod_base= m5c | |
| FT | modified_base | 16..20 | |
| FT | | /tag= c | |
| FT | | /mod_base= OTHER | |
| FT | | /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues" | |
| XX | WO200250244-A2. | | |
| PV | | | |
| XX | | | |
| XX | | | |
| PD | 27-JUN-2002. | | |
| XX | | | |
| PF | 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518. | | |
| XX | | | |
| PR | 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167. | | |
| XX | (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC. | | |
| PA | | | |
| XX | | | |
| PI | Monia BP, Wyatt JR; | | |
| XX | | | |
| DR | WPI; 2002-519880/55. | | |
| XX | | | |
| PT | Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral infection. | | |
| PT | | | |
| PT | | | |
| PT | | | |
| XX | | | |
| PS | Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English. | | |
| XX | | | |
| CC | The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL). Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAL DNA | | |
| XX | | | |
| SQ | Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other; | | |
| | Query Match | 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20; | |
| | Best Local Similarity | 100.0%; Pred. No. 86; | |
| | Matches | 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps | |
| QY | 1938 TACCTTCCCACTGGCCTCAA | 1957 | |
| | | | |
| Dd | 20 TACCTTCCCACTGGCCTCAA | 1 | |
| RESULT 102 | | | |
| AAD40904/C | | | |
| ID | AAD40904 standard; DNA; 20 BP. | | |
| XX | | | |
| AC | AAD40904; | | |
| XX | | | |
| DT | 30-OCT-2002 (first entry) | | |
| XX | | | |
| DE | Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123685. | | |
| KW | Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition; viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone; tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss. | | |
| XX | | | |

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RESULT 103
AD40917/c
) AAD40917 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X AAD40917;
X
X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
X
X Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123698.
X
X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
X viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
X tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X Synthetic.
X
X Key Location/Qualifiers
X modified_base 1..20
X /tag= a
X /mod_base= OTHER
X /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
X modified_base 1..5
X /tag= b
X /mod_base= OTHER
X modified_base 1
X /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
X modified_base 3
X /tag= d
X /mod_base= m5c
X modified_base 5
X /tag= e
X /mod_base= m5c
X modified_base 10
X /tag= f
X /mod_base= m5c
X modified_base 16..20
X /tag= g
X /mod_base= m5c
X modified_base 16
X /tag= h
X /mod_base= m5c
X modified_base 19
X /tag= i
X /mod_base= m5c
X
X WO2002050244-A2.
X
X 27-JUN-2002.
X
X 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
X
X 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
X
X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X
X Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
X
X WPI; 2002-519880/55.
X
X Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
X deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
X cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
X infection.
X
X Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
X
X The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
X methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).

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CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAL DNA
CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 812 AGATGTTCCAGCCTAGTCG 831
Db 20 AGATGTTCCAGCCTAGTCG 1
RESULT 104
AAD40923/c
ID AAD40923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD40923;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123704.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophyllactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 5..6
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 11..12
XX /tag= e
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 14
XX /tag= f
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 17
XX /tag= g
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO2002050244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX

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XX PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX DR WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX PS infection.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX CC HDAl DNA
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1009 ACAGCTGTGGCCCTGGATAC 1028
DB 20 ACAGCTGTGGCCCTGGATAC 1

RESULT 105
AAD40945/c
ID AAD40945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD40945;
AC AAD40945;
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123726.
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 3..5

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FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9..10
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 16..18
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1738 AAGGGTGCCAGGTCTGGGTG 1757
DB 20 AAGGGTGCCAGGTCTGGGTG 1
|||||
RESULT 106
AAD40956/c
ID AAD40956 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD40956;
AC AAD40956;
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123737.

```

1 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
2 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
3 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
4
5 Homo sapiens.
6 Synthetic.
7
8 Key Location/Qualifiers
9 modified_base 1..20
10 /*tag= a
11 /mod_base= OTHER
12 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
13 modified_base 1..5
14 /*tag= b
15 /mod_base= OTHER
16 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
17 modified_base 1
18 /*tag= d
19 /mod_base= m5C
20 modified_base 9
21 /*tag= e
22 /mod_base= m5C
23 modified_base 14
24 /*tag= f
25 /mod_base= m5C
26 modified_base 16..20
27 /*tag= c
28 /mod_base= OTHER
29 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
30 modified_base 16
31 /*tag= g
32 /mod_base= m5C
33 modified_base 18
34 /*tag= h
35 /mod_base= m5C
36
37 WO200250244-A2.
38
39 27-JUN-2002.
40
41 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
42
43 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
44
45 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
46
47 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
48 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
49
50 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
51 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
52 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
53 infection.
54
55 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
56
57 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
58 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1).
59 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
60 HDAC1 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
61 condition associated with HDAC1 e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
62 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
63 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
64 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
65 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
66 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
67 expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
68 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
69 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
70 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
71 HDAC1 DNA

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1956 AAGTGAGCCCAAGAAACACTG 1975
|||||
Db 20 AAGTGAGCCCAAGAAACACTG 1
RESULT 107
AAD40961/c
ID AAD40961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40961;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAC1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123742.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAC1; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 4
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5C
FT modified_base 5
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5C
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5C
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
DN WO200250244-A2.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PP 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
 CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
 CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
 CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
 CC HDAL DNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2066 TCTTTGTAATAAAATGGTAC 2085
 Db 20 TCTTTGTAATAAAATGGTAC 1
 RESULT 108
 AAD40909/c
 ID AAD40909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD40909;
 XX
 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123690.
 DE Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 6..9
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 14..15
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 XX
 UN WO200250244-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
 XX
 PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 PI WPI; 2002-519880/55.
 XX
 DR Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
 PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
 PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
 PT infection.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
 CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
 CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
 CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
 CC HDAL DNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 677 TCCCAGGAACCTGGGACCTA 696
 Db 20 TCCCAGGAACCTGGGACCTA 1
 RESULT 109
 AAD40931/c
 ID AAD40931 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD40931;
 XX
 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123712.
 XX
 KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 1..4
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 6
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 8
 FT /tag= f

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i /mod_base= m5c
j modified_base 9..10
k /tag= g
l /mod_base= m5c
m modified_base 12..13
n /tag= h
o /mod_base= m5c
p modified_base 15
q /tag= i
r /mod_base= m5c
s modified_base 16..20
t /tag= c
u /mod_base= OTHER
v /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
w modified_base 18
x /tag= j
y /mod_base= m5c
z WO200250244-A2.
AA 27-JUN-2002.
AB 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
AC 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
AD (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
AE Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
AF WPI; 2002-519880/55.
AG Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
AH deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
AI cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
AJ infection.
AK Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
AL The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
AM methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
AN Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
AO HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
AP condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
AQ is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
AR resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
AS combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
AT tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
AU expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
AV expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
AW reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
AX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
AY present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
AZ HDAl DNA
BA Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
BB Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
BC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
BD Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
BE
BF Y 1331 CTGAAGAGGAGGGAGAGGGG 1350
BG b 20 CTGAAGAGGAGGGAGAGGGG 1
BH
BI RESULT 110
BJ AD40940/c
BK D AD40940 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
BL X
BM C AD40940;
BN X
BO T 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

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XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123721.
XX DE
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX Key
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX modified_base 14
XX /tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX FT /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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XX /tag= e
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XX FT
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX PN
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX PD
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX PF
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX DR
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX PT infection.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX CC HDAl DNA
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1592 CTCCTGTATTATATATAAA 1611
CC ||||||||||||||||
DB 20 CTCCTGTATTATATATAAA 1
CC ||||||||||||||||
RESULT 111
ID AAD40953/c
XX AAD40953 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD40953;
AC AAD40953;
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123734.
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
FW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
CS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 3..4
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 8
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 18
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200250244-A2.
IN 27-JUN-2002.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in

CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1909 CAGCCATTTTATAGTTGTT 1928
DB ||||||||||||||||
20 CAGCCATTTTATAGTTGTT 1
RESULT 112
AAD40959/c
ID AAD40959 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD40959;
AC AAD40959;
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123740.
DE Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 2
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 7
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14..15
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
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FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX

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? 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
X R
X 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
X A (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X X Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
X X WPI; 2002-519880/55.
X R
X X Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
T deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
T cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
T infection.
T
T Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
X S
X C The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
C methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
C Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
C HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
C condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
C is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
C resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
C combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
C tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
C expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
C expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
C reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
C as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
C present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
C HDAl DNA
X C
X Q Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2010 GTGGAGTTGCTAGTCTAGT 2029
b |||||
20 GTGGAGTTGCTAGTCTAGT 1

RESULT 113
AD40883/C
D AD40883 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X C
X C AAD40883;
X X
X T 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
X R
X E Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123665.
X W Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
W viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
W tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
X S
X S Homo sapiens.
X S Synthetic.
X X
X H Key Location/Qualifiers
H modified_base 1..20
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T /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
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T /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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T /*tag= d
T /mod_base= m5c

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FT modified_base 6..8
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FT modified_base 10..12
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FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14..16
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
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FT /*tag= h
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FT
FT
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 103; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 CC CGCGGGCGGGAGCGGAC 28
Db |||||
20 CC CGCGGGCGGGAGCGGAC 1

RESULT 114
AAD40891/C
ID AAD40891 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
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XX AAD40891;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX

```


DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123672.
 XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
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 FT modified_base 1..5
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 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 7
 FT /tag= d
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 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
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 XX WO200250244-A2.
 PN 27-JUN-2002.
 XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
 XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
 XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
 PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
 PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
 PT infection.
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 CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
 CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
 CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
 CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
 CC HDAL DNA
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 196 TATGCTCTACCGAAAAAT 215

DB 20 TATGCTCTACCGAAAAAT 1
 RESULT 115
 AAD40900/c
 ID AAD40900 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAD40900;
 AC AAD40900;
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123681.
 XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
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 FT /mod_base= OTHER
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 FT modified_base 2..3
 FT /tag= d
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 FT modified_base 12
 FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
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 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
 XX WO200250244-A2.
 PN 27-JUN-2002.
 XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
 XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
 XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
 PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
 PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
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 CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a condition
 CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
 CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
 CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
 CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
 CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
 CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
 CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
 CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
 CC HDAL DNA
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 196 TATGCTCTACCGAAAAAT 215

is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human HDAl DNA

Q Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 433 CTTAATAAGCAGCAGACGGA 452
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b 20 CTTAATAAGCAGCAGACGGA 1

RESULT 116
AAD40890/c
D AAD40890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

C AAD40890;

X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

T Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123671.

E Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
W viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
W tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

X Homo sapiens.

S Synthetic.

H Key Location/Qualifiers

T modified_base 1..20

T /*tag= a

T /mod_base= OTHER

T /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

T modified_base 1..5

T /*tag= b

T /mod_base= OTHER

T /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

T modified_base 2

T /*tag= d

T /mod_base= m5c

T modified_base 11..12

T /*tag= e

T /mod_base= m5c

T modified_base 16..20

T /*tag= c

T /mod_base= OTHER

T /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

X W0200250244-A2.

N 27-JUN-2002.

D 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.

X 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.

R (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

X Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

A WPI; 2002-519880/55.

X

PT Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
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XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
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CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
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CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAl DNA

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 191 TCAACTATGCTCTCTACCGA 210
|||||
Db 20 TCAACTATGCTCTCTACCGA 1

RESULT 117

AAD40954/c

ID AAD40954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD40954;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123735.

XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified_base 3

FT /*tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 8..9

FT /*tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 13

FT /*tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"

FT

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XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 4 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1914 ATTTTATAGATGGTTCGTT 1933
XX 20 ATTTTATAGATGGTTCGTT 1
XX
XX RESULT 118
XX AAD40916/c
XX ID AAD40916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40916;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123697.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
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XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b

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FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
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FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 7
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 10
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 12..13
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 18
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX HDAl DNA
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 803 AAGTAATGAGATGTTCCAG 822
XX 20 AAGTAATGAGATGTTCCAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 119
XX AAD40922/c
XX ID AAD40922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

K AAD40922;
L 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123703.
X Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
W viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
W tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
S Homo sapiens.
S Synthetic.
X
X
H Key Location/Qualifiers
H modified_base 1..20
I /*tag= a
I /mod_base= OTHER
I /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
I modified_base 1..5
I /*tag= b
I /mod_base= OTHER
I /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
I modified_base 11..12
I /*tag= d
I /mod_base= m5c
I modified_base 14..15
I /*tag= e
I /mod_base= m5c
I modified_base 16..20
I /*tag= c
I /mod_base= OTHER
I /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
I modified_base 17..18
I /*tag= f
I /mod_base= m5c
I modified_base 20
I /*tag= g
I /mod_base= m5c
X WO200250244-A2.
X 27-JUN-2002.
X 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
X 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
X WPI; 2002-519880/55.
X Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
T deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
T cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
T infection.
X Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
X The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
C methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
C Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
C HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
C condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
C is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
C resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
C combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
C tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
C expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
C expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
C reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such

CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 959 GAGCGGTGGTTACACCAATT 978
Db 20 GAGCGGTGGTTACACCAATT 1
RESULT 120
AAD40895/c
ID AAD40895 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40895;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123676.
DE Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
XX viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 6
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11..12
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX

```

OR  WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 241 AATGCTGAGGAGATGACCAA 260
Db |||||
20 AATGCTGAGGAGATGACCAA 1

RESULT 121
AAD40901/c
XD AAD40901 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
AC AAD40901;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123682.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
CS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 7..8
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 11
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14
FT /tag= g

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FT modified_base /mod_base= m5c
FT 16..20 /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 17
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
PT
PT Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
CC HDAL DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 438 TAAGCAGCAGCGGACATCG 457
Db |||||
20 TAAGCAGCAGCGGACATCG 1

RESULT 122
AAD40903/c
ID AAD40903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40903;
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123684.
XX
XX Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS

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% Key Location/Qualifiers
% modified_base 1..20
% /tag= a
% /mod_base= OTHER
% /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
% modified_base 1..5
% /tag= b
% /mod_base= OTHER
% modified_base 2..3
% /tag= d
% /mod_base= m5c
% modified_base 11..12
% /tag= e
% /mod_base= m5c
% modified_base 16..20
% /tag= c
% /mod_base= OTHER
% modified_base 17
% /tag= f
% /mod_base= m5c
% WO200250244-A2.
% 27-JUN-2002.
% 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
% 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
% (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
% Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
% WPI; 2002-519880/55.
% Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
% deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
% cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
% infection.
% Claim 3; Page 93; 120pp; English.
% The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
% methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
% Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
% HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
% condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
% is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
% resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
% combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
% tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
% expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
% expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
% reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
% as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
% present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
% HDAL DNA
% Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
% Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
% Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
% Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
% Y 529 ATCGTCTTGCCATCCTGGA 548
% |||||
% b 20 ATCGTCTTGCCATCCTGGA 1
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ESULT 123

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AAD40918/c
ID AAD40918 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40918;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAL antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123699.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAL; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 5..6
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 10..13
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAL).
XX Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX HDAL in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX condition associated with HDAL e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX HDAL DNA
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Y 529 ATCGTCTTGCCATCCTGGA 548
XX |||||
XX b 20 ATCGTCTTGCCATCCTGGA 1
```

CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 858 CCTATCTGGGATCGGTAG 877
Db 20 CCTATCTGGGATCGGTAG 1
|||||

RESULT 124
AAD40920/c
ID AAD40920 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40920;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123701.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
CS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 1
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 3
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 8
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 13..14
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
EN WO200250244-A2.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX
PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.

PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
CC is cancer of haematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
CC expressed within cells and tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC HDAl DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 895 ATCAAAGGACACGCCAAGTG 914
Db 20 ATCAAAGGACACGCCAAGTG 1
|||||

RESULT 125
AAD40927/c
ID AAD40927 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD40927;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123708.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
KW viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
CS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 7
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 10
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 13
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER

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1 /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
2 WO200250244-A2.
3 27-JUN-2002.
4 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
5 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
6 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
7 Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
8 WPI; 2002-519880/55.
9 Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
10 deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
11 cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
12 infection.
13 Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
14 The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
15 methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
16 Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
17 HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
18 condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
19 is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
20 resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
21 combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
22 tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
23 expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
24 reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
25 as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
26 present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
27 HDAl DNA
28 Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
29
30 Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
31 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
32 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
33
34 Y 1199 TCCAATGCGAGCGATTCCT 1218
35 20 TCCAATGCGAGCGATTCCT 1
36
37 RESULT 126
38 AD40934/C
39 D AAD40934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
40 X RAD40934;
41 X RAD40934;
42 X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
43 X Human HDAl antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #123715.
44 X
45 Human; histone deacetylase 1; HDAl; enzyme; hyperproliferative condition;
46 viral infection; prophylactic; inflammation; phosphorothioate backbone;
47 tumour; antisense; cytostatic; virucide; ss.
48 Homo sapiens.
49 Synthetic.
50
51 Key Location/Qualifiers
52 modified_base 1..20
53 /tag= a
54 /mod_base= OTHER
55 /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
56 modified_base 1..5

```

```

FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT 3
FT modified_base
FT FT /*tag= d
FT FT /mod_base= m5C
FT 7
FT modified_base
FT FT /*tag= e
FT FT /mod_base= m5C
FT 10
FT modified_base
FT FT /*tag= f
FT FT /mod_base= m5C
FT 12..13
FT modified_base
FT FT /*tag= g
FT FT /mod_base= m5C
FT 15..16
FT modified_base
FT FT /*tag= h
FT FT /mod_base= m5C
FT 16..20
FT modified_base
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX WO200250244-A2.
XX PN
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX PD
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046518.
XX PF
XX 19-DEC-2000; 2000US-00745167.
XX PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-519880/55.
XX DR
XX Antisense compounds targeted against polynucleotides encoding Histone
XX PT deacetylase 1 useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions, e.g.
XX PT cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast, or a viral
XX PT infection.
XX Claim 3; Page 94; 120pp; English.
XX PS
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX CC methods for modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 1 (HDAl).
XX CC Sequences of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC HDAl in cells or tissues and for treating an animal having a disease or
XX CC condition associated with HDAl e.g., hyperproliferative condition, which
XX CC is cancer of hematopoietic, lymphoid, myeloid or breast or a condition
XX CC resulting from a viral infection. Antisense compounds either alone or in
XX CC combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics can be used as
XX CC tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate the
XX CC expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes
XX CC reagents and diagnostics. They may also be useful prophylactically such
XX CC as to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
XX CC present DNA sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX CC HDAl DNA
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1457 CCAAGGAGGAGAGCCAGAA 1476
XX |||||
XX Db 20 CCAAGGAGGAGAGCCAGAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 127
XX ABV73074/c

```


FN WO2003024448-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 12-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029017.
XX
PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322402P.
PR 26-JUN-2002; 2002US-0391728P.
XX
PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
XX
PI Delorme D, Woo SH, Vaisburg A, Moradel O, Leit S, Raeppeel S;
PI Frechette S, Bouchain G;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-342612/32.
XX
XX New histone deacetylase inhibitors, useful for treatment of proliferative
PT diseases or conditions e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 72; 347pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to histone deacetylase inhibitors of specified
CC formulae and their salts. The compounds inhibit histone deacetylase
CC (HDAC) enzymatic activity. They can be used for treating cell
CC proliferative diseases or condition (e.g. cancer, restenosis and
CC psoriasis). Sequences ABZ76476-492 represent antisense and mismatch
CC oligonucleotides targeting the 5'- UTR (untranslated region) and 3'-UTRs
CC of the human HDAC1-8 genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1538 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGCTTC 1537
DB 20 TGCTGAGTCCCTCAGCTTC 1
XX
RESULT 132
ABZ76477/C
ID ABZ76477 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ76477;
XX
DT 23-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAC1 mRNA targeting antisense oligo HDAC1 AS2.
XX
KW HDAC; histone deacetylase; cytostatic; vasotrophic; antipsoriatic;
KW antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
CS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003024448-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 12-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029017.
XX
PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322402P.
PR 26-JUN-2002; 2002US-0391728P.
XX
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
PA
PI Delorme D, Woo SH, Vaisburg A, Moradel O, Leit S, Raeppeel S;
PI Frechette S, Bouchain G;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-342612/32.
XX
XX New histone deacetylase inhibitors, useful for treatment of proliferative

PT diseases or conditions e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 72; 347pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to histone deacetylase inhibitors of specified
CC formulae and their salts. The compounds inhibit histone deacetylase
CC (HDAC) enzymatic activity. They can be used for treating cell
CC proliferative diseases or condition (e.g. cancer, restenosis and
CC psoriasis). Sequences ABZ76476-492 represent antisense and mismatch
CC oligonucleotides targeting the 5'- UTR (untranslated region) and 3'-UTRs
CC of the human HDAC1-8 genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537
DB 20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1
XX
RESULT 133
ADC21703/C
ID ADC21703 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC21703;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDAC-1 antisense oligonucleotide AS1.
XX
KW Human; histone deacetylase; isoform; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4;
KW HDAC-5; HDAC-6; HDAC-7; HDAC-8; antisense gene therapy;
KW cell proliferation; programmed cell death; necrotic cell death;
KW neoplastic cell proliferation; cell differentiation; neoplasm; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methyl residues"
FT modified_base 17..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methyl residues"
XX
PN US2002137162-A1.
XX
PD 26-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817538.
XX
PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192157P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261522P.
XX
XX (LIZZ/) LI Z.
PA (BONF/) BONFILS C.
PA (BEST/) BESTERMAN J M.
XX
PI Li Z, Bonfils C, Besterman JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-786641/74.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits one or more specific histone
PT deacetylase isoforms, is useful in modulating cell proliferation

```

I especially neoplasia.
K
X Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 17; 52pp; English.
X
C The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide comprising a
C nucleotide sequence of 13 to 15 nucleotides that inhibits one or more
C specific histone deacetylase isoforms (HDAC-1 to HDAC-8), where the
C oligonucleotide is complementary to a region of RNA or double stranded
C DNA. The oligonucleotide is useful in inhibiting one or more histone
C deacetylases isoforms in a cell comprising contacting the cell with the
C oligonucleotide. Cell proliferation is inhibited in the contacted cell
C which undergoes growth retardation and growth arrest. The oligonucleotide is also
C useful in inhibiting neoplastic cell proliferation in an animal,
C preferably a human. The oligonucleotide is also useful in identifying a
C histone deacetylase isoform that is required for the induction of cell
C proliferation comprising contacting the histone deacetylase isoform with
C the oligonucleotide where a decrease in induction of cell proliferation
C indicates that the isoform is required for the induction of cell
C proliferation. The above method is also applicable to identifying
C isoforms required for cell proliferation. The oligonucleotide is useful
C in identifying an isoform required for the induction of cell
C differentiation, where an induction of cell differentiation indicates
C that the isoform is required for differentiation. Also useful in
C modulating cell proliferation especially neoplasia. The present sequence
C an antisense oligonucleotide directed against an HDAC isoform containing
C mismatched bases.
X
Q Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1538 TGTGAGTCCCTCAGGTTTC 1537
b 20 TGTGAGTCCCTCAGGTTTC 1
RESULT 134
DC21704/c
D ADC21704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
C ADC21704;
X
T 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
X
E Human HDAC-1 antisense oligonucleotide AS2.
X
W Human; histone deacetylase; isoform; HDAC-1; HDAC-2; HDAC-3; HDAC-4;
W HDAC-5; HDAC-6; HDAC-7; HDAC-8; antisense gene therapy;
W cell proliferation; programmed cell death; necrotic cell death;
W neoplastic cell proliferation; cell differentiation; neoplasm; ss.
X
S Homo sapiens.
X
H Key Location/Qualifiers
T modified_base 1..20
T /*tag= b
T /mod_base= OTHER
T /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
T modified_base 1..4
T /*tag= a
T /mod_base= OTHER
T /note= "2'-O-methyl residues"
T modified_base 17..20
T /*tag= c
T /mod_base= OTHER
T /note= "2'-O-methyl residues"
X
N US2002137162-A1.
X
D 26-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817538.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192157P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261522P.
XX
XX (LIZZ/) LI Z.
PA (BONF/) BONFILS C.
PA (BEST/) BESTERMAN J M.
XX
XX Li Z, Bonfills C, Besterman JM;
XX WPI; 2003-786641/74.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits one or more specific histone
PT deacetylase isoforms, is useful in modulating cell proliferation
PT especially neoplasia.
XX
PS Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 18; 52pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide comprising a
CC nucleotide sequence of 13 to 15 nucleotides that inhibits one or more
CC specific histone deacetylase isoforms (HDAC-1 to HDAC-8), where the
CC oligonucleotide is complementary to a region of RNA or double stranded
CC DNA. The oligonucleotide is useful in inhibiting one or more histone
CC deacetylases isoforms in a cell comprising contacting the cell with the
CC oligonucleotide. Cell proliferation is inhibited in the contacted cell
CC which undergoes growth retardation and growth arrest. The contacted cell
CC undergoes programmed and necrotic cell death. The oligonucleotide is also
CC useful in inhibiting neoplastic cell proliferation in an animal,
CC preferably a human. The oligonucleotide is also useful in identifying a
CC histone deacetylase isoform that is required for the induction of cell
CC proliferation comprising contacting the histone deacetylase isoform with
CC the oligonucleotide where a decrease in induction of cell proliferation
CC indicates that the isoform is required for the induction of cell
CC proliferation. The above method is also applicable to identifying
CC isoforms required for cell proliferation. The oligonucleotide is useful
CC in identifying an isoform required for the induction of cell
CC differentiation, where an induction of cell differentiation indicates
CC that the isoform is required for differentiation. Also useful in
CC modulating cell proliferation especially neoplasia. The present sequence
CC an antisense oligonucleotide directed against an HDAC isoform containing
CC mismatched bases.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 86;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1518 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1537
Db 20 CCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTCC 1
RESULT 135
AAK99141/c
ID AAK99141 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC AAK99141;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE 29-mer oligonucleotide #4 of the invention.
XX
KW Recombinant streptodornase; mutated Streptococcus equisimilis;
KW mass production; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX KR99041925-A.
XX
PD 15-JUN-1999.

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XX 25-NOV-1997; 97KR-00062603.
XX 25-NOV-1997; 97KR-00062603.
XX (LEE H H.
XX Bae S, Kim IC, Lee HH, Sohn HJ;
XX WPI; 2000-408398/35.
XX Recombinant streptodornase and process for its mass production from
XX mutated Streptococcus equisimilis.
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Korean.
XX The invention relates to a recombinant streptodornase and a process for
XX its mass production from mutated Streptococcus equisimilis. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents 29-mer oligonucleotide #4 of the
XX invention
XX Sequence 29 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 19.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 1441 ACCGAAGAGGAGAAACCAAGGA 1463
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|b 27 ACCGAAGAAGAGAAACTAAGGA 5
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 136
AAFS4024/c
ID AAF54024 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF54024;
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Human factor IX (hFIX) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:18.
XX Age-related gene regulation; liver-specific; gene expression;
XX human factor IX; hFIX; AE5'; AE3'; age-regulatable expression construct;
XX anisense therapy; gene therapy; thrombosis; cardiovascular disease;
XX diabetes; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; cancer; osteoporosis;
XX osteoarthritis; dementia; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200075279-A2.
XX 14-DEC-2000.
XX 06-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015728.
XX 09-JUN-1999; 99US-00328925.
XX (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX Kurachi K, Kurachi S;
XX WPI; 2001-061708/07.
XX New regulatory elements that control age-related gene expression, useful
XX in gene therapy and for reducing Factor IX expression.
XX Example 1; Page 70; 225pp; English.
XX The invention relates to nucleic acid sequences which regulate gene
XX expression in an age-related manner and/or in a liver-specific manner.
XX The invention identifies regions of the human factor IX (hFIX) gene, and
XX a region of the human protein C (hPC) gene, which are age-related

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CC regulatory sequences. The hFIX age-related regulatory sequences are
CC designated AE5' (AAF54016) and AE3' (AAF54017) and are found in the 5'
CC UTR (at position 2164-2165 of AAF54018) and 3' UTR (at position 34383-
CC 35655 of AAF54018) respectively. These elements act synergistically to
CC increase hFIX levels over the lifespan of an individual; however, they
CC can independently exert effects on hFIX mRNA in an age-related manner,
CC with AE5' acting to stabilise hFIX mRNA, and AE3' acting to increase hFIX
CC mRNA levels, over time. AE5' also directs liver-specific expression. The
CC hPC gene age-related regulatory sequence is found in the 5' UTR
CC (AAF54081), and contains two PEA-3 (polyoma virus activator 3) elements
CC 5'-GAGGAAA-3' and 5'-CAGGAAG-3'. The age-related regulatory sequences of
CC the invention, along with their homologues, variants and fragments, may
CC be used in the construction of recombinant expression vectors for the
CC expression of a desired sequence in an age-related fashion in a host
CC cell. Preferred target genes for expression in such age-regulatable
CC expression vectors include those encoding proteins involved in blood
CC coagulation (e.g., the pro-coagulants factor IX and factor VIII, and the
CC anti-coagulants protein C and antithrombin III), human alpha-1-
CC antitrypsin, PEA-3 protein and reporter proteins such as luciferase.
CC Preferred promoters for use in such age-regulatable expression vectors
CC include the human factor IX promoter, the T7 promoter, the T3 promoter
CC and the SP6 promoter. The expression vectors of the invention may be used
CC in gene therapy to provide age- related and/or liver-specific expression
CC of target genes. Age-regulatable constructs may be used in the treatment
CC of such age-related conditions such as thrombosis, cardiovascular
CC disease, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cancer,
CC osteoporosis, osteoarthritis and dementia. Specifically, they may be used
CC to express factor IX antisense mRNA in the treatment of thrombotic
CC conditions associated with the natural age-related rise in factor IX
CC expression. Transgenic cells or animals that contain vectors of the
CC invention are useful as models of these diseases, in screening for
CC potential therapeutic agents and for studying normal processes such as
CC ageing and gene expression. Fragments and homologues of age-related
CC regulatory sequences, are useful as probes to detect, isolate or identify
CC other such sequences in samples. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in an exemplification of the invention
XX Sequence 29 BP; 14 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match 0.9%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 79.3%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 2031 TCCATTTTGAGTATCTATTTCATTG 2059
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|b 29 TCCATTTTGAGTATCTATTTCATTG 1
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 137
ABZ80222
ID ABZ80222 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX AC
XX ABZ80222;
XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Mouse tramdorin 3 5' RACE primer SEQ ID NO:65.
XX Neuroprotective; nootropic; cerebroprotective; analgesic; gene therapy;
XX central nervous system disorder; CNS disorder; multiple sclerosis;
XX nerve injury; neuropathic pain; stroke; trauma; non-CNS disorder; tramd;
XX tramdorin; mouse; tramdorin 3; RACE primer; ss.
XX Mus sp.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2003016502-A2.
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX 21-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026637.
XX 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313907P.

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R 21-AUG-2002; 2002US-00225910.
A (MCLA-) MCLAUGHLIN RES INST.
X I Bermingham JR;
X X WPI; 2003-278567/27.
R X
R X New nucleic acid sequence encoding transdominins, e.g. mouse transd 1, mouse
T transd 2, mouse transd 3, human transd 1, human transd 2, human transd 3 or
T rat transd 1, useful for treating CNS, e.g. stroke, multiple sclerosis,
T trauma, neuropathic pain.
X X
S Example 11; Page 97; 177pp; English.
X X
C The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid sequence
C comprising a cDNA sequence encoding mouse transdomin (transd) 2, mouse
C transd 3, human transd 1, human transd 2, human transd 3 or rat transd 1, or
C the genomic sequence of mouse transd 1 or mouse transd 3. Mouse transd 1 is
C located to chromosome 11, whereas human transd 1 is located to chromosome
C 5q31-33. The transd sequences have neuroprotective, nootropic, analgesic
C and cerebroprotective activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The
C nucleic acid sequences are useful for diagnosing and treating central
C nervous system (CNS) disorders such as multiple sclerosis, nerve injury,
C neuropathic pain, stroke or trauma, and non-CNS disorders. The present
C sequence represents a RACE primer for mouse transd 3, which is used in an
C example from the present invention
X X
Q Sequence 29 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 79.3%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1235 AGGAGTGGCGATGAGGACGACGACGAC 1263
b 1 AGCTGAGTGACGATGAGGAGAGATCCAC 29

ESULT 138
AS06923/C
D AAS06923 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
X X
X X AAS06923;
X X
T 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
T 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
X X
E HPIV1 HN gene PCR primer.
X X
X Infectious chimeric parainfluenza virus; antigenic determinant;
W nucleocapsid phosphoprotein; large polymerase; attenuated vaccine;
W human PIV1; HPIV1; HPIV2; HPIV3; RSV; pathogen; measles; PCR primer;
W respiratory syncytial virus; respiratory tract infection; ss.
X X
S Human parainfluenza virus 1.
X X
W WO200142445-A2.
X X
X 14-JUN-2001.
X X
X 08-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033293.
X X
R 10-DEC-1999; 99US-00458813.
R 10-DEC-1999; 99US-00459062.
R 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170195P.
X X
X (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
X X
X Murphy BR, Collins PL, Schmidt AC, Durbin AP, Skiadopoulos MH;
I Tao T;
X X
R WPI; 2001-356173/37.

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XX Isolated infectious chimeric parainfluenza virus (PIV), useful in an
PT attenuated vaccine to elicits an immune response against one or more
PT virus(es) selected from human PIV1 (HPIV1), HPIV2 and HPIV3.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 112; 305pp; English.
XX
C The present sequence for human PIV1 (HPIV1) HN gene PCR primer is used
C with the HPIV1 F PCR primer (AAS06922) in the construction of a HPIV3-
C 1/HPIV2 HN gene chimera. Novel infectious chimeric parainfluenza viruses
C (PIVs) comprise a major nucleocapsid protein (N), a nucleocapsid
C phosphoprotein (P), a large polymerase protein (L), and a partial or
C complete PIV vector background genome, or antigenome combined with one or
C more heterologous gene(s) or genome segment(s) encoding one or more
C antigenic determinants of one or more heterologous pathogen(s) to form a
C chimeric genome or antigenome. The chimeric PIV is useful in an
C attenuated vaccine to elicit an immune response against one or more
C virus(es) selected from human PIV1 (HPIV1), HPIV2 and HPIV3. The chimeric
C PIV may also elicit a polyspecific immune response against HPIV3, measles
C or respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). An immunospecific composition may
C also contain two chimeric PIVs, where the first chimeric PIV elicits an
C immune response against HPIV3 and the second chimeric PIV elicits an
C immune response against HPIV1 or HPIV2, and where both the first and
C second chimeric PIVs elicit an immune response against the non-PIV
C pathogen. Chimeric HPIV3, HPIV1 and HPIV2 are useful as vaccines to
C prevent measles and upper or lower respiratory tract infections
C particularly in young children. (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS
C field)
XX
X Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 586 ATTGATATTCACCATGCTGACGGC 609
Db 24 ATTGCTATTCACCATGACGACGGC 1

RESULT 139
ACF64263
ID ACF64263 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACF64263;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human reference polymorphic site oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:214.
XX
KW Human; detection; computer-readable storage medium; polymorphic site;
KW signal carrying data; data processing system; multiple sclerosis; gene;
KW ds.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003014319-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.
XX
PR 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.
PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.
XX
PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
XX
PI Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HV, Jin W, Natsoulis G;
XX WPI; 2003-268196/26.
XX
PT New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple

```


C for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
C isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
C nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: the sequence
C data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
C from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

Q Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 13 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 18 GGAGGGCGGACGACGACGACGACG 42

b 25 GGAAGCGGACGACGACGACGACG 1
|||||

RESULT 142

AAH40063/c

ID AAH40063 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC AAH40063;

XX DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX DE SNP specific SNPE primer SEQ ID 2859.

XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism: SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;

XX KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;

XX KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;

XX KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;

XX KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;

XX KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX WO200129262-A2.

XX XX 26-APR-2001.

XX PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.

XX PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.

XX PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;

XX DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.

XX XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,

XX PT absence or identity of single polymucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic

XX PT acid sample.

XX PS Claim 1; Page 64; 83pp; English.

XX CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide

XX CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking

XX CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention

XX CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the

XX CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a

XX CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.

XX CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by

XX CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The

XX CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or

XX CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to

XX CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of

XX CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being

XX CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.

XX CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular

XX CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,

XX CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic

XX CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial

XX CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune

XX CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,

XX CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic

XX CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and

XX CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a single nucleotide

XX CC primer extension (SNPE) primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA

XX CC sequence

XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1097 TCAGTCTCTTCCAAATATGACTAAC 1119
|||||

b 2 TCAGTCTCTTCCAAATATGATAAAC 24
|||||

QY 2031 TCCTTTTGGAGATACATATTTC 2053

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 23 TCCITTTTGAGATATTATTACA 1

RESULT 144
ABN13568
ID ABN13568 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN13568;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13560.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13560; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.

CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1449 GGAGAAAACCAAGGAGGAGAGC 1471
Db 3 GGAGGAGCCCAAGAGGAGAGC 25
RESULT 145
ABN13570
ID ABN13570 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN13570;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13562.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13562; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be

C used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration C and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule C capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as C therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 C production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The C polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a C disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart C and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. C The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. C The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed C specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO C at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

Q Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1449 GGAGAAACCAAGGAGGAGGAGC 1471

b 1 GGAGGAAGCCAGGAGGAGGAGC 23

RESULT 146

BN13569

D ABN13569 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

X C ABN13569;

X 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

E Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13561.

X Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

S Homo sapiens.

X WO200192524-A2.

X 06-DEC-2001.

F 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

X 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

R 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

R 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

R 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

R 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

X Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

X WPI; 2002-179446/23.

X New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13561; 214pp; English.

PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1449 GGAGAAACCAAGGAGGAGGAGC 1471

Db 2 GGAGGAAGCCAGGAGGAGGAGC 24

RESULT 147

ABQ64987/c

ID ABQ64987 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ABQ64987;

XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 1700.

XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic; gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung; kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224750-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

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PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX Example 2; Page 380; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1193 CTGGGTCCTCAATGCGGCGATT 1215
Db 25 CTGGCACCACCAATGCGGCGATT 3
RESULT 148
ABQ64989/c
ID ABQ64989 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABQ64989;
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 1702.
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200224750-A2.
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX Example 2; Page 380; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1193 CTGGGTCCTCAATGCGGCGATT 1215
Db 23 CTGGCACCACCAATGCGGCGATT 1
RESULT 149
ABQ64988/c
ID ABQ64988 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABQ64988;
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 1701.
XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200224750-A2.
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
```

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
R 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
R 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
X A (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
X I Zhang J;
X WPI; 2002-479509/51.
X New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
T acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
T in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
T e.g., liver or bone.
X Example 2; Page 380; 418pp; English.
X The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
C KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
C invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
C therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
C monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1
C Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
C used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
C cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
C heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
C function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
C the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
X Q Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1193 CTGGGGTCCAAATGCAGCGGATT 1215
b 24 CTTGGCACCACCAATGCAGCGGATT 2
RESULT 150
CK06937/c
D ACK06937 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
X C ACK06937;
X T 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
X E Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 106918.
X W EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
W genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
W cross-species comparison.
X Homo sapiens.
X US2003104410-A1.
X 05-JUN-2003.
X F 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
X R 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
X A (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
X I Mittmann MP;
X WPI; 2003-567953/53.
X New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
T Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
T sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 106918; 9pp; English.
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX Q Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1404 TGAAAAGACAAAGACCCAGAGG 1426
Db 25 TGACAAAGACAGAGACCCGAGG 3
RESULT 151
AAV41479
ID AAV41479 standard; RNA; 26 BP.
XX AC AAV41479;
XX 12-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX Human alpha-1-AT mRNA ribozyme target sequence.
XX Hammerhead ribozyme; AAT deficiency; mutation; target sequence;
KW human alpha-1-AT; alpha-1-anti-trypsin gene; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_binding 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT /bound_moiety= "Ribozyme AT589"
FT /note= "forms a double stranded region with bases 33-47
FT of AAV41480"
FT misc_feature 16..17
FT /*tag= b
FT /function= "cleavage site"
FT misc_binding 17..26
FT /*tag= c
FT /bound_moiety= "Ribozyme AT589"
FT /note= "forms a double stranded region with bases 1-10 of
FT AAV41480"
XX WO9744348-A1.
XX 27-NOV-1997.
XX 14-MAY-1997; 97WO-US008369.

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XX 17-MAY-1996; 96US-0017132P.
XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX Duan L, Zern MA, Pomerantz RU;
XX WPI; 1998-286351/25.
XX Treatment of genetic disorders - using a cassette encoding a ribozyme and
XX a cassette comprising a ribozyme resistant gene encoding a wild type of a
XX gene product.
XX Example 1; Fig 1; 59pp; English.
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of the human alpha-1-anti-trypsin target
XX sequence of ribozyme AT89 used in the method of the invention involving
XX the treatment of a patient suffering from a disease associated with the
XX expression of an abnormal form of a gene which comprises a cassette
XX encoding a ribozyme and a cassette comprising a ribozyme resistant gene
XX encoding a wild type of a gene product. The method can be used for
XX treating patients who have diseases associated with expression of an
XX abnormal form of a gene such as AAT deficiency and conditions associated
XX with mutations
XX Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 26;
XX Best Local Similarity 56.5%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 7; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 915 TGTGGATTGTCAAGAGCTTTA 937
XX :||:||||:|:|||||||:|
XX Db 4 UGUUGAUUGGUCAGAGCUUGA 26
XX
XX RESULT 152
XX AAX68006
XX ID AAX68006 standard; RNA; 27 BP.
XX AC AAX68006;
XX XX
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme #732.
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
XX KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX XX WO9715662-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX XX
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX XX
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX XX
XX PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
XX stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,

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PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX Claim 9; Page 68; 218pp; English.
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
XX synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
XX treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX Sequence 27 BP; 15 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 27;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1389 AGTCAAAACAGAGGATGAAAAGA 1412
XX ||:|||||:|:|||||
XX Db 1 AGUCAAAAACUGAUGANGAAAAAA 24
XX
XX RESULT 153
XX AAX15089/C
XX ID AAX15089 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAX15089;
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 19-FEB-1992 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE T-cell receptor primer V-beta 18.
XX KW TCR; multiple sclerosis; MS; brain; amplification; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO9117268-A.
XX XX
XX PD 14-NOV-1991.
XX XX
XX PF 01-MAY-1990; 90US-00517245.
XX PR 01-MAY-1990; 90US-00517245.
XX XX
XX (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX XX
XX PI Steinman L, Oksenberg J, Bernard C;
XX WPI; 1991-353787/48.
XX XX
XX PT Method for diagnosing T-cell associated disease - comprises identifying
XX rearranged variable region of appropriate T-cell also T-cell compns. for
XX treating neo:proliferative conditions.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 31; 53pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC TCR V-alpha and V-beta rearrangements were studied in 16 MS brains and in
XX 10 control brains. TCRValpha-Jalpha-Galpa and Vbeta-beta- Jbeta-Cheta
XX rearrangements were confirmed with Southern blotting and hybridisation of
XX the PCR product obtained by amplification with one of 18 Valpha or 21 of
XX Cbeta specific oligonucleotide primers. See AAX15052-92 for Valpha,
XX Vbeta, Galpha and Cbeta primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA
XX field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

```

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 643 ATGACTGTGCTTTCAT 660
b 24 ATGACTGTGCTTTCAT 7

RESULT 154

AQ91957/c
D AAQ91957 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

X C AAQ91957;

X C 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

T T 28-NOV-1995 (first entry)

X E T-cell Receptor beta primer V-Beta18.

W T-cell Receptor beta; TCR; variable region V beta; multiple sclerosis;
W autoimmune disease; neurodegeneration; diagnosis; ss.

X S Synthetic.

X N WO9508572-A1.

X D 30-MAR-1995.

R 22-SEP-1994; 94WO-US010728.

R 22-SEP-1993; 93US-00125407.

X (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.

X Steinman L, Oksenberg J, Bernard C, Zamvil S, Mitchell DJ;
I Karin N;

X R WPI; 1995-139558/18.

X T Determining relation between auto-immune degenerative diseases and
T specific variable regions of T-cell receptors - as associated with the
T host HLA or T-cells associated with combating neoproliferative diseases.

X S Example 1; Page 37; 122pp; English.

X C Various primers (see AAQ91912-Q91930 and AAQ91939-Q91960) were used to
C amplify T-cell receptor alpha and beta variable regions, respectively,
C from multiple sclerosis sufferers. By determining the loci which are
C rearranged to form functional V regions in these patients, it will be
C possible to diagnose MS. It may also be possible to inhibit the attack of
C the T-cell receptors on native protein for treatment of the disorder.
C (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

X Q Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 643 ATGACTGTGCTTTCAT 660
b 24 ATGACTGTGCTTTCAT 7

RESULT 155

AT92754/c
D AA92754 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.

X C AA92754;

X T 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

T T 04-FEB-1998 (first entry)

X E Vbeta18 T-cell receptor V-beta chain primer.

XX

KW PCR primer; amplify; T-cell receptor; TCR V-alpha; TCR V-beta; brain; MS;
KW T-cell detection; multiple sclerosis; cerebrospinal fluid; human; CDR3;
KW therapy; T-cell ablation; complementarity determining region 3; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5667967-A.

XX PD 16-SEP-1997.

XX 21-MAY-1993; 93US-00066325.

XX 01-MAY-1990; 90US-00517245.

PR 01-MAY-1991; 91WO-US002991.

PR 30-APR-1992; 92US-00877444.

XX (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.

XX Bernard C, Steinman L, Oksenberg J;

XX WPI; 1997-470032/43.

DR Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis - by detection of T-cell receptor V-alpha
XX or V-beta rearrangements in T-cells from the brain or cerebrospinal
XX fluid.

XX Example; Col 20; 52pp; English.

XX AAT92736-T92757 represent amplification primers for the V-beta chain of
CC the T-cell receptor (TCR). These sequences, and the TCR V-alpha chain
CC primers shown in AAT92708-T92726 can be used in the method of the
CC invention. The method of the invention is for determining the presence,
CC in a human host, of T-cells associated with multiple sclerosis (MS). The
CC method comprises isolating T-cells from the brain or cerebrospinal fluid
CC of a human host, and detecting in the T-cells the presence of a limited
CC number of rearranged complementarity determining region 3 (CDR3) regions
CC of the TCR V-alpha or V-beta chains. The rearrangements that are detected
CC are associated with MS. The detection is carried out by isolating nucleic
CC acid molecules from the TCR, and amplifying the molecules with primers
CC specific for sequences 5' and 3' of the rearranged CDR3 region. The
CC method can be used for the diagnosis of MS. In addition, by identifying
CC specific TCR variable regions associated with the disease, therapies may
CC be employed to inhibit the attack of the T-cells having such variable
CC regions on the target cells or proteins. The therapies may involve
CC ablation of T-cells carrying the particular variable regions,
CC administration of compounds which inhibit binding of the T-cell receptor
CC to the target cell, or prevention of the degenerative effects of the
CC binding of the T-cell to the target cell or protein. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 643 ATGACTGTGCTTTCAT 660
Db 24 ATGACTGTGCTTTCAT 7

RESULT 156

AAT93832/c
ID AAT93832 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

XX AC AAT93832;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 24-FEB-1998 (first entry)

DE Phosphodiester oligonucleotide 22 with cytotoxic activity.

XX Phosphodiester: selective binding; cell viability; growth;
 KW tumoural cell line; cytotoxic activity; tumour cell; lymphoma;
 KW lymphoblastic tumour; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1..27

XX /*tag= a

XX /*note= "phosphodiester oligonucleotide"

XX WO720924-A1.

XX 12-JUN-1997.

XX 04-DEC-1996; 96WO-EP005388.

XX 04-DEC-1995; 95IT-MI002539.

XX (SAIC-) SAICOM SRL.

XX Scaggiante B, Quadrioglio F;

XX WPI; 1997-319771/29.

XX New phosphodiesteric oligonucleotide(s) - which exert a specific and
 PT selective cytotoxic effect on tumour cells, for treating both solid and
 PT liquid tumours.

XX Example 4; Page 11; 38pp; English.

XX Novel phosphodiesteric oligonucleotides AAT93830-33 are based on the
 CC generic formula, in the 3'-5' or 5'-3' direction: (Gata'a'a'-(Ggb'b')b'-'-
 CC (Gcfc'yc'-(Gard')d'-(Ge're')e'-(Gfrf')f'-(G-grg')g'-'N', where: N and
 CC N' = T or G, equal or different from each other; x = 0-8, equal or
 CC different from each other; a, b, c, d, e, f, and g = 0-10, equal or
 CC different from each other; a', b', c', d', e', f', and g' = 0-30, equal
 CC or different from each other; a'', b'', c'', d'', e'', f'', and g'' = 1-
 CC 16, equal or different from each other; The oligonucleotides (see also
 CC AAT93811-27) are believed to selectively bind and sequester some proteins
 CC which are essential to the viability and growth of tumoural cell lines.
 CC They have specific and selective cytotoxic activity against tumour cells,
 CC and can be used for treating tumours of the liquid type, in particular of
 CC lymphoblastic origin, and of the solid type, in particular lymphomas.
 CC These oligonucleotides were created to determine the relevance of the
 CC repeating unit (Gtn) for cytotoxic activity. The results for
 CC oligonucleotides AAT93830-33 show that oligonucleotides having (GT),
 CC (AT), and (GC) repeating units cannot significantly alter the cellular
 CC growth, while the oligonucleotide containing the (GA) repeating unit is
 CC only poorly toxic at high concentrations. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PR field.)

XX Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 20 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCGGGCGGGAGGCGGACGAC 36
 |||||
 Db 27 GCGGGCGGGAGGCGGCGGGCGGC 2

RESULT 157

ABT34050

ID ABT34050 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

XX ABT34050;

XX 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human pigmentation trait-related PCR primer - SEQ ID No 149.

XX Human: single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; melanocortin-1 receptor;
 KW genetic pigmentation trait; MCLR; agouti signaling protein; ASIP; race;
 KW hair colour; eye colour; forensic tool; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297047-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016789.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293560P.

XX 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300187P.

XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310781P.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323662P.

XX 26-OCT-2001; 2001US-0344418P.

XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334674P.

XX 02-JAN-2002; 2002US-0346303P.

XX (DNAP-) DNAPRINT GENOMICS INC.

XX Frudakis T;

XX WPI; 2003-239091/23.

XX Inferring genetic pigmentation trait such as hair/eye color or shade from
 PT nucleic acid sample of human subject, by identifying a pigmentation-
 PT related haplotype allele of a pigmentation gene in the sample.

XX Example 17; Page 246; 396pp; English.

XX The invention comprises a method for inferring a genetic pigmentation
 CC trait of a human. The method involves identifying a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP) in a pigmentation gene - where the pigmentation gene
 CC is not melanocortin-1 receptor (MC1R) and agouti signaling protein
 CC (ASIP). The method of the invention is useful for inferring a genetic
 CC pigmentation trait of a human, especially for inferring the race of a
 CC human subject. The method is useful for inferring a genetic pigmentation
 CC trait such as hair shade or colour, or eye shade or colour of a human
 CC subject. The method may be used as a forensic tool for obtaining
 CC information relating to physical characteristics of a potential crime
 CC victim or a perpetrator of a crime from a nucleic acid sample present at
 CC a crime scene. The present PCR primer is used in the exemplification of
 CC the invention

XX Sequence 27 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 AGGGTGCTGTACATTGCACATTGATAT 593
 |||||
 Db 1 AGGGTGCTGTACAAATGAATCAATAT 26

RESULT 158

ACC42771

ID ACC42771 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACC42771;

XX 01-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX ZP1 receptor protein-37.95 PCR primer #1.

XX ZP1 receptor protein-37.95; spina bifida; cranioschisis; anencephalia;
 KW haemopoietic tissue tumour; teratoma; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

N CN1380313-A.
 X 20-NOV-2002.
 D 10-APR-2001; 2001CN-00105901.
 F 10-APR-2001; 2001CN-00105901.
 X 10-APR-2001; 2001CN-00105901.
 X (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
 X
 I Mao Y, Xie Y;
 X WPI; 2003-222545/22.
 X
 T A novel ZP1 receptor protein -37.95 polypeptide, and the polynucleotide
 T encoding it.
 X
 S Example 3; Page 19; 31pp; Chinese.
 X
 C The present invention relates to ZP1 receptor protein-37.95 (ABR56098)
 C and its coding sequence (ACC42770). The protein can be used for treating
 C diseases, e.g. spina bifida, cranioschisis, anencephalia, haemopoietic
 C tissue tumour and teratoma. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which
 C was used in an example from the invention
 X
 Q Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 1327 GATTCTGAAGAGGAGGAGAG 1347
 |||||
 b 3 GATTCTGAAGAGGAGGAGAG 23
 RESULT 159
 CI32737/c
 D ACI32737 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 X
 C ACI32737;
 X
 T 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 X
 T Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 32728.
 E
 X EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 W genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 W cross-species comparison.
 X
 S Homo sapiens.
 X
 N US2003104410-A1.
 X
 D 05-JUN-2003.
 X
 F 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 X
 R 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 X
 A (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 X
 A Mittmann MP;
 I
 X WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 X
 X New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 T Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 T sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 T
 S Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 32728; 9pp; English.
 X
 C The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic

CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 22 GCGCGACGGACCGACTGACGG 42
 |||||
 Db 24 GCGCGACGGACCGACGGACGG 4
 |||||
 RESULT 160
 ACI18427/c
 ID ACI18427 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 X ACI18427;
 AC
 DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 18418.
 DE
 X EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 XW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 XW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 X
 X US2003104410-A1.
 PN
 X 05-JUN-2003.
 PD
 X 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 X 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 PR
 XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 PA
 X Mittmann MP;
 XX
 X WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 DR
 X
 X New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 18418; 9pp; English.
 XX
 X The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC

CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 604 GACGCGTGGAGAGCGCTTC 624
 |||||
 DB 21 GACGCGTGGAGAGCTCTC 1

RESULT 161
 ABZ22095/c
 ID ABZ22095 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ABZ22095;

XX JT 11-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Polyanionic polymer related oligonucleotide #49.

XX KW Polyanionic polymer; bioactivity; water solubility; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200277036-A2.

XX PD 03-OCT-2002.

XX PF 21-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008614.

XX PR 21-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277705P.

XX PA (LEUN/) LEUNG D W.

XX PI Leung DW, Bergman PA, Lofquist A, Pietz GE, Tompkins CK;
 PI Waggoner DW;

XX DR WPI; 2003-058367/05.

XX PT Producing monodispersed preparation of polyanionic polymer for therapy,
 PT by expressing vector comprising ligation product of oligonucleotides
 PT encoding glutamate/aspartate residues in host cell and isolating the
 PT product.

XX PS Disclosure; Fig 5; 74pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method (M) for producing a
 CC monodispersed preparation of a polyanionic polymer (PP) larger than 10
 CC kD. (M) involves inserting into an expression vector (EV) a ligation
 CC product formed by ligating together oligonucleotides that encode
 CC glutamate/aspartate residues, expressing EV in a host cell, and isolating

CC the protein product (P) of EV, where (P) is PP and at least 80% of PP is
 CC approximately of the same molecular weight. Also described: (1) a
 CC recombinant fusion protein (I) comprising a polyanionic polypeptide and
 CC another polypeptide at either one end or at both ends of it; (2) a
 CC polyanionic polymer (II) conjugate comprising a polyanionic polymer and
 CC leukins, where the polyanionic polymer is polyglutamic acid or
 CC polyaspartic acid; (3) a vector (III) comprising a cassette which
 CC comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a polyanionic polymer and at
 CC least one other nucleotide sequence, where the polyanionic polymer is
 CC polyglutamic acid or polyaspartic acid; (4) production of (I); (5) a cell
 CC (IV) comprising (III) or a vector that comprises a nucleotide sequence
 CC that encodes a polyanionic polymer that is larger than 10 kDa; and (6) a
 CC recombinantly-produced polyanionic polymer (V) that is of any molecular
 CC weight or is larger than 10 kD, and is conjugated to another protein. (I)
 CC is useful for treating a disease or ailment in an individual by
 CC administering (I) to the individual. (I) is also useful for delivering an
 CC effective amount of a pharmaceutically active agent, a therapeutic
 CC protein or a drug to a patient in need of it, or for diagnostic and
 CC testing or research purposes. ABZ22045 to ABZ22131 and ABP56374 to
 CC ABP56400 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 13 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1447 GAGGAGAAACCAAGGAGGAGAG 1470
 |||||
 DB 24 GAGGAGAGGAGAGGAGGAGAG 1

RESULT 162
 ABN13976/c
 ID ABN13976 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC ABN13976;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPL-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13968.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; hGDMPL-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

I Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
X WPI; 2002-179446/23.
X
X
T New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
T or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
T desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
X
X S Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13968; 214pp; English.
X
X C The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
X C protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
X C 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
X C nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
X C hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
X C provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
X C protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
X C expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
X C used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
X C -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
X C and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
X C capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
X C therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
X C production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
X C polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
X C disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
X C and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
X C The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
X C hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
X C The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
X C specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
X C at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
X Q Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1511 GAATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCT 1534
b 25 GAATGGATGCTCCAGGTCGTCT 2

ESULT 163
BN13977/c
D ABN13977 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
X
C ABN13977;
X
T 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
X
E Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13969.
X
W Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
W muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
W skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
X
S Homo sapiens.
X
N WC020192524-A2.
X
D 06-DEC-2001.
X
F 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US0016981.
X
R 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
R 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
R 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
R 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
FA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
DR
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX S Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13969; 214pp; English.
XX
XX C The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX C protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX C 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX C nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX C hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX C provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX C protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX C expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX C used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX C -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX C and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX C capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX C therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX C production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX C polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX C disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX C and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX C The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX C hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX C The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX C specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX C at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1511 GAATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCT 1534
Db 24 GAATGGATGCTCCAGGTCGTCT 1

RESULT 164
ABV81342
ID ABV81342 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV81342;
XX
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2588.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1229046-A2.

```

XX 07-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX PF
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhan J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 403; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1405 GAAAAGAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGGAG 1428
Db 2 GACGAGAGAGAGACCTAGAGGAG 25
RESULT 165
ABV81343
ID ABV81343 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABV81343;
AC
XX
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2589.
DE
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX 07-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX PF
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhan J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 403; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1405 GAAAAGAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGGAG 1428
Db 1 GACGAGAGAGAGACCTAGAGGAG 24
RESULT 166
ACF64264
ID ACF64264 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ACF64264;
AC
XX
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human variant polymorphic site oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:215.
DE
XX Human; detection; computer-readable storage medium; polymorphic site;
KW signal carrying data; data processing system; multiple sclerosis; gene;
KW ds.
XX

```

S Homo sapiens.
 S Synthetic.
 X N WO2003014319-A2.
 X X 20-FEB-2003.
 D X F 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.
 X R 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.
 R R 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.
 X X (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
 X I Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HV, Jin W, Natsoulis G;
 X X WPI; 2003-268196/26.
 X R New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple
 T sclerosis.
 X S Claim 4; Page 19; 93pp; English.
 X C The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (PN)
 C comprising: (a) a sequence comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides
 C of a sequence comprising variant sequences (A) from Table 4 given in the
 C specification; or (b) a sequence that is complementary to (A). Also
 C described: (1) an array of (PN)s comprising two or more of the isolated
 C (PN)s; (2) detecting a (PN) in an individual; (3) a computer-readable
 C storage medium, where each record has a field identifying a base
 C occupying a (PN) site and a location of the polymorphic site; and (4) a
 C signal carrying data for access by an application program having executed
 C on a data processing system. The (PN) can be used for detecting loci
 C associated with multiple sclerosis. ACP64025 to ACP64424 represent
 C sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
 X
 Q Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 1659 CTGAGGACACTGTGTGGGTGAG 1682
 b 1 CTCTGGGACAGCTTCTCTGGGGGAG 24
 RESULT 167
 C198293
 D ACI98293 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 X X ACI98293;
 X X 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 T Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 98284.
 X EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 X genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 X cross-species comparison.
 X Homo sapiens.
 S US2003104410-A1.
 X X 05-JUN-2003.
 D 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 F 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 R (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 X Mittmann MP;
 X

PI Mittmann MP;
 XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 98284; 9pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1312 GAGGAGAGTCTCCGATTCTGAA 1335
 Db 1 GACGAGAGAGTCTCCGATTCTGAA 24
 RESULT 168
 ACI15742/c
 X ACI15742 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 X ACI15742;
 XX
 DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 15733.
 X EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 X genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 X cross-species comparison.
 X Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003104410-A1.
 PN
 XX 05-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 PF
 XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 PR
 XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 PA
 XX Mittmann MP;
 X

T nucleic acid or proteins, also conjugates of these oligo:nucleotide(s)
with antibiotics.

S Claim 49; Page 86; 163pp; English.

X This antisense oligonucleotide is nuclease resistant and can be used in
the treatment of animals, including humans, having a bacterial infection.
C The treatment comprises administration of such nuclease resistant
C oligonucleotides, targeted to a nucleic acid or protein of the bacterium,
C and formulated with a carrier. A compound comprising this nuclease
C resistant oligonucleotide can be covalently linked to an antibiotic. The
C method is used to treat infections by a wide variety of Gram-positive and
C Gram-negative, or acid-fast, bacteria, in human and veterinary medicine.
C The methods are particularly used in immuno-compromised individuals (e.g.
C patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or those receiving
C chemotherapy or radiation therapy), optionally in combination with, or
C fused to, antiviral or other antimicrobial oligonucleotides. Apart from
C therapeutic use, the oligonucleotides can be used to control bacteria in
C laboratory cultures, foods, beverages and industrial processes. The
C oligonucleotides are specific for bacteria, without affecting metabolism
C in mammalian cells. They may also activate RNase H and have a general,
C non-specific immune-stimulating effect. The oligonucleotides can be
C administered orally, intranasally, rectally, topically or by injection,
C optionally coupled to an agent (e.g. carbohydrate or polyamine) that
C enhances cellular uptake

X Q Sequence 27 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1800 GCCAAGTGCCTGCTAGTACTTT 1823

b 1 GCCCAGTACCAGTTTACTGCTTT 24

RESULT 171

AAQ46535/c

D AAQ46535 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

C AAQ46535;

X 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

T 26-NOV-1993 (first entry)

X Nucleotide cis-d(GpG) containing specific platinum adducts.

X 1,2-intrastrand; d(GpG); d(ApG); 1,3-intrastrand; d(GpTpG); adduct;
W cis-diamminedichloroplatinum; cis-DDP; cisplatin; top; bottom; strand;
W identification; eukaryotic; structure-specific recognition protein; SSRP;
W ds.

X Synthetic.

X Key Location/Qualifiers

H modified_base 11..12

T /*tag= a

T /note= "1,2-intrastrand d(GpG) adduct of cis-DDP"

X WO9313222-A1.

N 08-JUL-1993.

D 18-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011107.

X 26-DEC-1991; 91US-00814964.

X (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.

X Donahue BA, Toney JH, Essigmann JM, Lippard SJ, Pil PM, Bruhn SL;

I Brown SJ, Kelllett PJ;

DR WPI; 1993-227336/28.

XX Identifying c-DNA encoding eukaryotic DNA structure-specific recognition
PT protein - by screening expression prods. of library using labelled oligo-
PT nucleotide probe then detecting prod. selectively binding to probe.

XX Example H; Fig 1; 142pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ46535-39 represent oligonucleotides which
CC contain single 1,2-intrastrand d(GpG) or d(ApG) or 1,3-intrastrand
CC d(GpTpG) adducts of cis-diamminedichloroplatinum (cis-DDP or cisplatin).
CC These oligonucleotides are designated "top" strands and the complementary
CC oligonucleotides were synthesised and designated the "bottom" strands.
CC The two fragments were constructed such that when annealed to the
CC adducted single-stranded fragments, they form duplexes containing two-
CC base 3' overhangs at both ends. The bottom oligo- nucleotides were 5'-end
CC labeled with gamma-32P. These oligonucleotides were used in a method to
CC identify cDNA which encodes a eukaryotic DNA structure-specific
CC recognition protein (SSRP). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1447 GAGGAGAAACCAAGGAGGAGA 1468

Db 22 GAGAAGAGAACCAAGGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 172

ABK99281/c

ID ABK99281 standard; RNA; 24 BP.

XX ABK99281;

XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B replicase RNA synthesis template #11.

XX Hepatitis C virus; HCV; NS5B replicase; ss; RNA polymerase.

XX Synthetic.

XX US2002064771-A1.

XX 30-MAY-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00828034.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000US-0195852P.

XX (ZHON/) ZHONG W.

XX (HONG/) HONG Z.

XX (FERR/) FERRARI E.

XX Zhong W, Hong Z, Ferrari E;

XX WPI; 2002-582330/62.

XX Novel replicase complex comprising hepatitis C virus NS5B replicase, a 3
PT nucleotide-long template to which a 2 nucleotide-long primer is annealed,
PT and template and primer which do not form a stable duplex in the absence
PT of HCV NS5B.

XX Example; Page 6; 17pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a replicase complex comprising a hepatitis C
CC virus (HCV) NS5B replicase protein, a linear nucleic acid template and a
CC complementary nucleic acid primer which is annealed to the 3' terminus of
CC the template, where the template is at least three nucleotides and the
CC primer is two or three nucleotides, and the template and primer do not

CC form a stable duplex in solution in the absence of the HCV NS5B protein.
 CC The complex is useful for detecting HCV replicase activity and permits
 CC establishment of sensitive RNA-dependent RNA polymerase assays to screen
 CC and evaluate antiviral inhibitors and to improve the specificity and
 CC efficacy of the inhibitors. The complex is also useful in the development
 CC of a reliable system for determining kinetic and thermodynamic constants
 CC of HCV NS5B-catalysed nucleotide incorporation and investigation of
 CC mechanistic inhibitors for mis-incorporation or chain termination.
 CC Specifically, the short RNA template and primer pairs are useful in
 CC screening assays which are used for determining kinetic, thermodynamic
 CC and mechanistic properties of NS5B replication and ultimately in the
 CC development of inhibitors of NS5B. Newly identified inhibitors of
 CC replicase activity may be used for developing anti-HCV pharmaceuticals.
 CC Sequences ABK39271-ABK39296 represent HCV NS5B replicase RNA synthesis
 CC templates
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 18 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 11 GCGGGCGGGAGGGCGGACGAC 32
 |||||
 DB 22 GCGGGCGGGCGGGCGGGC 1

RESULT 173
 ABN13567
 ID ABN13567 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABN13567;
 XX
 UT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13559.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13559; 214bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1449 GGAGAAACCCAGAGGAGAG 1470
 |||||
 DB 4 GGAGGAAGCCAGAGGAGAG 25

RESULT 174
 ABN13571
 ID ABN13571 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN13571;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13563.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.


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PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA Zhang J;
PI WPI; 2002-479509/51.
DR
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 380; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ6332).
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1194 TGGGTCTCCAAATGCAGCGATT 1215
Db 25 TTGGCACCAATGCAGCGATT 4

RESULT 177
ABV81346
ID ABV81346 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV81346;
XX
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2592.
DE
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EP1229046-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
PF

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA Zhan J;
PI WPI; 2002-676582/73.
DR
XX
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 403; 718pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1409 AAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGAGAA 1430
Db 2 AAGAGAGAGACCTAGGAGCA 23

RESULT 178
ABV81347
ID ABV81347 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV81347;
XX
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2593.
DE
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EP1229046-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.

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X F 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-000011167.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
X R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
X R 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
X R 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
X A (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
X I Zhan J;
X T WPI; 2002-676582/73.
X T Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
T for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
T for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
X S Example 2; Page 403; 718pp; English.
X C The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
C protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
C has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
C two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
C codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
C shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
C shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
C to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
C important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
C mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
C useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
C therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
C such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
C HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
C foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
C skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
C clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
C male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
C example from the invention
X Q Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1409 AAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGGAGAA 1430
b 1 AAGAGGAGACCTAGAGGAGCA 22
ESULT 179
BV81344
D BV81344 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
C BV81344;
X 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
X Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2590.
X Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
W human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
W male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
W prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X EP1229046-A2.
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-000011167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX PT WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX PS Example 2; Page 403; 718pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1409 AAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGGAGAA 1430
Db 4 AAGAGGAGACCTAGAGGAGCA 25
RESULT 180
ABV81345
ID BV81345 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX BV81345;
XX AC BV81345;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2591.
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS

```


X 12-FEB-2003.
D
X 27-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00228543.
X
X 27-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00228543.
R
R (UYHI-) UNIV HIROSHIMA.
X
X WPI; 2003-508645/48.
X
X Novel gene useful for nucleic acid sequencing, codes rabbit hyaluronidic
T acid synthetase and has hyaluronidic acid synthetase activity.
T
X Example 3; SEQ ID NO 28; 31pp; Japanese.
X
X The present invention relates to coding sequences (ADC49210 and ADC49212)
C for rabbit hyaluronidic acid synthetase (HAS)-2 or HAS-3 (ADC49211 and
C ADC49213). The sequences of the invention can be used for treatment of
C joint disorders and articular diseases, such as osteoarthritis. The
C present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
X
X Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Q

Query Match 0.88; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1237 GAGATGGCGATGAGGACGAAG 1258
b ||||||||||||||||||||
24 GACTGGCGATGAGGACGAAG 3

RESULT 183
BT39526/C
D ABT39526 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
X
X ABT39526;
X
X 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
X
X Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5163.
E
X
X Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
W antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
W schizophrania; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
W human fukutin; ds.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X
X WC2003025175-A2.
X
X 27-MAR-2003.
X
X 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
F
X 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
X
X (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
A
X
X Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
I
X WPI; 2003-313353/30.
X
X New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
T with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
I and transfected cells.
T
X Disclosure; Page 637; 720pp; French.
X
X The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
T given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
T nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal

CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 855 CTCCTATCTGGGGATC 871
Db 17 CTCCTATCTGGGGATC 1
|||||

RESULT 184
ABT39292
ID ABT39292 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABT39292;
XX
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4929.
XX
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 610; 720pp; French.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions. or the complement

of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids, polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 868 GATCGGTTAGGTGCTT 884
|||||
Db 1 GATCGGTTAGGTGCTT 17

RESULT 185
ADB43269
ID ADB43269 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ADB43269;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3592.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 451; 771pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,

identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia). Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules, potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal expression of the nucleotides.

Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1874 GATCTCTGTTTTC 1890
|||||
Db 1 GATCTCTGTTTTC 17

RESULT 186
AAZ35677
ID AAZ35677 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AAZ35677;
XX
XX 27-JAN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human blood myocardial myosin light chain I PCR primer II.
XX
XX Human; blood; cardiac muscle myosin light chain I; diagnosis;
KW myocardial myosin light chain I; acute myocardial infarction; antibody;
KW antigen; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX CN1225839-A.
XX
XX 18-AUG-1999.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98CN-00122066.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98CN-00122066.
XX
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIO-CHEM INST CHINESE ACAD SCI.
XX
XX Gong Z, Peng B, Zhou G;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-591529/51.
XX
XX Diagnosis reagent for blood cardiac muscle myosin light chain I - used in
XX a double-antibody sandwich method.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 9; 18pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human blood myocardial
XX myosin light-chain I. The blood myocardial myosin light chain I
XX diagnostic reagent mainly includes the high expression product of human
XX myocardial myosin light-chain I gene in the colibacillus as positive
XX control and single antibody and multiple antibody prepared by using the
XX expression product as antigen. The diagnostic method is a double-antibody
XX sandwich method, i.e. it uses the immobilised single antibody to trap the
XX antigen being in the tested serum-myocardial myosin light-chain I, and
XX uses the multiple antibody as testing antibody, so that according to the
XX ELISA reading value measured after the reaction of enzyme and substrate,
XX and cut off value provided by the invention, if the value is greater than

C cut off value, it is determined as pathogenic stage of acute myocardial
C infarction
X
Q Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 216 GGAATCTATCGCCTCACAAGCC 240
|||||
b 1 GGAATCTATCGCCTCACAAGCC 25
RESULT 187
ABN13978/c
D ABN13978 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
X
X ABN13978;
X
T 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
X
E Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13970.
X
W Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
W muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
W skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
X
S Homo sapiens.
X
N WO200192524-A2.
X
D 06-DEC-2001.
X
F 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016991.
X
R 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
R 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
R 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
R 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
R 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
X
A (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
X
Y Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
X
X WPI; 2002-179446/23.
X
T New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
T or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
T desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
X
X Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13970; 214pp; English.
X
X The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
X protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
X 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
X nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
X hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
X provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
X protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
X expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
X used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-1

-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1509 CTGATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCTGGC 1533
|||||
Db 25 CCGAATGGATGTCCTCCAGGCTGTC 1
RESULT 188
ABV81341
ID ABV81341 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
X
X AC ABV81341;
X
X 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
X
DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2587.
X
X Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
X human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
X male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
X prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
X
OS Homo sapiens.
X
X EPI229046-A2.
X
PD 07-AUG-2002.
X
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
X
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
X 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
X 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
X
X (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
X
X Zhan J;
X
X WPI; 2002-676582/73.
X
X Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
X for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
X for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
X
X Example 2; Page 403; 718pp; English.
X
X The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
X protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV98519 to ABV98520). HTPL
X has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
X two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop

CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1403 ATGAAAAGAGAAAGACCCAGAGGA 1427
||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 AGGACGAGAGGAAGACCTAGAGGA 25

RESULT 189
ADB01782
ID ADB01782 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADB01782;
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2768.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
EN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 2768; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 12 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 913 TGTGTGGAATTTGTCAGAGCCTTTA 937
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 TGTGTGAGTGTGGAAGGGCTTTA 25

RESULT 190
ACK26927
ID ACK26927 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACK26927;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 126908.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00099263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFFY-) AFFMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Mittmann MP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 126908; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones

CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1441 ACCGAGGAGGAGAAACCAAGGAGG 1465

DB 1 AACAAGAGGAGGACCAAGGAGG 25

RESULT 193

ACT116379/c

ID ACT116379 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX

AC ACT116379;

XX

DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 16370.

XX

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;

KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;

XW cross-species comparison.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2003104410-A1.

XX

PD 05-JUN-2003.

XX

PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX

PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX

PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX

PI Mittmann MP;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.

XX

PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in

PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the

PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 16370; 9pp; English.

XX

CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic

CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its

CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.

CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used

CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,

CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled

CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis

CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises

CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more

CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid

CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring

CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,

CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the

CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid

CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-

CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific

CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by

CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones

CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been

CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the

CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence

CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly

CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 18 GGAGGGCGGACGCGCGACTGACGG 42

DB 25 GGAAGCCGACGCGCGGACGCGG 1

RESULT 194

ADC14166

ID ADC14166 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX

AC ADC14166;

XX

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE RFX1 PCR primer, SEQ ID 34.

XX

XX Tumour suppressor gene; cancer; CpG island methylation; glioma;

KW regulatory factor for X-box 1; RFX1; BGT-1; HOX; brain tumour; PCR;

XW primer; cytosstatic; ss.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

PN WO2003074736-A1.

XX

PD 12-SEP-2003.

XX

PF 04-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP002489.

XX

PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00057926.

XX

PA (UYKE-) UNIV KEIO.

XX

PI Toda M, Kawakami Y, Ueda M, Ohashi Y;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-712897/67.

XX

PT Screening tumor suppressor or cancer genes comprises comparing the degree

PT of methylation in CpG island cytosine residues in genomic DNA from cancer

PT tissue with than in DNA from normal tissue.

XX

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 34; 70pp; Japanese.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method for screening tumour suppressor

CC genes or cancer genes by comparing the degree of methylation in CpG

CC island cytosine residues in human glioma or glioma cell line-derived

CC genomic DNA with that in genomic DNA from normal tissue. The tumour

CC suppressive gene or cancer gene is particularly that of human glioma.

CC Such human glioma suppressive gene can be regulatory factor for X-box 1

CC (RFX1) gene or BGT-1 gene. Cancer genes of the human glioma are the 9 HOX

CC genes of HOXD1, HOXD3, HOXD4, HOXD9, HOXD10, HOXD13, HOXA9, HOXB9

CC and HOXC9. The diagnostics, therapeutics, and methods are useful for

CC screening for tumour suppressor genes or cancer genes, and for diagnosing

CC and treating cancer, especially malignant brain tumours such as human

CC glioma. The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an example

CC from the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 15 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 66 GCGGAGGAGGAGGAGGACCCGAGG 90

DB 1 GGGGAGGAGGAGGAGGACCGTGAGG 25

RESULT 195

CD19581/c
D ACD19581 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
X
C ACD19581;
X
T 25-AUG-2003 (first entry)
X
E Novel human protein associated probe #30.
X
X Human; NOV; gene therapy; endocrine related disease; diabetes;
W metabolism-related disease; obesity; central nervous system disorder;
W Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; epilepsy; multiple sclerosis;
W schizophrenia; depression; autoimmune disorder; inflammatory disorder;
W psoriasis; allergy; lupus erythematosus; asthma; cancer;
W inflammatory bowel disease; rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis;
W colon cancer; lung cancer; liver cancer; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;
W prostate cancer; brain cancer; melanoma; liver disease; liver cirrhosis;
W lung disease; emphysema; obstructive pulmonary disease; haemophilia;
W stroke; infection; probe; ss.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X
X
N W02003023002-A2.
X
D 20-MAR-2003.
X
X 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028539.
X
R 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
R 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
R 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
R 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322636P.
R 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
R 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
R 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322817P.
R 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
R 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
R 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
R 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
R 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
R 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
R 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373212P.
R 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236177.
X
X (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
X
X Sytek KA, Patturajan M, Gorman L, Li L, Anderson DW, Zhong M;
T Gerlach VL, Vernet CAM, Ellerman K, Berghs C, Rothenberg ME, Guo X;
T Shimkets RA, Leach MD, Catterton E, Kekuda R, Ji W, Miller CE;
T Rieger DK, Taupier RJ, Shenoy SG, Liu X, Padigar M, Alsobrook JP;
X Lepley DM, Edinger SR, Burgess CE;
X
R WPI; 2003-313242/30.
X
X New cytoplasmic, nuclear membrane bound or secreted polypeptides (NOVX)
T and polynucleotides, useful in gene therapy, e.g. for treating or
T preventing obesity, multiple sclerosis, allergy, cancers, hemophilia,
T stroke or infections.
X
X Example 92; Page 554; 586pp; English.
X
X The invention describes a new isolated polypeptide (NOVX). The NOVX
C polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody are useful as therapeutics,
C particularly in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
C associated with a human disease, which includes a pathology associated
C with NOVX polypeptide. The DNA encoding the protein is useful in gene
C therapy for treating the disease or condition. In particular, the NOVX
C polypeptide or polynucleotide is useful for treating endocrine/
C metabolism-related diseases (e.g. obesity or diabetes), central nervous
C system disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
C epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia or depression), autoimmune
C and inflammatory disorders (e.g. psoriasis, allergy, lupus erythematosus,
C asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis or

CC osteoarthritis), cancers (e.g. colon, lung, liver, breast, ovarian,
CC prostate or brain cancers, or melanoma), liver diseases (e.g. liver
CC cirrhosis), lung diseases (emphysema or obstructive pulmonary disease),
CC haemophilia, stroke, or infections (e.g. viral, bacterial or parasitic).
CC These are also useful in developing powerful assay system for functional
CC analysis of various human disorders, as well as in diagnostic
CC applications, and for monitoring the effects of drugs during clinical
CC trials. This sequence represents a probe used to detect DNA encoding
CC novel human NOV proteins
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1393 AAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 1409
Db 22 AAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 6
RESULT 196
ABX97673/c
ID ABX97673 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC ABX97673;
XX
DT 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel human protein NOVX associated probe #13.
XX
KW Human; NOV; adrenoleukodystrophy; congenital adrenal hyperplasia;
KW haemophilia; hypercoagulation; autoimmune disease; allergy;
KW immunodeficiency; transplantation; Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome;
KW Alzheimer's disease; stroke; tuberculous sclerosis; hypercalcaemia;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; cancer; fertility; diabetes;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; infection; tissue typing;
KW forensic identification; gene; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W0200290500-A2.
XX
PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014256.
XX
PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288395P.
PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289087P.
PR 08-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289619P.
PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289817P.
PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289818P.
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290194P.
PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290753P.
PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291189P.
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292374P.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293107P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293747P.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294110P.
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294434P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318346P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322646P.
PR 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00136728.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
X Spytke KA, Li L, Edinger SR, Stone DJ, Guo X, Anderson DW;
PI Patturajan M, Gerlach VL, Taupier RJ, Pena CE, Padigar M;
PI Kekuda R, Gorman L, Zerhusen BD, Smithson G, Macdougall JR;
PI Mezes PS, Peyman JA, Zhong M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-103511/09.
XX

PT New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for treating or
PT preventing e.g. congenital adrenal hyperplasia, hemophilia,
PT hypercoagulation, autoimmune disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies,
PT transplantation.
XX Example L; Page 266; 300pp; English.
CC The invention describes an isolated polypeptide, NOVX, comprising a
CC sequence or a mature form of one of 21 51-1543 residue amino acid
CC sequences (Pl-221), given in the specification. The NOVX polypeptides,
CC polynucleotides and antibodies are useful in the manufacture of a
CC medicament for treating or preventing e.g. adrenoleukodystrophy,
CC congenital adrenal hyperplasia, haemophilia, hypercoagulation, autoimmune
CC disease, allergies, immunodeficiencies, transplantation, Von Hippel-
CC Lindau syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, tuberculous sclerosis,
CC hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, cancer,
CC fertility, diabetes, adult respiratory distress syndrome, viral,
CC bacterial and parasitic infections. The nucleic acid sequences may be
CC used in chromosome mapping, identifying individual from minute biological
CC samples (tissue typing), and in forensic identification of a biological
CC sample. This sequence represents a probe used to detect DNA encoding a
CC novel human protein (NOV)
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1393 AAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 1409
DB 22 AAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 6
|||||
RESULT 197
ID ABQ93091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ93091;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE T. tauschii/wheat D genome microsatellite cfa2226 left PCR primer.
XX
KW Microsatellite marker; wheat; D genome; mapping; genotyping;
KW Polymorphism; phenotypic trait; QTL; quantitative trait locus;
KW disease-associated gene; development factor; quality factor;
KW resistance factor; wheat product; identification; detection;
KW genetically modified wheat; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Aegilops tauschii.
OS Triticum aestivum.
XX
PN EF1217079-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.
XX
PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.
XX
PA (INRG) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.
PI Bernard M, Sourdille P, Guyomarch H;
XX WPI; 2002-550410/59.
XX
XX Map of wheat D genome comprising the genome location of a microsatellite
XX marker, useful for e.g. identifying genes responsible for a desired
XX phenotypic trait, especially quantitative trait loci in wheat, and
XX diseases.

PS Claim 4; Page 10; 105pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a map of the bread wheat D genome comprising the
CC genome location of a microsatellite marker selected from a group of 185
CC such markers (ABQ92733-ABQ92917). The invention also encompasses the use
CC of left (ABQ92918-ABQ93102) and right (ABQ93103-ABQ93287) primers to
CC amplify and detect the microsatellite markers, and to identify genes
CC responsible for a phenotypic trait of interest in wheat. Wheat is an
CC allohexaploid species consisting of 3 diploid genomes designated A, B and
CC D, resulting from two successive intercrossings involving at least three
CC different species. The D genome is thought to have been introduced in the
CC most recent intercrossing, between the amphiploid AABB and Triticum
CC tauschii (DB), probably involving only a limited number of genotypes of
CC both species. Due to its polyploid genome, the large size of its genome,
CC and its low level of polymorphism, the genetic mapping of wheat has to
CC date been difficult. Microsatellites are tandemly repeated sequences
CC between one and six nucleotides long, and are very polymorphic in length,
CC mainly due to polymerase slippage during replication. This high degree of
CC polymorphism makes them especially suitable for the genetic mapping of
CC species which show little intraspecific polymorphism, such as wheat. In
CC addition, microsatellites are codominant, and exhibit Mendelian
CC inheritance. The 185 microsatellite markers of the invention are
CC developed from the ancestral diploid donor species Triticum tauschii and
CC map to the wheat D genome, which is less polymorphic than the A or B
CC genomes. These microsatellite markers thus help to overcome some of the
CC problems associated with the genetic mapping of wheat. The wheat D genome
CC map and the microsatellite markers and associated primers of the
CC invention are useful for identifying genes responsible for a phenotypic
CC trait of interest, most notably QTLs (quantitative trait loci). In
CC particular they may be used for analysing genes and alleles implicated in
CC disease and for identifying development factors, quality factors and
CC factors conferring resistance to pathogens and xenobiotics. The
CC microsatellite markers, and associated primers may be also be used in
CC mapping and genotyping diploid and polyploid species of Triticum,
CC particularly Aegilops, Triticum monococcum, Triticum durum, Triticum
CC aestivum, or related species; for identifying cultivars and hybrids of
CC Triticum and related species; to assess whether or not a product
CC comprises wheat or a related species; and to assess whether or not a
CC product comprises genetically modified wheat. The present sequence
CC represents a specifically claimed Triticum tauschii/wheat genome D
CC microsatellite marker left PCR primer of the invention. (Updated on 29-
CC AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1140 GGAGAGATCAACACGCGAC 1159
DB 1 GGAGAAAACGAAACGCGAC 20
|||||
RESULT 198
ABZ92578/C
ID ABZ92578 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ92578;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

N WO200285308-A2.
 X
 D 31-OCT-2002.
 X
 F 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 X
 R 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 X
 A (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 X
 I Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 I Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 X
 R WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 X
 T Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 T respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 T corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 T ubiquinone.
 X
 S Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7820; 872pp; English.
 X
 C The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 C first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 C initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 C 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 C junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 C nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 C antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 C has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 C immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 C use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 C preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 C for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 C antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 C of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 C receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 C lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 C lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 C Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 C specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 C at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 X
 Q Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 1132 GAGTACCTGGAGAGATCAA 1151
 b 20 GAGGACCTGGAGAGATTCAA 1
 RESULT 199
 ACC42207
 ID ACC42207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 X
 C ACC42207;
 X
 T 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 X
 E Human histone deacetylase 1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:48.
 X
 W Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;
 W signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;
 W chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 X
 S Homo sapiens.
 S Synthetic.
 X
 N WO2003016327-A1.
 X

PD 27-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025772.
 XX
 PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312220P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324895P.
 XX
 PA (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 X Sealton S, Wurnbach E, Yuen T;
 X WPI; 2003-268296/26.
 XX
 PT New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different
 PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known
 PT location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several
 CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid
 CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying
 CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a
 CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic
 CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling
 CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of
 CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction
 CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for
 CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or
 CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal
 CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,
 CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to
 CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1805 GTGCCTGCTTAGTAGCTTTG 1824
 DB 1 GTGCCTGCTTAGGAGCTCTG 20
 RESULT 200
 ACC86770/C
 ID ACC86770 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC86770;
 XX
 DT 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human VEGFR-1 chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:65.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1; VEGF receptor; VEGFR;
 KW inhibitor; cytostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; angiogenic;
 KW antiinflammatory; antisense gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KW cancer; rheumatoid arthritis; angiogenesis; infection; inflammation;
 KW tumour formation; phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
 FT backbone and 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
 FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"

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XX WO2003022227-A2.
EN
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029148.
XX
XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953318.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bennett CF, Watt AT;
PI WPI; 2003-301004/29.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
PT vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-1, useful for diagnosing or
PT treating cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, or diseases or conditions
PT involving angiogenesis.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 83; 150pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (C) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding vascular endothelial growth
CC factor receptor-1 (VEGFR-1), where the compound inhibits the expression
CC of VEGFR-1 and specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid encoding
CC VEGFR-1 or with an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on the nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding VEGFR-1. Also described: (1) a composition
CC comprising (C) and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
CC VEGFR-1 in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with (C)
CC so that the expression of VEGFR-1 is inhibited; and (3) treating an
CC animal having a disease or condition associated with VEGFR-1 by
CC administering (C) to the animal so that the expression of VEGFR-1 is
CC inhibited. (C) has antiangiogenic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic,
CC cytostatic and antiinflammatory activities, and can be used in antisense
CC gene therapy. The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the
CC expression of VEGFR-1 and for treating diseases or conditions associated
CC with the expression of VEGFR-1, such as hyperproliferative disorders
CC (e.g. cancer), rheumatoid arthritis, or diseases or conditions involving
CC angiogenesis. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
CC distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
CC pathway. The present sequence represents a human VEGFR-2 chimeric
CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an example
CC from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 471 TGGGGCCTGCACCATGCAA 490
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 TGGGAGCCTGCACCAAGCAA 1

RESULT 201
ABL56624
ID ABL56624 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABL56624;
AC
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer #1 for human CD63 antigen 14.63 cDNA.
DE
XX
XX Human; CD63 antigen 14.63; embryonic development malformation;
KW autoimmunity disease; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PT Determining a predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative

```

```

PN CN1326962-A.
XX
PD 19-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116328.
PF
XX
XX 05-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116328.
PR
XX
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
PA
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI WPI; 2002-206971/27.
XX
XX New polypeptide-human CD 63 antigen 14.63 for treating embryonic
PT development malformation, autoimmunity disease, and tumor.
PT
XX Example 2; Page 18 (Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.
PS
XX
XX PCR primers ABL56624-25 were used to amplify cDNA encoding human CD63
CC antigen 14.63. The polypeptide is used for treating various diseases,
CC such as embryonic development malformation, autoimmunity disease, tumour,
CC etc
CC
XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1587 TATTTCCTGCTGTTATTATA 1606
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 5 TATTTCCTGTTATTATA 24

RESULT 202
ADE43369/c
ID ADE43369 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADE43369;
AC
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human uPA primer, SEQ ID 538.
DE
XX
XX Neurodegenerative disease; uPA; SNGG; IDE; KNSLI; LIPA; TNFRSF6;
KW Alzheimer's disease; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene therapy;
XX Chromosome 10; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003054143-A2.
PN
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
PD
XX
XX 25-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034679.
PF
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0339525P.
PR
XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-0336929P.
PR
XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338010P.
PR
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338363P.
PR
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337052P.
PR
XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368919P.
XX
XX (NEUR-) NEUROGENETICS INC.
PA
XX (GEO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
PA
XX
XX Becker KD, Velicelebi G, Elliott KJ, Wang X, Tanzi RE, Bertram L;
PI Saunders AJ, Mullin KM, Sampson AJ, Blacker DL;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-559131/52.
DR
XX
XX Determining a predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative
PT

```


XX Zhang J;
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
 PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
 PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
 PT e.g., liver or bone.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 380; 418pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
 CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232)
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1196 GGGTCCAAATGCGGCGATT 1215
 |||||
 Db 25 GGCACCAATGCGGCGATT 6

RESULT 205
 ACK145495/c
 ID ACK145495 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 XX ACK145495;
 XX
 XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 45486.
 DE
 DE EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW Genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003104410-A1.
 PN
 XX 05-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 PF
 XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 BR
 XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 PA
 XX Mittmann MP;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 DR
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PT
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 45486; 9pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used

CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1187 ACGCACCTGGGTCCAAATG 1206
 |||||
 Db 25 ACGCACCTGGGTCCGAGTG 6

RESULT 206
 ACK01647
 ID ACK01647 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 XX ACK01647;
 XX
 XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 101628.
 DE
 DE EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW Genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003104410-A1.
 PN
 XX 05-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 PF
 XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 BR
 XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 PA
 XX Mittmann MP;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 DR
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PT
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 101628; 9pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used

C in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 C in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 C compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 C of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 C hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 C nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 C probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 C gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 C or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 C nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 C probes is useful in *in situ* hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 C blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 C mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 C primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 C for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 C isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 C nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 C data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 C from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 X
 Q Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1718 GTTCTTAACCTTGACCATTA 1737

b 6 GTTCTTAACCTTTTACCATA 25
 |||||

ESULT 207

DD94313/C

D ADD94313 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

X ADD94313;

X 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

Y Mouse HUI77/HUIV26 antibody related PCR primer SeqID198.

X grafted antibody; complementarity determining region; CDR; light CDR;
 X heavy CDR; cryptic collagen epitope; solid tumour;
 X new blood vessel growth; angiogenesis; tumour growth; cytostatic;
 X collagen agonist; collagen antagonist; cancer metastasis;
 X anti-cryptic collagen; HUI77; HUIV26; mouse; murine; PCR; primer; ss;
 X heavy chain.

X Mus musculus.

X WO2003046204-A2.

X 05-JUN-2003.

X 26-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US038147.

X 26-NOV-2001; 2001US-00995529.

X 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00011250.

X (CELL-) CELL MATRIX INC.

X Watking JD, Huse WD, Tang Y, Broek D, Brooks PC;

X WPI; 2003-513649/48.

X New cryptic collagen antibody with one or more complementarity
 X determining regions, useful for diagnosing and treating disorders
 X associated with angiogenesis, tumor growth and/or cancer metastasis.

X Example 1; SEQ ID NO 198; 232bp; English.

X This invention relates to a novel grafted antibody or its functional
 X fragment comprising one or more complementarity determining regions

CC (CDRs) of a defined light CDR and a heavy CDR with at least one amino
 CC acid (aa) substitution where the antibody has specific binding activity
 CC for a cryptic collagen epitope. The growth of all solid tumours requires
 CC new blood vessel growth, angiogenesis, inhibition of which is an approach
 CC to limiting tumour growth. The invention may allow development of
 CC therapeutics with a cytostatic activity as a collagen agonist or
 CC antagonist. The invention is useful for diagnosing and treating disorders
 CC associated with angiogenesis, tumour growth and/or cancer metastasis. The
 CC present sequence is that of a mutagenic PCR primer for amplification of
 CC the sequence encoding the heavy chain of mouse HUI77 or HUIV26 antibodies
 CC and used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1406 AAAAAGAGAAAGACCCA 1422

|||||

Db 17 AAAAAGAGAAAGAYCCA 1

RESULT 208

AAD36075/C

ID AAD36075 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAD36075;

XX 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human cMLCK gene exon 1 and intron amplifying reverse PCR primer #2.

XX Human; cardiac myosin light chain kinase; cMLCK; tricuspid valve;
 XW cardiac dysfunction; systolic dysfunction; mitral valve prolapse;
 XW diastolic dysfunction; cardiac hypertrophy; tricuspid insufficiency;
 XW coronary heart disease; myocardial infarction; mitral insufficiency;
 XW valvular heart disease; congestive heart failure; mitral valve;
 XW cardiomyopathy; cardiant; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224889-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028639.

XX 12-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232246P.

XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232456P.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX Epstein ND, Haasanzadeh S, Winitky S, Davis JS;

XX WPI; 2002-394135/42.

XX New isolated cardiac myosin light chain kinase (cMLCK) protein, useful
 XW for identifying cMLCK modulators that are used for treating cardiac
 XW dysfunction e.g. systolic or diastolic dysfunction, myocardial
 XW infarction.

XX Example 17; Page 80; 105pp; English.

XX The invention relates to cDNA, protein sequence and genomic structure of
 CC the human cardiac isoform of myosin light chain kinase (cMLCK) and
 CC mutations in cMLCK gene that are associated with cardiac dysfunction. The
 CC invention also relates to methods for identifying agents that modulate
 CC cMLCK activity. cMLCK is useful for detecting enhanced susceptibility of
 CC a subject to cardiac dysfunction. cMLCK is useful for screening for an
 CC agent that modulates its biological activity. The method is useful for
 CC enhancing or preserving cardiac function in a subject having cardiac
 CC dysfunction, and harbouring a mutation in cMLCK allele. The method is

CC useful for enhancing or preserving cardiac function in a subject having
 CC cardiac dysfunction such as systolic dysfunction, diastolic dysfunction,
 CC cardiac hypertrophy, cardiomyopathy, coronary heart disease, myocardial
 CC infarction, or congestive heart failure, or for preserving cardiac
 CC function, or cardiac dysfunction which comprises valvular heart disease
 CC such as mitral valve disease, tricuspid valve disease, mitral
 CC insufficiency, tricuspid insufficiency, or mitral valve prolapse. The
 CC method is useful for treating cardiac dysfunction, e.g., systolic or
 CC diastolic dysfunction, coronary heart disease, cardiac hypertrophy,
 CC cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarction, or congestive heart failure. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human cMLCK gene
 CC fragment
 XX
 XX

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 477 CCTGCACCATGCAAGAGTCTCG 499
 Db 23 CGTGCACCATGCAAGAGGCTG 1

RESULT 209
 ABL57990
 ID ABL57990 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX
 AC ABL57990;

XX 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Manganese dependent dioxygenase, mndD, PCR primer #1.

XX 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate oxidase; herbicide; weed control;
 KW manganese dependent dioxygenase; mndD; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Arthrobacter globiformis.

XX FR2815969-A1.

XX 03-MAY-2002.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000FR-00013942.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000FR-00013942.

XX (AVET) AVENTIS CROPS SCIENCE SA.

XX Zink O, Paget E, Rolland A, Sailland A, Freyssinet G;

XX WPI; 2002-419041/45.

XX Rendering plants resistant to herbicides, useful for selective weed
 PT control, comprises by-passing the enzymatic pathway blocked by the
 PT herbicide.

XX Example 1; Page 28; 125pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to a method for rendering plants tolerant
 CC to a herbicide by expressing an enzyme that by-passes the metabolic
 CC pathway inhibited by the herbicide. The method is used to impart
 CC resistance in plants to herbicides (e.g. isoxazoles or diketonitriles)
 CC that inhibit 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase, making possible use of
 CC such herbicides for selective weed control in crops. The present sequence
 CC is a PCR primer, used in an example from the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1436 AAGTCACCGAGAGGAGAAACC 1458
 Db 1 ACGTCACCGAGAGGATGAAAC 23

RESULT 210

AAV12155/c

ID AAV12155 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAV12155;

XX 05-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX Pseudomonas exotoxin wild-type DNA fragment encoding residues 243-250.

XX Pseudomonas exotoxin; PE; recombinant; chimeric toxin; cytotoxic;
 KW IL-6-PE fusion protein; cancer cell; IL-6 receptor; myeloma cell;
 KW hepatoma cell line; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Pseudomonas sp.

XX US5705156-A.

XX 06-JAN-1998.

XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00467264.

XX 11-MAY-1990; 90US-00522182.

PR 01-OCT-1993; 93US-00130322.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX Chaudhary VK, Pastan I, Fitzgerald D;

PI WPI; 1998-086089/08.

XX Killing cells with fusion protein - comprising modified Pseudomonas
 PT exotoxin and targeting agent.

XX Disclosure; Col 17; 20pp; English.

XX A method has been developed for killing cells. The method comprises
 CC contacting the cells with a modified pseudomonas exotoxin (PE) attached
 CC to a targeting agent that binds to a specific site on the cells. The
 CC modified PE has: (a) Glu at positions 57, 246, 247 and 249; (b) Glu at
 CC position 57 and amino acids 241-250 deleted, or (c) Glu at position 57
 CC and Gly at positions 246, 247 and 249. The present sequence represents a
 CC PE fragment that encodes amino acids 243 to 250 of the wild-type PE. The
 CC IL-6-PE fusion proteins selectively kill cancer cells expressing IL-6
 CC receptor, e.g. U266 myeloma cells and various hepatoma cell lines. The
 CC modified PE has lower toxicity than wild-type PE
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1202 AAATGACGGGATTCCTGAGGAC 1224

Db 23 AAGTCACCGAGGATGATGAC 1

RESULT 211

ABL49870

ID ABL49870 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ABL49870;

XX 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CHD protein 18.81 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID NO:4.

CC treating various diseases, such as autoimmune disease, embryonic
CC development malformation and tumour, and in human anti-senility research.
CC The present invention also discloses the antagonist resisting the
CC polypeptide and its treatment effect. The present invention also
CC discloses the application of the polynucleotides for encoding Kruppel
CC type zinc finger protein ZK9.13. This polynucleotide sequence represents
CC a PCR primer of the Kruppel type zinc finger protein ZK9.13 of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1596 GTGCTATTATATAAAATTTATT 1618
Db 2 GTGTATATATATATATATTTTTT 24

RESULT 214
AA68477/c
ID AAA68477 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAA68477;
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 27-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Bacteriophage 3A ORF RBS sequence 3AORF223.
XX
KW Bacteriophage; antimicrobial; genome; identification; antibacterial;
KW bacterial growth inhibition; PCR primer; RBS; ribosome binding site;
KW bacterial infection; ss.
XX
OS Staphylococcus phage 3A.
OS WO200032825-A2.
XX
PI 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 03-DEC-1999; 99WO-IB002040.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1998; 98US-0110992P.
PR 03-JUN-1999; 99US-00326144.
PR 28-SEP-1999; 99US-00407804.
PR 30-SEP-1999; 99US-0157218P.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0168777P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-00454252.
XX
PA (PHAG-) PHAGETECH INC.
XX
PI Pelletier J, Gros P, Dubow M;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-412361/35.
XX
PT Identifying a bacteriophage coding region for treating bacterial
PT infections comprises identifying a nucleic acid encoding a product that
PT inhibits bacteria when a bacteriophage infects a bacterium.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 187; 456pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for identifying a bacteriophage
CC coding region encoding a product active on an essential bacterial target.
CC The method comprises identifying a nucleic acid sequence encoding a gene
CC product that provides a bacteria-inhibiting function when an
CC uncharacterised bacteriophage infects a pathogenic bacterium. The
CC compound active on a target of a bacteriophage inhibitor protein in a
CC bacteria is used to treat or prevent a bacterial infection in an animal.
CC AAA68443 to AAA69442 and AAB16523 to AAB16954 represent bacteriophage
CC nucleotide and protein sequences which are used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 116 ATGTTGGAATTAATTAATTTATGGA 138
Db 23 ATTTTGAATTAATTAATTTATGGA 1

RESULT 215
AAS02982/c
ID AAS02982 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAS02982;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CHMR1 reverse PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; m1 acetylcholine receptor; CHRM1; immunogen; antibody;
KW Alzheimer's disease; dementia with Lewy bodies; DLB; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200127312-A2.
XX
PD 19-APR-2001.
XX
PF 12-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028211.
XX
PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159269P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-282046/29.
XX
PT New variants of the m1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor gene, useful to
PT find treatment for Alzheimer's and dementia, have single nucleotide
PT variations at one or more of five polymorphic sites.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 28; 52pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence represents a PCR primer designed to amplify a fragment
CC corresponding to nucleotides 221-715 (containing a polymorphism) of the
CC Human Gene encoding the m1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor, CHMR1.
CC CHMR1 is one subtype of a family of 5 genetically distinct muscarinic
CC acetylcholine receptors, mAChR, that play important roles in higher brain
CC function such as learning and memory. The protein is a possible drug
CC target for treatments for Alzheimer's disease and dementia with Lewy
CC bodies (DLB). The gene, polypeptide, haplotypes and antibodies raised
CC against the protein are useful for diagnosing and developing treatments
CC for diseases associated with the abnormal expression of the gene or
CC activity of the protein, e.g. Alzheimer's disease and dementia with Lewy
CC bodies
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 623 TCTACACACGACGACCGGTCATG 645
Db 24 TCTATACACGACGACGTCATG 2

RESULT 216
AAS13862
ID AAS13862 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

```
X C AAS13862;
X T 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
X E Tn5-based transposon sequencing primer KAN-2RP-1.
X M Transposon Tn5; sequencing primer; transposon-disrupted gene;
W gene function; ss.
X S Synthetic.
X N WO200171040-A2.
X D 27-SEP-2001.
X 21-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009003.
X F 23-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191561P.
R R (DUPO ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
X A Sharpe PL, Cheng Q, Nagarajan V;
X I WPI; 2001-611517/70.
X R Identifying essential genes responsible for specific phenotypes in
T microorganisms by inserting a transposon-disrupted gene homolog into the
T microorganism genome is useful to determine gene function.
X T Example 6; Page 27; 51pp; English.
X C The invention relates to a method of identifying an essential gene
X responsible for a specific phenotype in a recombination proficient
X microorganism. The method comprises inserting a transposon-disrupted gene
X homologue into the microorganism genome and selecting for transformants
X having a changed phenotype. The method is used to elucidate the function
X of known gene sequences and can be used on microorganisms which are not
X naturally transformable. The present sequence represents Tn5-based
X transposon sequencing primer KAN-2RP-1, used in the method of the
X invention
X C Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X Q Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1899 AAGTAAACATCAGCCATTTTTCAG 1921
b 3 AATGTAAACATCAGAGATTTTCAG 25
RESULT 217
VAS08716/c
ID AAS08716 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
X AAS08716;
X 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
X Forward PCR primer #1 used in tissue distribution of PD-ABC variants.
X PD-ATP-binding cassette; PD-ABC; chromosome 19p13.3; spleen; thymus; ss;
X peripheral blood leukocyte; bone marrow; lymph node; dyslipidaemia;
X cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder; abnormal calcium flux;
X epilepsy; coronary artery disease; Tangier's disease; atherosclerosis;
X familial high-density lipoprotein deficiency; fatty liver disease;
X atherosclerosis; diabetes; insulin resistance; obesity; drug screening;
X alcoholism; retinal degeneration; hypertension; vascular disease;
X PCR primer.
X Synthetic.
X S
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XX WO200153490-A1.
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002191.
XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-0177889P.
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215405P.
XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX Johns MA, Tafuri SR, Wang M;
XX WPI; 2001-442259/47.
XX New Human PD-ABC DNA molecules and proteins for diagnosis and treatment
PT of dyslipidemia, epilepsy and diseases related to abnormal calcium flux.
XX Disclosure; Page 35; 77pp; English.
XX The sequence represents a PCR primer used for tissue distribution by RT-
CC PCR of the two variants of human PD-ATP-binding cassette (PD-ABC)
CC protein. PD-ABC maps to chromosome 19p13.3 and is expressed in various
CC tissues including spleen, thymus, peripheral blood leukocytes, bone
CC marrow and lymph nodes. The PD-ABC DNA molecules and proteins are used to
CC diagnose and treat cardiovascular disorders, inflammatory disorders,
CC dyslipidaemia, epilepsy, diseases related to abnormal calcium flux,
CC coronary artery disease, Tangier's disease, familial high-density
CC lipoprotein deficiency, atherosclerosis, diabetes, fatty liver disease,
CC insulin resistance, obesity, alcoholism, retinal degeneration,
CC hypertension and vascular disease. The sequences are also used in drug
CC screening assays
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1328 ATTCTGAGAGGAGGAGGGG 1350
Db 23 AGTGTGAGAGAGGAGAGGGG 1
RESULT 218
ABN13979/c
ID ABN13979 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX ABN13979;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13971.
DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13971; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1509 CTGAATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCTG 1531
Db 24 CCGAATGGATGTCACAGGTCTG 2
XX
RESULT 219
ABN13975/c
XX ID ABN13975 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABN13975;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13967.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
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XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13967; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1512 AATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCTGGCT 1534
Db 25 AATGGATGTCACAGGTCTGTCT 3
XX
RESULT 220
ABN13980/c
XX ID ABN13980 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABN13980;
XX
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T 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
X Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13972.
X Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
X muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
X skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X WO200192524-A2.
X 06-DEC-2001.
X 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
X 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
X 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
X 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
X 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
X 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
X 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
X (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
X Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
X WPI; 2002-179446/23.
X New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
X or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
X desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
X Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13972; 214pp; English.
X The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
X protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
X 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
X nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
X hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
X provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
X protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
X expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
X used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
X -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
X and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
X capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
X therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
X production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
X polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
X disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
X and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
X The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
X hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
X The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
X specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
X at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
X
X Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
X Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
X Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1509 CTGAATGGACCTCTCCAGTCTG 1531
Db 23 CCGAATGATCTCTCCAGGTCG 1
RESULT 221
AAL55376
ID AAL55376 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AAL55376;
AC AAL55376;
XX 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DT XX
XX Kan-2 reverse PCR primer.
DB XX
XX Isopentenyl diphosphate; IPP; pathway enzyme; IPP biosynthesis;
KW acetyl-coA acetyltransferase enzyme; acetate; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Unidentified.
OS WO2003010294-A2.
PN 06-FEB-2003.
PD 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024048.
XX 25-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307673P.
PR (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
XX Hallahan DL, Keiper-Hrynko NM;
PI WPI; 2003-239439/23.
DR Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding isopentenyl diphosphate,
PT IPP, pathway enzyme, useful for obtaining nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT IPP pathway enzyme, and for regulating IPP biosynthesis in organism.
XX Example 4; Page 37; 66pp; English.
PS This polynucleotide sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid molecule
XX which encodes an isopentenyl diphosphate (IPP) pathway enzyme that has a
CC 411, 464, 386, 503 or 415 residue amino acid sequence, given in the
CC specification, hybridizes with nucleic acid molecule encoding the amino
CC acid sequences, or is complementary to the sequences. The isolated
CC nucleic acid is useful for regulating IPP biosynthesis in an organism,
CC where the nucleic acid is overexpressed such that IPP biosynthesis is
CC altered in the organism. The IPP pathway gene is over-expressed on a
CC multicopy plasmid, and is operably linked to an inducible or regulated
CC promoter. The IPP gene is optionally expressed in antisense orientation,
CC or is disrupted by insertion of foreign DNA into the coding region. The
CC isolated IPP nucleic acid or sequences showing identity are useful for
CC obtaining nucleic acid molecules encoding IPP pathway enzymes, which
CC involves probing a genomic library with the nucleic acid, identifying a
CC DNA clone that hybridizes with the nucleic acid, and sequencing the
CC genomic fragment that comprises the clone, where the sequenced genomic
CC fragment encodes an IPP pathway enzyme. The isolated nucleic acid having
CC a 1233, 1392, 1158, 1509 or 1245 nucleotide sequence, given in the
CC specification, is useful for obtaining a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC an IPP pathway enzyme, which involves synthesising at least one
CC oligonucleotide primer corresponding to a portion of the sequence, and
CC amplifying an insert present in a cloning vector using the
CC oligonucleotide primer, where the amplified insert encodes a portion of
CC an amino acid sequence encoding the enzyme. A transformed host cell is
CC useful for producing a compound in the IPP pathway, which involves
CC contacting a transformed host cell transformed with the isolated IPP
CC nucleic acid under the control of suitable regulatory sequences, under
CC suitable growth conditions with a carbon substrate, thus a compound in
CC IPP pathway is produced. This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR
CC primer relating to the acetyl-coA acetyltransferase enzymes, variants of
CC one of the enzymes used to synthesise IPP from acetate
XX Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

3 AATGTAACATCAGAGATTGTGAG 25

| | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|
| XX | 14-OCT-2003 | (first entry) |
| DT | | |

Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0

1245 CGATGAGGACGAGGACCGCTG 1267
1 CCATGAGGTGCAAGTCTACCGTG 23

RESULT 224
ACK07888/c
ID ACK07888 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

ACK07888;
14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 107869.

EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
cross-species comparison.

Homo sapiens.

US2003104410-A1.

05-JUN-2003.

15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

(AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

Mittmann MP;

WPI; 2003-567953/53.

New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 107869; 9pp; English.

The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch. Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library, in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms, or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

620 CCTTCTACACCGGACCGGTC 642

23 CCTTCTGCACTACGGTCTCGGTC 1

RESULT 225
ACK07889/c
ID ACK07889 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

ACK07889;

14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 107870.

EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
cross-species comparison.

Homo sapiens.

US2003104410-A1.

05-JUN-2003.

15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

(AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

Mittmann MP;

WPI; 2003-567953/53.

New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 107870; 9pp; English.

The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch. Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library, in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms, or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

620 CCTTCTACACCGGACCGGTC 642

23 CCTTCTGCACTACGGTCTCGGTC 1

ID AAT27507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 IC AAT27507;
 IX 04-JUL-1996 (first entry)
 YT Human c-raf kinase 3' untranslated region antisense oligonucleotide.
 DE Antisense; anti-proliferative; tumour; cancer; raf; oncogene;
 CW phosphorothioate; 2' sugar modification; psoriasis; restenosis; ss.
 CX Synthetic.
 XS
 XX
 YH Key Location/Qualifiers
 YI misc_feature 1..20
 YJ /*tag= a
 YT /note= "opt. phosphorothioate linked"
 YU misc_feature 10..20
 YV /*tag= b
 YW /note= "contain 2'-O-methyl modifications"
 YX
 YZ
 N WO9532987-A1.
 X 07-DEC-1995.
 D
 X 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
 F 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
 R (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 A Monia BP, Boggs RT;
 I WPI; 1996-030518/03.
 X
 R Oligo:nucleotide(s) targetted to nucleic acids encoding human raf -
 T capable of inhibiting raf expression, used in treatment of
 T hyperproliferative disorders.
 X
 S Claim 10; Page 18; 65pp; English.
 X
 C AAT27481-T27507 are human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotides used
 C for the inhibition of raf expression. The oligonucleotides (ONs) are
 C targeted to either coding region, start or stop signal or 5' or 3'
 C untranslated region (UTR) mRNA encoding human c-raf. The ONs may be
 C phosphorothioate linked and may contain modifications at the 2' position
 C of the sugar moiety. ONs are pref. complementary to either 3' or 5' UTRs,
 C phosphorothioate linked and contain 2'-O-alkyl sugar modifications. The
 C ONs are used to inhibit expression of human raf in partic. in conditions
 C associated with hyperproliferation e.g. cancer, restenosis, and psoriasis
 X
 Q Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477
 |||||
 C 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2
 35ULT 229
 AX36464/c
 J AAX36464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 X
 X AAX36464;
 X
 X 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 X Chimeric 2'-O-methyl oligo for c-raf inhibition.
 X
 X RNaseH; RNA cleavage; DNA cleavage; hybridisation; protein kinase C gene;

KW gene expression modulation; ras; raf; therapy; AIDS; atherosclerosis;
 KW infection; cell growth; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9730067-A1.
 PN 21-AUG-1997.
 PD 07-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002043.
 XX 14-FEB-1996; 96US-0011620P.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
 PA Cook PD, Monia B, Altmann K, Martin P;
 PI WPI; 1997-424968/39.
 DR
 XX Oligo:nucleotide with RNaseH activity, which specifically hybridises to
 PT DNA or RNA - comprises 1st and 2nd sub:sequence(s) having 2'-O-CH₂-O-
 PT CH₃ and 2'-deoxy sugar moieties, useful for therapy or diagnosis.
 XX
 PS Example 16; Page 41; 86pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence is an example of an oligonucleotide of the invention, and
 CC is an inhibitor of c-raf expression. The invention relates to
 CC oligonucleotides (A), which specifically hybridises to RNA or DNA,
 CC comprises a linear sequence of nucleotide units linked by phosphodiester
 CC or phosphorothioate linkages, comprising a first subsequence having 2'-O-
 CC CH₂-O-CH₃ sugar moieties and a second subsequence having 2'-deoxy
 CC sugar moieties. (A), which has RNaseH activity for cleaving a
 CC complementary strand, can be used to modulate the expression of ras, raf
 CC and protein kinase C genes, useful in the therapy of AIDS,
 CC atherosclerosis, bacterial or other infections, or to control aberrant
 CC cell growth in humans, animals or plants. (A) can also be used
 CC diagnostically, particularly when labelled, to detect overexpression of
 CC mRNA or expression of abnormal RNA, including imaging of tissue sections,
 CC and as a research reagent. (A) has increased binding affinity for
 CC complementary strands (attributable to the 2'-O-CH₂-O-CH₃ sugar
 CC moiety, which overcomes the loss of affinity caused by altered intersugar
 CC links), and increased resistance to nuclease (from the modified links and
 CC the 2'-O-CH₂-O-CH₃ sugar moiety)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477
 |||||
 Db 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2
 RESULT 230
 AAT59728/c
 ID AAT59728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT59728;
 XX
 XX 06-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 DT Human raf inhibitor oligonucleotide ON21.
 XX raf; inhibitor; antisense; liposome; cancer; abnormal expression;
 KW anti-hyperproliferative; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT


```

2R 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
2R 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
2R 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
2R 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
2R 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
2X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
2X Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
2X WPI; 1999-166721/14.
2X New 2'-O-modified oligo-nucleotide(s) - comprising nucleotide(s)
2T comprising a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-imidazolylalkoxy substituent, used for
2T hybridisation to RNA or DNA.
2S Example 31; Col 50; 48pp; English.
2X The present oligonucleotide exemplifies the oligonucleotides of the
2X invention. Oligonucleotides of the invention are nuclease resistant, and
2X comprise covalently-bound nucleosides that individually include a ribose
2X or deoxyribose sugar portion and base portion where the nucleosides are
2X joined together by internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of
2X the nucleosides form a mixed base sequence that is complementary to a RNA
2X base sequence or to a DNA base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides
2X has a modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-
2X imidazolylalkoxy substituent. The nuclease resistant compounds can be
2X used for modulating the activity of DNA or RNA. They can be used for
2X treating organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired
2X production of a protein. Diverse organisms such as bacteria, yeast,
2X protozoa, algae, plant and higher animal forms including warm-blooded
2X animals can be treated in this manner. The compounds can be used for
2X treating e.g. AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. They can also be used in
2X diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of abnormal RNA
2X molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate expression of normal RNA
2X molecules in organisms or cells. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR
2X field.)
2X
2X Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477
b 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2
ESULT 233
AZ11537/c
D AAZ11537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X C AAZ11537;
X 05-NOV-1999 (first entry)
X Human c-raf kinase antisense oligo ISIS # 7853.
X Human; raf; diagnosis; abnormal proliferative state; hyperproliferation;
W cancer; psoriasis; blood vessel restenosis; c-raf kinase; antisense; ss.
W X
S Synthetic.
S Homo sapiens.
X US5952229-A.
X 14-SEP-1999.
X 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
X 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
X 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
2R 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
2R 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
2R 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
2R 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
2R 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
2X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
2X Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
2X WPI; 1999-166721/14.
2X New 2'-O-modified oligo-nucleotide(s) - comprising nucleotide(s)
2T comprising a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-imidazolylalkoxy substituent, used for
2T hybridisation to RNA or DNA.
2S Example 31; Col 50; 48pp; English.
2X The present oligonucleotide exemplifies the oligonucleotides of the
2X invention. Oligonucleotides of the invention are nuclease resistant, and
2X comprise covalently-bound nucleosides that individually include a ribose
2X or deoxyribose sugar portion and base portion where the nucleosides are
2X joined together by internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of
2X the nucleosides form a mixed base sequence that is complementary to a RNA
2X base sequence or to a DNA base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides
2X has a modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-
2X imidazolylalkoxy substituent. The nuclease resistant compounds can be
2X used for modulating the activity of DNA or RNA. They can be used for
2X treating organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired
2X production of a protein. Diverse organisms such as bacteria, yeast,
2X protozoa, algae, plant and higher animal forms including warm-blooded
2X animals can be treated in this manner. The compounds can be used for
2X treating e.g. AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. They can also be used in
2X diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of abnormal RNA
2X molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate expression of normal RNA
2X molecules in organisms or cells. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR
2X field.)
2X
2X Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477
b 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2
ESULT 233
AZ11537/c
D AAZ11537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X C AAZ11537;
X 05-NOV-1999 (first entry)
X Human c-raf kinase antisense oligo ISIS # 7853.
X Human; raf; diagnosis; abnormal proliferative state; hyperproliferation;
W cancer; psoriasis; blood vessel restenosis; c-raf kinase; antisense; ss.
W X
S Synthetic.
S Homo sapiens.
X US5952229-A.
X 14-SEP-1999.
X 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
X 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
X 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
2R 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
2R 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
2R 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
2R 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
2R 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
2X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
2X Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
2X WPI; 1999-166721/14.
2X New 2'-O-modified oligo-nucleotide(s) - comprising nucleotide(s)
2T comprising a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-imidazolylalkoxy substituent, used for
2T hybridisation to RNA or DNA.
2S Example 31; Col 50; 48pp; English.
2X The present oligonucleotide exemplifies the oligonucleotides of the
2X invention. Oligonucleotides of the invention are nuclease resistant, and
2X comprise covalently-bound nucleosides that individually include a ribose
2X or deoxyribose sugar portion and base portion where the nucleosides are
2X joined together by internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of
2X the nucleosides form a mixed base sequence that is complementary to a RNA
2X base sequence or to a DNA base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides
2X has a modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-
2X imidazolylalkoxy substituent. The nuclease resistant compounds can be
2X used for modulating the activity of DNA or RNA. They can be used for
2X treating organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired
2X production of a protein. Diverse organisms such as bacteria, yeast,
2X protozoa, algae, plant and higher animal forms including warm-blooded
2X animals can be treated in this manner. The compounds can be used for
2X treating e.g. AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. They can also be used in
2X diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of abnormal RNA
2X molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate expression of normal RNA
2X molecules in organisms or cells. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR
2X field.)
2X
2X Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGAG 1477
b 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2
ESULT 234
AAZ05468/c
ID AAZ05468 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X C AAZ05468;
X 20-APR-1999 (first entry)
X Chimeric antisense oligo for c-raf gene.
X Nuclease resistant; modified; deoxyfuranosyl moiety; therapy; infection;
W AIDS; atherosclerosis; tumour; c-raf; antisense; ss.
W X
S Synthetic.
S Homo sapiens.
X
X Key Location/Qualifiers
X modified_base 1..20
X /+tag= a
X /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages; optional 2' O
X -methyl modification on some base pairs"
X
X US5859221-A.
X 12-JAN-1999.
X 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
X 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
X 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
X 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
X 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
X 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
X WPI; 1999-120005/10.
X Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide analogues - having nucleosides
X including modified deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing 2'-substituent to

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PT increase binding affinity.
PS Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises
CC with RNA or DNA. The compound comprises covalently-bound nucleosides that
CC individually include a ribose or deoxyribose sugar portion and a base
CC portion, where the nucleosides are joined together by internucleoside
CC linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides form a mixed base
CC sequence that is complementary to a RNA base sequence or to a DNA base
CC sequence; and where at least 1 of the nucleosides includes a modified
CC deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-substituent selected from cyano,
CC fluoromethyl, thioalkoxy, alkylsulphonyl, alkylsulphonyl, allyloxy and
CC alkeneoxy groups. The nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (ONs) can bind
CC to and modulate the activity of DNA or RNA and can be used for treating
CC organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired production of a
CC protein. They can be used in therapeutic or prophylactic treatment in
CC organisms such as bacteria, yeast, protozoa, algae, plant and higher
CC animal forms including warm-blooded animals. The ONs can also be used for
CC treating infections, AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. The products can
CC be used for detection and diagnosis. The ONs provide enhanced binding to
CC targets. Increased binding of 2'-sugar modified sequence-specific ONs
CC provides superior potency and specificity compared to phosphorus-modified
CC ONs. The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligo for c-ra
CC gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAG 1477
DB 19 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAGCAG 2
RESULT 235
AAZ10296/c
ID AAZ10296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAZ10296;
XX
AC AAZ10296;
XX
DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 08-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-ra gene expression.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; c-ra; nuclease resistance;
KW RNase H strand cleavage; phosphorothioate; oligonucleotide therapeutic;
KW AIDS; atherosclerosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
EN US5955589-A.
XX
XX 21-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00465880.
XX
XX 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.
XX 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011339.
XX 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cook PD;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-539598/45.
XX
XX Oligonucleotides eliciting RNase H activity useful for diagnosis and
XX treatment of diseases e.g AIDS or atherosclerosis.
XX
PS Example 14; Col 24; 34pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-ra gene expression. The
CC oligonucleotide is a gapped 2', modified oligonucleotide, whereby one part
CC has at least two consecutive 2'-F (2'-H) nucleotides and the second part
CC has at least five consecutive nucleotides with 2'-H sugar moieties. The
CC modified oligonucleotide has increased nuclease resistance, and increased
CC binding affinity for substrates. The oligonucleotide elicits RNase H
CC strand cleavage of specific RNAs. Oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for the diagnosis, detection and treatment of conditions
CC susceptible to oligonucleotide therapeutics (e.g. AIDS and
CC atherosclerosis). (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAGAG 1477
DB 19 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAGCAG 2
RESULT 236
AAZ48166/c
ID AAZ48166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48166;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE C-ra chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:13.
XX
KW Polyribonucleotide solid phase synthesis; diagnosis; hybridisation;
KW protein production modulation; 2'-deoxyfuranosyl moiety; anti-HIV;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; nuclease resistant; atherosclerosis; AIDS;
KW abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US6005087-A.
XX
XX 21-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1998; 98US-00035357.
XX
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Kawasaki AM, Cook PD;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-072074/06.
XX
XX Nuclease resistant oligonucleotides useful as research agents, diagnostic
XX agents, and in the treatment of atherosclerosis and AIDS.
XX
XX Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (I)
CC comprising 2'-fluoro modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides. (I) comprise
CC covalently bound nucleotides, where the nucleotides are joined together
CC by: (a) internucleotide linkages such that the base portion of the
CC nucleotides forms a mixed base sequence; and (b) at least one of the
CC nucleotides includes a modified ribofuranosyl group bearing a 2'-fluoro
CC substituent; provided that at least two of the nucleotides are 2'-fluoro

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Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding human raf useful for diagnosis, treatment of raf-associated cell proliferative conditions such as cancer, psoriasis or blood vessel

PT Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering
 PT antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 14; 41pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
 CC are targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable of
 CC inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of
 CC inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the
 CC hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of an
 CC oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating
 CC cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation, especially ocular
 CC angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human c-raf kinase
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 1477
 Db 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 2
 RESULT 239
 ID ACD42099/c
 AC ACD42099; standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ACD42099;
 DT 05-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human c-raf, ISIS7853.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer;
 XX signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytostatic;
 XX antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis;
 XX hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2003032607-A1.
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.
 PF
 XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
 PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
 PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
 PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
 PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
 XX
 XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
 FA
 XX Monia BP;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-503332/47.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human
 PT raf and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression, useful for
 PT treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 42pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length
 CC which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a
 CC protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,
 CC regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma),

CC and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a
 CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically
 CC acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by
 CC contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo. is also
 CC is useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated
 CC with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a
 CC chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the
 CC expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a
 CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or
 CC neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or
 CC neovascularisation). The oligo. is also useful for inhibiting
 CC example for detecting of cells. The oligos. are also useful as tools, for
 CC various cell functions and determining the role of raf expression in
 CC diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research
 CC purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting
 CC a human raf mRNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 1477
 Db 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCGAGAG 2
 RESULT 240
 ID ACA61359/c
 AC ACA61359; standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ACA61359;
 DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human c-raf mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #7.
 XX
 XX Human; c-raf; antisense; ss; nuclease inhibitor; gene therapy; AIDS;
 XX bacterial infection; viral infection; protozoan infection;
 XX abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; atherosclerosis.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER = phosphorothioate backbone. Optionally 10-
 XX 20 are 2'-O-methyl nucleotides"
 PN US2003004325-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-JAN-2003.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00996263.
 PF
 XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
 PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
 PR 11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000243.
 PR 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
 PR 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.
 PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
 PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
 PR 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011339.
 PR 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.
 PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00471973.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-00135202.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

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C Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
X WPI; 2003-438873/41.
X
X New nuclease resistant compounds, useful as therapeutics, diagnostic
X agents, or research reagents, or for treating an organism with a disease
X associated with the undesired production of a protein, e.g. bacterial
X infections or AIDS.
X
X Example 31; Page 29; 50pp; English.
X
X The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises
X with RNA or DNA, comprising covalently-bound nucleosides that
X individually include a ribose of deoxyribose sugar portion and a base
X portion. The nuclease resistant compounds are useful as therapeutics,
X diagnostic agents, or research reagents. The compounds are also useful
X for modulating the activity of an RNA or DNA molecule, or for treating an
X organism with a disease associated with the undesired production of a
X protein, e.g. bacterial, viral or protozoan infections, AIDS, abnormal
X cell proliferation and tumour formation, or atherosclerosis. The present
X sequence represents the human c-raf mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #7
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
Query Match      0.8%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
X
X 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGGAG 1477
X |||||||||
X 19 AGGAGGAGAGCCAGCAG 2
X
X
RESULT 241
ADD44696/C
X
X ADD44696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X ADD44696;
X
X 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
X
X Human c-Raf antisense oligonucleotide #7.
X
X Human; ss; antisense; c-Raf; virucide; anti-HIV; antiarteriosclerotic;
X cytosratic; 2'-fluoro substituent; AIDS; atherosclerosis; cancer.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X
X US2003187240-A1.
X
X 02-OCT-2003.
X
X 28-JAN-2003; 2003US-00352586.
X
X 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
X 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
X 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
X 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
X 02-SEP-1999; 99US-00389283.
X
X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X
X Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
X
X WPI; 2003-831271/77.
X
X Modified oligonucleotides useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
X research agents comprises several covalently bound nucleosides joined by
X internucleoside linkages.
X
X Example 31; SEQ ID NO 13; 48pp; English.
X
X
X

```


the adenovirus which contains in another region of the viral genome, preferably the E3 region, a gene encoding a protein (preferably, an interleukin) useful for gene therapy of a disease. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to produce virus ONYX-063 comprising the E1B-55K protein K290A mutation

Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

949 CTGATGCTGGAGCGGTGT 969
|||||
1 CTGCTGCTGGCGGGGTGT 21

RESULT 245
BK11250/c
D ABK11250 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
X
X C ABK11250;
X
X T 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
X
X E Adenovirus E1B-55K protein K290A PCR primer #2.
X
X W E1B-55K; ss; PCR; primer; K290A; ONYX-063; p53; tumour suppressor;
X
X W cancer; mutant; gene therapy; cytostatic; head cancer; neck cancer;
X
X W lung cancer; breast cancer; hepatic cancer; colon cancer;
X
X W neoplastic cell; E3 region; interleukin.
X
X X Mastadenovirus.
X
X S Synthetic.
X
X N WO200012524-A2.
X
X D 14-FEB-2002.
X
X X 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US024035.
X
X P 03-AUG-2000; 2000US-0222887P.
X
X X (ONYX-) ONYX PHARM INC.
X
X A Shen Y, Nye J, Hermiston T;
X
X I WPI; 2002-241764/29.
X
X X Novel recombinant adenovirus comprising mutation in E1B-55K gene which encodes mutated E1B-55K protein comprising single amino acid substitution that reduces ability of E1B-55K protein to bind to tumor suppressor p53.
X
X PS Example 1; Page 18; 33pp; English.
X
X The invention relates to a recombinant adenovirus comprising a mutation in the E1B-55K gene that encodes a mutated E1B-55K protein comprising a single amino acid mutation, where the mutation reduces the ability of the E1B-55K mutated protein to bind to the tumour suppressor p53. Also included are an isolated E1B-55K protein comprising a single amino acid substitution at position 240 or 260 of the protein and an isolated polynucleotide comprising mutated adenoviral DNA that encodes a E1B-55K protein which comprises a single amino acid mutation which reduces the capacity of the protein to bind to the tumour suppressor p53. The adenovirus (preferably, Onyx 051 or Onyx 053) is useful for treating, by gene therapy, cancer (e.g. head or neck cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer, hepatic cancer, colon cancer and other cancers listed in the specification) in a patient, and if desired, the treatment is repeated. The method further involves administering the recombinant adenovirus with a chemotherapeutic. The adenovirus is also useful for selectively and substantially ablating neoplastic cells in a cell population consisting of normal and neoplastic cells. Various human neoplasms may be treated by the adenovirus which contains in another region of the viral genome,

preferably the E3 region, a gene encoding a protein (preferably, an interleukin) useful for gene therapy of a disease. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to produce virus ONYX-063 comprising the E1B-55K protein K290A mutation

Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

949 CTGATGCTGGAGCGGTGT 969
|||||
22 CTGCTGCTGGCGGGGTGT 2

RESULT 246
ABT04630/c
ID ABT04630 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT04630;
XX
XX DT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human UCHL3 gene probe SEQ ID NO: 96.
XX
XX KW Human; drug metabolism; enzyme; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN JP2002142780-A.
XX
XX PD 21-MAY-2002.
XX
XX PF 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00257338.
XX
XX PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00267163.
XX
XX PA (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-552472/59.
XX
XX PT Measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism, a probe and a kit for it.
XX
XX PS Claim 8; Page 28; 36pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to probes which can be used for the measurement of an enzyme. The probes can be used for the measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism. The present sequence is a probe shown in the invention

Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1298 AACGAATTGCTGTGAGGAG 1318
|||||
21 AACGAATTGCCAGITAGGATG 1

RESULT 247
ACF62838/c
ID ACF62838 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC ACF62838;
XX
XX DT 09-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human myoglobin PCR primer SEQ ID NO:87.
XX

KW Human; colon cancer; oestrogen receptor; myoglobin; p21; p27; p16; p53;
 KW progesterone receptor; pona; CEA; cdc2; c-erbB2; methylation; CpG;
 KW characterisation; classification; diagnosis; dysplasia; differentiation;
 KW colon cell proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO2003014388-A2.
 XX
 XX 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008939.
 XX
 XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039283.
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 XX Distler J, Model F, Taubert H;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-256600/25.
 XX
 XX Determining methylation status of CpG dinucleotides using modified
 PT genomic sequences, oligonucleotides and/or PNA-oligonucleotides, useful in the
 PT characterization, grading, staging and/or diagnosis of colon cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 32; 219pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for determining the methylation
 CC status of CpG dinucleotides within the genes for oestrogen receptor, p21,
 CC p27, p16, progesterone receptor, myoglobin, pona, cdc2, c-erbB2, p53
 CC and/or CEA, which comprises contacting the target nucleic acid with a
 CC reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides, and determining from the methylation status of the CpG
 CC positions the presence of a colon cancer. A set of oligomers or peptide
 CC nucleic acid (PNA)-oligonucleotides can be used as probes for determining the
 CC cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated
 CC genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination
 CC of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the
 CC characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon
 CC cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2008 AGGTGGAGGTTGCTAGCTAG 2028
 Db 22 AGGTGGAGGTTGCTATTTAG 2
 RESULT 248
 AAL61693/c
 ID AAL61693 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX AAL61693;
 AC
 XX
 XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 DNA specific reverse PCR primer.
 XX
 XX Human; PCTAIRE protein kinase 1; PCTAIRE-1; sideroblastic anaemia;
 KW hyperproliferative disease; neurological disease; thrombocytopenia;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; therapy;
 KW mental retardation; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; dystonia; Parkinsonism;
 KW PTK1; crk5; incontinentia pigmenti; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003049691-A2.
 PN
 XX 19-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039138.
 PF
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00017621.
 PR
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 XX Freier SM, Roach MP;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-577271/54.
 DR
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating PCTAIRE protein kinase 1
 PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating hyperproliferative or
 PT neurological disorders for example, mental retardation, or
 PT thrombocytopenia.
 XX
 XX Example 13; Page 71; 104pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 (also known as
 CC PCTAIRE-1, PTK1 and crk5). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
 CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with PCTAIRE
 CC protein kinase 1, particularly a hyperproliferative disease or a
 CC neurological disease. These diseases include thrombocytopenia, mental
 CC retardation, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, retinitis pigmentosa, dystonia
 CC with Parkinsonism, sideroblastic anaemia, X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth
 CC disease, or incontinentia pigmenti. The antisense oligonucleotide is
 CC particularly useful for inhibiting the expression of PCTAIRE protein
 CC kinase 1 in cells or tissues. It is useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis,
 CC or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is human PCTAIRE
 CC protein kinase 1 DNA specific PCR primer. This sequence is used to
 CC illustrate the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1142 AGAAGATCAACAGCGACTGT 1162
 Db 21 AGAAGATCAACAGCGACTGT 1
 RESULT 249
 ADB54448/c
 ID ADB54448 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB54448;
 AC
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE PCR primer 116 used to amplify genomic DNA region.
 XX
 XX colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;
 KW cytostatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss;
 KW PCR; primer.
 XX
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO2003072821-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 04-SEP-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP002035.
 PF
 XX
 XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004551.
 PR
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA

| | |
|----|---|
| XX | RESULT 250 |
| XX | ABQ64004/c |
| ID | ABQ64004 standard; DNA; 17 BP. |
| XX | |
| XX | ABQ64004; |
| XX | |
| XX | 20-AUG-2002 (first entry) |
| XX | |
| XX | Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 717. |
| XX | |
| XX | Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic; |
| XX | gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung; |
| XX | kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss. |
| XX | |
| XX | Homo sapiens. |
| XX | |
| XX | WO200224750-A2. |
| XX | |
| XX | 28-MAR-2002. |
| XX | |
| XX | 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656. |
| XX | |
| XX | 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P. |
| XX | 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P. |
| XX | 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263. |
| XX | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000651. |
| XX | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662. |
| XX | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663. |
| XX | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664. |
| XX | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665. |
| XX | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666. |
| XX | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667. |
| XX | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668. |
| XX | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669. |

| | |
|------------|--|
| RESULT | 251 |
| ABQ64003/C | |
| ID | ABQ64003 standard; DNA; 17 BP. |
| XX | |
| AC | ABQ64003; |
| AC | |
| XX | |
| DT | 20-AUG-2002 (first entry) |
| XX | |
| DE | Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 716. |
| XX | |
| KW | Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpres |
| KW | gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone mar |
| KW | kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uter |
| XX | |
| OS | Homo sapiens. |
| XX | |
| PN | WO200224750-A2. |
| XX | |
| PD | 28-MAR-2002. |
| XX | |
| PF | 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656. |
| XX | |
| PR | 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P. |
| PR | 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P. |
| PR | 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263. |
| PR | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661. |
| PR | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662. |
| PR | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663. |
| PR | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664. |
| PR | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665. |
| PR | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666. |
| PR | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667. |
| PR | 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668. |

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 251; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1200 CCAATGTCAGGCGATT 1215
XX b 17 CCAATGTCAGGCGATT 2
XX
XX RESULT 252
XX AAX02900/C
XX ID AAX02900 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAX02900;
XX
XX DT 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human NAIP PCR primer NAIP5R.
XX
XX KW NAIP; neuronal apoptosis inhibitory protein; SMN-T; centromere;
XX telomeric survival motor neuron; SMN-C; spinal muscular atrophy; SMA;
XX neuromuscular disease; chromosome 5 long arm; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX CS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FN US5882868-A.
XX
XX ED 16-MAR-1999.
XX
XX FF 14-APR-1997; 97US-00824701.
XX
XX FR 14-APR-1997; 97US-00824701.
XX
XX FA (DUPO ) NEMOURS FOUND.
XX
XX FI Funanage VL, Scavina M;
XX
XX UR WPI; 1999-214056/18.
XX
XX FT Primers for the survival motor neuron and neuronal apoptosis inhibitory

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PT protein genes - useful for diagnosing spinal muscular atrophy.
XX Claim 2; Col 17-18; 17pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes new primers, suitable for the simultaneous
XX analysis of the telomeric Survival Motor Neuron (SMN-T) and Neuronal
XX Apoptosis Inhibitory Protein (NAIP) genes (smn-t and naip) from the long
XX arm of (human) chromosome 5. The marker primers are useful for
XX identifying spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) marker genes (and thus SMA
XX susceptibility). The protocols indicate susceptibility to spinal muscular
XX atrophy (SMA), identify SMA carriers and because of their high degree of
XX specificity, several analyses may be carried out on a single sample, and
XX delays in diagnosis are reduced
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1327 GATTCTGAAGAGGAGGGAGGGGG 1350
XX Db 24 GAATCTGAAGAGGAGGCTGAGAGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 253
XX AAF80467/C
XX ID AAF80467 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAF80467;
XX
XX DT 29-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Probe used to detect cDNA encoding a polypeptide designated PTMA-6.
XX
XX KW PTMA; immune deficiency; infection; autoimmune disorder; wound closure;
XX connective tissue disease; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX systemic lupus erythematosus; autoimmune pulmonary inflammation; ulcer;
XX Guillain-Barre syndrome; autoimmune thyroiditis; myasthenia gravis;
XX insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; graft-versus-host disease;
XX autoimmune inflammatory eye disease; gut protection; gut regeneration;
XX fibrosis; reperfusion injury; systemic cytokine damage; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200123572-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX PF 29-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US041035.
XX
XX PR 30-SEP-1999; 99US-0156745P.
XX PR 06-OCT-1999; 99US-0158942P.
XX PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159248P.
XX PR 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169344P.
XX PR 29-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215048P.
XX
XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX PI Prayaga SK, Vernet C, Shimkets RA, Burgess C, Spytek KA;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-273512/28.
XX
XX Novel polypeptides termed PTMAX, and nucleic acids encoding PTMAX, useful
XX for detecting and treating diseases caused immune deficiencies.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 107; 128pp; English.
XX
XX Probes AAF80465-67 were used to identify cDNA encoding a PTMA-6 (not
XX defined) polypeptide. PTMA polynucleotides and polypeptides are used in
XX the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a
XX human disease, the disease selected from a pathology associated with
XX PTMA. They may be useful in the treatment of various immune deficiencies

```

and disorders. These immune deficiencies may be genetic or caused by viral as well as bacterial or fungal infections or may result from autoimmune disorders. Autoimmune disorders which may be treated using PTMA include, for example, connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, Guillain-Barre syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host disease and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease. Additionally PTMA may also be useful to promote better or faster closure of non-healing wounds, including pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical and traumatic wounds. Furthermore, PTMA may also be useful for gut protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissue, and conditions resulting from systemic cytokine damage

X Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1424 AGGAGAAGAAAGAGTCCCGAAG 1447
|||||
b 24 AGGAGAAGAAAGAGTTGTGAAG 1

RESULT 254
AAL49224/c
D AAL49224 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

X AAL49224;

X 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

X E coli uidA gene PCR primer OSH74.

X Vector; plastid; transformation; resistance gene; monocotyledonous;
W dicotyledonous; plant; PCR; primer; ss.

X Escherichia coli.

X DE10101276-A1.

X 18-JUL-2002.

X 12-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01001276.

X 12-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01001276.

X (ICON-) ICON GENETICS AG.

X Herz S, Klaus S, Eibl C, Muehlbauer S, Koop HU, Gleba Y;

X WPI; 2002-600840/65.

X Preparing plant or cell containing stably transformed plastid, by
PT homologous recombination, into the plastid genome, of DNA fragment
PT lacking plastid control sequences.

X Example 1; Col 16; 26pp; German.

X The present invention relates to a method of preparing multicellular
CC plants, or plant cells, having stably transformed plastids, comprising
CC homologous recombination with at least one DNA molecule to create a
CC modification. Said DNA molecule is a gene fragment that, for expression
CC in plastids, requires a sequence element of the host plastid not present
CC in the gene fragment. Also described is a vector useful for transforming
CC plastids. The method is used to transform a wide variety of mono- and di-
CC cotyledonous plants, optionally with resistance genes. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a gene for use in a vector in
CC the exemplification of the invention

X Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 622 TTCTACACGACGACCGGTCATG 645
|||||
Db 24 TTCTACGACGACCATGCGCATG 1

RESULT 255
AAK99210
ID AAK99210 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAK99210;

XX 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human thioredoxin analogous protein 9-79 PCR primer #2.

XX Human; thioredoxin analogous protein 9.79; DNA recombination; tumour;
KW inflammation; immunological disease; embryonic development disturbance;
KW growth development disturbance; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CN1324861-A.

XX 05-DEC-2001.

XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115845.

XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115845.

XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.

XX Mao Y, Xie Y;

XX WPI; 2002-217514/28.

XX New polypeptide human thioredoxin analog protein 9.79 and polynucleotides
PT for encoding same.

XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.

XX The present invention discloses a novel polypeptide-human thioredoxin
CC analogous protein 9.79, polynucleotide for coding this polypeptide and a
CC method for producing this polypeptide by using a DNA recombination
CC technique. The invention also discloses the method for curing several
CC diseases, such as tumour, inflammation, immunological disease, embryonic
CC development disturbance and growth development disturbance disease by
CC using said polypeptide. The invention also discloses an antagonist for
CC resisting this polypeptide and its therapeutic action, and also discloses
CC the application of polynucleotide to coding this novel human thioredoxin
CC analogous protein 9.79. This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR
CC primer for the human thioredoxin analogous protein 9.79 of the invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1600 ATTATATATAAAATTTATTAAATA 1623
|||||
Db 1 ATTAATATAAGATATATATCCATA 24

RESULT 256
AAL49416/c
ID AAL49416 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAL49416;

XX PF 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002805.
 XX PR 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780045.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-657588/70.
 XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein
 PT Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta, useful for treating diseases
 PT related to Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta expression, such
 PT as cancer.
 XX PS Claim 3; Page 94; 137pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleotides in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein phosphatase 2
 CC catalytic beta subunit, where the compound specifically hybridises with
 CC and inhibits the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
 CC subunits, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide
 CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein
 CC phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit. The antisense compounds are useful
 CC for modulating the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
 CC subunits and for treating diseases or conditions associated with
 CC aberrant expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunits, e.g.
 CC aberrant insulin regulation or diabetes or a hyperproliferative disorder,
 CC particularly cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and
 CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
 CC biological pathway. This polynucleotide sequence represents an
 CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of human protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
 CC subunit mRNA levels of the invention. NOTE: This oligonucleotide contains
 CC phosphorothioate residues and has 2'- MOE wings with a deoxy gap
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 13 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1338 GGAGGGAGAGGGGGCGC 1356
 Db 19 GGAGGGAGAGGGGGCGC 1

RESULT 261
 ABZ90156
 ID ABZ90156 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ90156;
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5398; 872pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2032 CCTTTTGAGACTACTTTT 2050
 Db 2 CCTTTTGAGACTACTTTT 20

RESULT 262
 ABZ86896/c
 ID ABZ86896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ86896;
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 XX ubiquinone.
 XX
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2138; 872pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1639 ACAGAACCAAGGCCCGA 1657
 XX 20 ACTGACACCAAGGCCCGA 2
 XX
 XX RESULT 263
 XX ABZ97864/c
 XX ID ABZ97864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ97864;
 XX AT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human eotaxin oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 XX ubiquinone.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13106; 872pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1391 TCAAAACAGAGATGAAAA 1409
 XX 19 TCAAAACAGAGATGGAGA 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 264
 XX AAT92787/c
 XX ID AAT92787 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC AAT92787;
 XX AT 05-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer #2 for intestinal fatty acid binding protein-2.
 XX
 XX PCR primer; amplify; human gene; chimeric non-human animal; antibody;
 XX transgenic mouse; chromosome fragment; hybridoma production; microcell;
 XX Huntington's disease gene; pluripotent cell; interleukin-2 gene;
 XX myeloma cell; intestinal cell; fatty acid binding protein-2; FABP2; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9707671-A1.
 XX
 XX 06-MAR-1997.
 XX
 XX 29-AUG-1996; 96WO-JP002427.

i Key Location/Qualifiers
 modified_base 1.10
 /tag= a
 /note= "each base is linked by N3'-P5' phosphoramidate linkages"
 modified_base 15.24
 /tag= a
 /note= "each base is linked by N3'-P5' phosphoramidate linkages"
 WO9525814-A1.
 28-SEP-1995.
 20-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003575.
 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00210505.
 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214599.
 (LYNK-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
 Gryaznov SM, Schultz RG, Chen J;
 WPI; 1995-344627/44.
 Oligo:nucleotide N3'-P5' phosphoramidate(s) - have improved resistance toward phosphodiesterase digestion, and form stable duplexes with DNA and RNA strands.
 Disclosure; Page 57; 101pp; English.
 The specification describes oligodeoxyribonucleotides having contiguous nucleoside subunits joined by intersubunit linkages, where at least 3 contiguous subunits are joined by phosphoramidate intersubunits. The oligodeoxyribonucleotides has a sequence of nucleoside subunits effective to form a duplex with a target nucleic acid molecule. The oligodeoxyribonucleotides are more resistant to nuclease digestion and have improved RNA and dsDNA hybridisation characteristics. Relative to oligonucleotides not containing N3'-P5' phosphoramidate linkages. They also have excellent antisense activity against complementary mRNA targets in in-vitro cell growth inhibition assays. They also exhibit low cytotoxicity. They may be used in diagnostic and therapeutic applications, e.g., in combatting infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, etc. or in treatment of smooth muscle cell proliferation disorders, inflammatory processes, certain genetic disorders, cancers, etc. . The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the invention
 Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1599 TATTATATATAAAATTTAT 1617
 24 TATTATATATAAAATATAT 6
 RESULT 272
 AAV52823
 ID AAV52823 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC AAV52823;
 27-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 Puro.1 PCR primer from WO9837757 Example 83.
 Pluripotent cell; intrinsic gene; chimeric non-human animal; construction; human; antibiotic gene; cancer cell; embryonic; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 XX WO9837757-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 03-SEP-1998.
 XX
 PF 02-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000860.
 XX
 PR 28-FEB-1997; 97JP-00062309.
 XX
 PA (KIRI) KIRIN BEER KK.
 XX
 PI Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
 XX WPI; 1998-480821/41.
 DR
 XX
 XX Pluripotent cells containing foreign chromosomes or fragments - and non-
 PT human chimeric animals constructed using them and expressing foreign
 PT genes such as human antibiotic genes.
 XX
 PS Example 83; Page 133; 217pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of obtaining pluripotent cells
 CC containing foreign chromosomes or their fragments (preferably at least
 CC 670 kb in length, especially more than 1000 Kb) by preparing cancerous
 CC cells containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments, then fusing these
 CC with pluripotent cells such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic
 CC reproductive cells, embryonic cancer cells or their mutants. Also
 CC described are: (1) a method of obtaining hybridoma cells by fusing a cell
 CC with a high ability to produce hybridoma cells (such as mouse A9 cells)
 CC with a cell containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments (such as
 CC normal human diploid cells); (2) a method of utilising pluripotent cells
 CC to produce chimeric and transgenic non-human animals (especially mammals
 CC such as mice) which can express the foreign chromosomes or fragments
 CC introduced; and (3) chimeric animals, their offspring and tissues and
 CC cells derived from the offspring produced by a method as in (2). The
 CC inventions can be used for the production of monoclonal antibodies for
 CC medical use which are of human type and therefore not antigenic in
 CC humans. They can also be used in the production of chimeric and
 CC transgenic animals which express useful foreign proteins, or which can
 CC serve as models for the study of human diseases. AAV52755 to AAV52828 are
 CC PCR primers used in examples from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1350 GGGCCGCAAGAACTCTTCC 1368
 1 GAGCTGCAAGAACTCTTCC 19
 Db
 RESULT 273
 AAA09984
 ID AAA09984 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA09984;
 XX
 XX 05-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Primer Puro.1 for human gene.
 XX Foreign chromosome; microcell fusion; homologous recombination; antibody;
 KW targeting vector; transgenic animal; disease model; knockout animal;
 KW PCR primer; human; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200010383-A1.
 FN
 XX 02-MAR-2000.
 PD

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XX 23-AUG-1999; 99WO-JP004518.
XX
XX 21-AUG-1998; 98JP-00236169.
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX
XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX Kuroiwa Y;
XX WPI; 2000-246479/21.
XX
XX Producing a cell containing modified foreign chromosomes, useful for the
XX generation of transgenic animals.
XX
XX Example 83; Page 159; 316pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method of producing cells containing a
XX modified foreign chromosome or chromosome fragment. The method comprises:
XX (a) fusing a microcell comprising the foreign chromosome or chromosome
XX fragment, with a cell having a high efficiency for homologous
XX recombination; (b) marking the desired site of insertion of the foreign
XX chromosome using a targeting vector; and (c) inducing deletion or
XX translocation at the marked site. Transgenic animals produced by the
XX method are useful to provide disease models and knockout animals, and in
XX the production of human proteins, particularly human antibodies. This
XX sequence is used in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1350 GGGCCGCAAGACTCTTCC 1368
Db 1 GAGCTGCAGAACTCTTCC 19
| | | | | | | | | |
XX
RESULT 274
AAH76845
ID AAH76845 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAH76845;
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human regulatory transcription factor 15 RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
XX Human; regulatory transcription factor 15; recombinant production;
XX malignant tumour; cancer; blood disease; HIV infection;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; immune disorder; inflammatory condition;
XX cytostatic; anti-HIV; antiinflammatory; immunomodulatory;
XX reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200170965-A1.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2001; 2001WO-CN000379.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00115053.
XX
XX (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-602788/68.
XX
XX Human regulatory transcription factor 15 and encoded polynucleotide, used
XX in diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human

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PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 12; 35pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to human regulatory transcription factor 15
XX (AAG66762), nucleic acids encoding it (AAH76844), and a method for the
XX recombinant production of regulatory transcription factor 15. The protein
XX has a molecular weight of 15 kD. The present invention additionally
XX discloses an antagonist of regulatory transcription factor 15 for
XX therapeutic use, and an antibody which specifically binds to regulatory
XX nucleotides which encode it. Regulatory transcription factor 15, and
XX diseases, such as malignant tumours, blood diseases, HIV (human
XX immunodeficiency virus) infection, immune disorders and inflammatory
XX conditions. The protein may also be used to screen for modulators of its
XX activity or for peptide fingerprinting identification. The polynucleotide
XX can be used as a primer for nucleic acid amplification reactions or as a
XX probe for hybridisation reactions, or in producing gene chips or
XX microarrays. Sequences AAH76845-AAH76846 represent reverse transcription-
XX PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an exemplification of the invention to
XX isolate human regulatory transcription factor 15 cDNA
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 1 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.8%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1600 ATTTATATATAAAATTATT 1618
Db 6 ATTAAATATAAAATTATT 24
| | | | | | | | | |
XX
RESULT 275
AAH48092
ID AAH48092 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAH48092;
XX
XX 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Amyloid glycoprotein 10 PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Amyloid glycoprotein 10; cytostatic; anti-HIV; immunomodulatory;
XX antiinflammatory; malignant neoplasm; haemopathy; HIV infection;
XX immunological disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200148003-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 25-DEC-2000; 2000WO-CN000694.
XX
XX 27-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125789.
XX
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-418236/44.
XX
XX Amyloid glycoprotein 10 and encoded polynucleotide, applicable in
XX diagnosis and treatment of malignant neoplasm, hemopathy, HIV infection,
XX immunological diseases and various inflammation.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 16; 36pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to amyloid glycoprotein 10 and its coding
XX sequence (see AAH48090 and AAG64231). The glycoprotein and its coding
XX sequence are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant neoplasm,

```


1 18-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011107.
2 26-DEC-1991; 91US-00814964.
3 (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
4 Donahue BA, Toney JH, Essigmann JM, Lippard SJ, Pil PM, Bruhn SU;
5 Brown SJ, Kelllett PJ;
6 WPI; 1993-227336/28.
7
8 Identifying c-DNA encoding eukaryotic DNA structure-specific recognition
9 protein - by screening expression prods. of library using labelled oligo-
10 nucleotide probe then detecting prod. selectively binding to probe.
11
12 Example H; Fig 1; 142pp; English.
13
14 The sequences given in AA046535-39 represent oligonucleotides which
15 contain single 1,2-intrastrand d(GpC) or d(ApG) or 1,3-intrastrand
16 d(GpTgG) adducts of cis-diamminedichloroplatinum (cis-DDP or cisplatin).
17 These oligonucleotides are designated "top" strands and the complementary
18 oligonucleotides were synthesised and designated the "bottom" strands.
19 The two fragments were constructed such that when annealed to the
20 adducted single-stranded fragments, they form duplexes containing two-
21 base 3' overhangs at both ends. The bottom oligo- nucleotides were 5'-end
22 labeled with gamma-32P. These oligonucleotides were used in a method to
23 identify cDNA which encodes a eukaryotic DNA structure-specific
24 C recognition protein (SSRP). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
25
26 Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
27
28 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
29 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
30 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
31
32 Y 1447 GAGGAGAAACCCAGGAGGAGA 1468
33 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
34 b 22 GAGAAGAGAACTAAGAGGAGA 1
35
36 RESULT 281
37 AA93669/C
38 D AA93669 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
39 X
40 C AA93669;
41
42 16-JAN-2001 (first entry)
43
44 Human SECC 4035508 real-time quantitative PCR probe, SEQ ID NO:70.
45
46 SECC protein; human; secreted; membrane-associated; cancer;
47 proliferation regulator; differentiation regulator; non-malignant tumour;
48 immune disorder; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; allergy; AIDS;
49 infection; inflammatory disorder; arthritis; haematopoietic disorder;
50 skin disorder; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis; restenosis;
51 neurological disease; Alzheimer's disease; trauma; wounding;
52 spinal cord injury; skeletal disorder; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;
53 anti-HIV; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiarteriosclerotic;
54 neuroprotective; vulnery; antiallergic; antimicrobial; cardiant;
55 dermatological; gene therapy; real time quantitative PCR probe; ss.
56
57 Homo sapiens.
58
59 WO200053742-A2.
60
61 14-SEP-2000.
62
63 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006280.
64
65 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123667P.
66
67 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0520781P.
68
69 (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Shinkets RA;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-594318/56.
XX
XX Novel human membrane associated or secreted polypeptides and
PT polynucleotides useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
PT pathological states such as cancer, immune, cardiovascular and
PT neurological disorders.
XX
XX Example 10; Page 98; 151pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human SECC proteins (AAB23029-B23048) and to
CC nucleic acids which encode them (AA93616-A93631, AA93673-A93676). The
CC SECC proteins of the invention are either secreted or membrane-associated
CC proteins and act as regulators of cellular proliferation and
CC differentiation. SECC proteins or nucleotides are useful for diagnosing
CC the presence of, or predisposition to, a disease associated with altered
CC levels of SECC proteins and nucleotides. The SECC proteins are also
CC useful to screen compounds that modulate SECC activity or expression. The
CC interaction of a SECC protein with other cellular proteins may be useful
CC to modulate the activity of a partner protein, cellular proliferation,
CC cellular differentiation and cell survival. SECC nucleotides are useful
CC for the recombinant expression of SECC protein, and may be used to detect
CC SECC mRNA or genetic lesions in the SECC gene. They may also be used to
CC modulate SECC expression (e.g., using antisense oligonucleotides). SECC
CC nucleic acid sequences are also useful for identifying a cell or tissue
CC type in a biological sample, and in forensic biology. SECC primers or
CC probes are useful for detecting the presence of SECC nucleotides and for
CC screening tissue cultures for contamination. Diseases that may be treated
CC or prevented using SECC proteins or nucleotides include cancer (e.g.,
CC colorectal carcinoma, prostate cancer), benign tumours, immune disorders
CC (including autoimmune diseases, transplant rejection, allergies, AIDS),
CC infections, inflammatory disorders, arthritis, haematopoietic disorders,
CC skin disorders, cardiovascular disorders, atherosclerosis, restenosis,
CC neurological diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease), trauma (e.g., surgical
CC or traumatic wounds, spinal cord injury), and skeletal disorders. The
CC present sequence represents a probe used in real-time quantitative PCR
CC expression analysis of a SECC gene in an exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 74 CGCAGGGCACCCGAGGAAAGT 95
DB 22 CCCGGGCATCAGCAGGAAAGT 1
RESULT 282
AAF94773/C
ID AAF94773 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAF94773;
AC
XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Rac 1 antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID 197.
DE
XX
XX Rho; GTP binding protein; phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide;
KW RhoA; RhoB; RhoC; RhoG; Rac 1; cdc42; hyperproliferative condition;
KW cancer; wound healing; clotting; ischaemia; reperfusion; reoxygenation;
KW ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200115739-A1.
PN
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 18-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022808.
PF

```

XX PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-00387341.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Roberts ML, Cowser LM;
XX PS WPI; 2001-191677/19.
XX DR
XX PT An antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a
XX PT member of the human Rho family of small GTP binding proteins useful for
XX PT treating e.g. cancer and ischemia.
XX PS Example 20; Page 90; 156pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding a member of the human Rho family of small GTP
XX CC binding proteins, where the antisense compound inhibits the expression of
XX CC the member of the human Rho family. The invention includes antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides AAF94580 - AAF94637 which target a RhoA nucleotide
XX CC sequence, AAF94645 - AAF94684 which target a RhoB nucleotide sequence,
XX CC AAF94686 - AAF94725 which target a RhoC nucleotide sequence, AAF94727 -
XX CC AAF94766 which target RhoG nucleotide sequence, AAF94769 - AAF94790 which
XX CC target a Rac 1 nucleotide sequence and AAF94795 - AAF94809 which target
XX CC cdc42 nucleotide sequence. The antisense compound is useful for treating
XX CC hyperproliferative conditions, especially cancer, abnormal wound healing
XX CC or clotting conditions and ischemia/reperfusion or reoxygenation injury.
XX CC The compound may also be used to diagnose the above conditions
XX PS Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1450 GAGAAACCAAGAGGAGAGC 1471
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
22 GAGAACTGAGGAGAGAGC 1

RESULT 283
AAS14360/c
ID AAS14360 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC
XX AAS14360;
XX DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX 3'-PCR primer for amplifying mouse cDNA probe for ApoA-II.
XX KW Mouse; sterol regulatory element binding protein-1; SREBP-1c;
XX KW adipocyte determination and differentiation factor-1; ADD-1;
XX KW LXR-alpha-mediated expression; diabetes mellitus; AIDS; HIV;
XX KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; human immunodeficiency virus;
XX KW fatty acid metabolism; PCR primer; ApoA-II; ss.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO200182917-A2.
XX PD 08-NOV-2001.
XX UF 03-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014586.
XX PR 03-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201601P.
XX PA (TULA-) TULARIK INC.
XX PI Shan B, Schultz J, Tu H;
XX DR WPI; 2002-055420/07.
XX PT Modulating expression of a mammalian sterol regulatory element binding

protein (SREBP)-1 gene, useful for treating hypertriglyceridemia, by
administering a compound that promotes or inhibits LXR-alpha-mediated
expression of SREBP-1 gene.
Example; Fig 11; 60pp; English.
The present invention relates to a method for modulating expression of a
mammalian gene encoding sterol regulatory element binding protein (SREBP)
-1 (also known as adipocyte determination and differentiation factor-1,
ADD-1). The method comprises administering a modulator compound that
promotes or inhibits LXR-alpha-mediated expression of the SREBP-1 gene to
a cell that comprises an SREBP-1 gene and an LXR-alpha polypeptide. The
LXR-alpha antagonist is useful for ameliorating a condition associated
with abnormal SREBP-1 expression in a mammal, e.g. hypertriglyceridemia,
lipodystrophy (such as congenital generalised lipodystrophy), insulin
resistance, elevated plasma insulin level, hyperglycaemia and/or diabetes
mellitus. The condition associated with abnormal SREBP-1 expression may
also be a syndrome associated with treatment of acquired immunodeficiency
syndrome (AIDS) by administration of an HIV (human immunodeficiency
virus) protease inhibitor, where the syndrome is characterised by one or
more of lipodystrophy, insulin resistance and hyperlipidaemia. The
agonists are also useful for treating hypertriglyceridemia, lipodystrophy
and other conditions associated with fatty acid and triglyceride
biosynthesis and metabolism. The present sequence for a 3'-PCR primer is
used with the 5'-PCR primer (AAS14359) to amplify a mouse cDNA probe for
ApoA-II
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1976 CTGCGCCCTGTCGTGTCCTTC 1997
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
22 CCTACCTTCTGCTGTTTCTC 1

RESULT 284
AAS1368
ID AAS1368 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC
XX AAS1368;
XX DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
XX VEGF gene specific probe.
XX KW Dihydropyrazole; erythropoietin; tissue vascularisation; wound healing;
XX KW hypoxia related disorder; anaemia; ischaemic heart disease; infection;
XX KW peripheral vascular disease; vascular graft surgery; Crohn's disease;
XX KW erectile dysfunction; gangrene; rheumatoid arthritis; hypothyroidism;
XX KW ulcer; trauma; hair loss; prematurity; irritable-bowel disease; AIDS;
XX KW bone marrow transplantation; malnutrition; chemotherapy; angioplasty;
XX KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; vascular endothelial growth factor;
XX KW VEGF; probe; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "6-carboxy-fluorescein (FAM)-labelled"
XX FT modified_base 22
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "6-carboxy-tetramethyl-rhodamine (TAMRA)-labelled"
XX PN WO200289799-A2.
XX PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX PT

```


PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
 PI Shimkets RA, Larochelle WJ;
 XX WPI; 2003-540616/51.
 DR
 XX New SECX nucleic acids, useful for treating or diagnosing a disorder
 PT e.g., lung cancer, cardiovascular and oncology diseases, immune disorder,
 PT and autoimmune disease.
 XX
 XX Example 10; Page 68; 118pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of human secreted or
 CC membrane-associated (SECC) polypeptides designated SECC-SEC15, and the
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding them. Also disclosed is a method for
 CC screening for a modulator of activity or latency of SECC. The SECC
 CC polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences may be used for treating or
 CC preventing SECC-associated disorders such as lung cancer, cardiovascular
 CC and oncology diseases, immune disorders, autoimmune diseases, transplant
 CC rejection, allergy, AIDS, infections, inflammatory disorders, arthritis,
 CC haematopoietic disorders, skin disorders, atherosclerosis, restenosis,
 CC neurological diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease), trauma, wounds, spinal
 CC cord injuries, and skeletal disorders. The present sequence represents a
 CC probe used in the examples of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 74 CGCAGGCGCCCGAGGAAAGT 95
 DB 22 CCGCGGCGCATCAGGAGAAAGT 1
 RESULT 287
 AAH01564
 ID AAH01564 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH01564;
 XX
 DT 24-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE mefA/K resistance gene detection nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:1557.
 XX
 KW Species specific; genus specific; family specific; probe; detection;
 KW identification; algal; archaeal; bacterial; fungal; parasitological;
 KW microorganism; diagnosis; translation elongation factor Tu; toxin;
 KW translation elongation factor G; RecA recombinase; resistance;
 KW catalytic subunit of proton-translocating ATPase; antimicrobial; vaccine;
 KW primer; ss.
 KW
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX WO200123604-A2.
 FN
 XX
 XX 05-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 28-SEP-2000; 2000WO-CA001150.
 PF
 XX
 XX 28-SEP-1999; 99CA-02283458.
 PR
 XX 19-MAY-2000; 2000CA-02307010.
 PR
 XX
 XX (INFE-) INFECTIO DIAGNOSTIC (IDI) INC.
 PA
 XX
 XX Bergeron MG, Boissinot M, Huletsky A, Menard C, Ouellette M;
 PI Picard FJ, Roy PH;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-245006/25.
 UR
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid sequences are used to generate universal probes and primers
 PT which can be used to identify and detect the presence of algal, archaeal,

PT bacterial, fungal and parasitological species in a test sample.
 XX
 PS Claim 21; Page 1207; 1580pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for generating a repertory of
 CC nucleic acids of tuf, fus, atpD and/or recA genes from which probes
 CC and/or primers are derived. The method comprises amplifying the nucleic
 CC acids of determined algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitological
 CC species with a combination of defined primer pairs. The method can be
 CC used for producing probes and/or primers for detecting one or more
 CC related microorganisms e.g. algae, archaea, bacteria, fungi and
 CC parasites, for universal detection and for specific and ubiquitous
 CC detection and identification of an algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and
 CC parasitological species, genus, family and group. A nucleic acid (i) obtained
 CC using the method of the invention can be used for the universal detection
 CC of any bacterium, fungus or parasite in a sample and for the detection of
 CC at least one antimicrobial agent resistance gene or at least one toxin
 CC gene. hexA nucleic acids are used for the specific and ubiquitous
 CC detection and for identification of Streptococcus pneumoniae. (I) can be
 CC used to design a therapeutic agent which is effective against
 CC microorganisms. Microbial species or genus or family or phylum or group
 CC which can be detected include Abiotrophia adiacens, Bordetella sp.,
 CC Corynebacterium sp., Enterobacteriaceae group, Escherichia coli,
 CC Mycobacteriaceae family, Pseudomonads group, Streptococcus sp., Neisseria
 CC gonorrhoeae and Staphylococcus sp. Using DNA based tests provides faster
 CC results than substrate specificity tests as results can be determined in
 CC an hour and improved accuracy is also achieved. AAH00010 to AAH002304
 CC represent nucleotide sequences and primers/probes which are given in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1202 AAATGCGAGCGGATTCCTGAGGA 1223
 DB 2 AACGGCGAGCGGATTCCTGAGCA 23
 RESULT 288
 AAH39402/c
 ID AAH39402 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH39402;
 XX
 DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 2199.
 XX
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200129262-A2.
 FN
 XX 26-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
 PF
 XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 PR
 XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 PA
 XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 DR

New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence, absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic acid sample.

Claim 1; Page 61; 83pp; English.

Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer. The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g. agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial diseases of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2057 TTGTGAGCCTCTTTGTATATAA 2078

23 TTGTGAGCCTCTCTGTAGTAGA 2

RESULT 289

AAH77684/C
AAH77684 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AAH77684;

13-NOV-2001 (first entry)

PCR primer for human Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1) DNA.

Human; Parkin-Associated Protein 1; PAP1; Parkin gene;
neurodegenerative disease; Parkinson's disease; PCR primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200160857-A2.

23-AUG-2001.

15-FEB-2001; 2001WO-FR000461.

17-FEB-2000; 2000FR-00001980.

18-APR-2000; 2000US-0198489P.

(AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.

(INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

Koutnikova H, Brice A, Fournier A, Pradier L, Prades C;

Arnould-Reguigne I, Rosier-Montus M, Corti O;

WPI; 2001-550047/61.

XX

A new protein, designated Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1), is an interaction partner of Parkin and is useful to treat neurodegenerative pathologies including Parkinson's disease.

Claim 17; Page 32; 82pp; French.

PCR primers AAH77674-96 were used to amplify DNA fragments encoding human Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1) protein. PAP1 is associated with the Parkin gene, which is mutated in certain forms of familial (juvenile) autosomal recessive) Parkinson's disease. PAP1 has some homology with synaptotagmins. PAP1 is used to treat neurodegenerative diseases, particularly to diagnose and treat Parkinson's disease

Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1217 CTGAGGAGCCATCCCTGAGGA 1238

24 CTGAGTCCGCAGTCTGAGGA 3

RESULT 290

AAH77693/C

AAH77693 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AAH77693;

13-NOV-2001 (first entry)

PCR primer for human Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1) DNA.

Human; Parkin-Associated Protein 1; PAP1; Parkin gene;
neurodegenerative disease; Parkinson's disease; PCR primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200160857-A2.

23-AUG-2001.

15-FEB-2001; 2001WO-FR000461.

17-FEB-2000; 2000FR-00001980.

18-APR-2000; 2000US-0198489P.

(AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.

(INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

Koutnikova H, Brice A, Fournier A, Pradier L, Prades C;

Arnould-Reguigne I, Rosier-Montus M, Corti O;

WPI; 2001-550047/61.

A new protein, designated Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1), is an interaction partner of Parkin and is useful to treat neurodegenerative pathologies including Parkinson's disease.

Claim 17; Page 32; 82pp; French.

PCR primers AAH77674-96 were used to amplify DNA fragments encoding human Parkin-Associated Protein 1 (PAP1) protein. PAP1 is associated with the Parkin gene, which is mutated in certain forms of familial (juvenile) autosomal recessive) Parkinson's disease. PAP1 has some homology with synaptotagmins. PAP1 is used to treat neurodegenerative diseases, particularly to diagnose and treat Parkinson's disease

Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

```

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1217 CTGAGGACGCCATCCCTGAGGA 1238
Db 24 CTGAGTCGCCAGTCTCTGAGGA 3

RESULT 291
ABN85258
ID ABN85258 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABN85258;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Receptor tyrosine kinase HEK8.91 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Receptor tyrosine kinase HEK8.91; enzyme; tumour; development disorder;
XX inflammation; immunological disease; haemopathy; HIV infection;
XX cytostatic; anti-inflammatory; haemostatic; anti-HIV; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN CN1339594-A.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 23-AUG-2000; 2000CN-00119712.
XX
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000CN-00119712.
XX
PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-464089/50.
XX
PT New polypeptide-receptor tyrosine kinase HEK 8.91 and polynucleotide for
XX encoding such polypeptide.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to receptor tyrosine kinase HEK8.91 (see
XX AB83437). The kinase and its coding sequence are useful for treating
XX various diseases, such as malignant tumours, development disorder,
XX inflammations, immunological diseases, haemopathy and HIV infection. The
XX present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the
XX invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1608 AAAAATTTTAAATATAATA 1629
Db 2 AAAAAAGATTAAAAATAATA 23

RESULT 292
ABV75434/c
ID ABV75434 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABV75434;
XX
DT 24-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46 related primer 1.
XX
KW Human; carbamylaspartic dehydrase; 9.46; malignant tumour; haemopathy;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; immunological disease; inflammation;
XX

PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1352303-A.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 06-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127204.
XX
PR 06-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127204.
XX
PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-644475/70.
XX
PT New polypeptide-human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46 and polynucleotide
XX encoding the polypeptide.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 16 (disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a new polypeptide, human carbamylaspartic
XX dehydrase, designated 9.46, polynucleotides encoding the polypeptide and
XX the DNA recombination process to produce the polypeptide. The present
XX invention also discloses the method of applying the polypeptide in
XX treating various diseases, such as malignant tumours, haemopathy, Human
XX immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and
XX various inflammations. Also disclosed is the antagonist resisting the
XX polypeptide and its treatment effect, and the application of the
XX polynucleotides for encoding human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46. The
XX current sequence represents a human carbamylaspartic dehydrase 9.46
XX related PCR primer sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1977 CTGCCCTCTGTCGTCTCTCC 1998
Db 22 CTGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCC 1

RESULT 293
ABQ03031/c
ID ABQ03031 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABQ03031;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 3022.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200216649-A2.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
PI Gunderson K;
XX

```

WPI; 2002-292068/33.

Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising different specific capture probes.

Claim 1; Page 116; 261pp; English.

The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid

Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

626 ACACACGACGCGGTCTATGAC 647
23 ACGCCACAGACGCGGTCTATGAC 2

RESULT 294
D ABQ09964 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
C ABQ09964;
T 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
E Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 9955.
X Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
W Synthetic.
S WO200216649-A2.
X 28-FEB-2002.
D 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
F 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
R 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
X (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
A Gunderson K;
X WPI; 2002-292068/33.
R Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising different specific capture probes.
T Claim 1; Page 211; 261pp; English.
S The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid

XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 626 ACACACGACGCGGTCTATGAC 647
DB 2 ACGCCACAGACGCGGTCTATGAC 23

RESULT 295
ID ABQ09923/c
ID ABQ09923 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ABQ09923;
AC ABQ09923;
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
DT Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 9914.
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
KW Synthetic.
OS WO200216649-A2.
PN 28-FEB-2002.
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
PF 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
PA Gunderson K;
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.
DR Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising different specific capture probes.
PT Claim 1; Page 211; 261pp; English.
ES The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid

Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 626 ACACACGACGCGGTCTATGAC 647
DB 23 ACGCCACAGACGCGGTCTATGAC 2

RESULT 296
ABS72029/c
ID ABS72029 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ABS72029;
AC ABS72029;

XX 02-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GTP-Rho binding protein 2 RT-PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; ss; GTP-Rho binding protein 2; GRBP2; chromosome 19q12; oncogene;
XX tumour; liposarcoma; ichthyosis congenita III; primer;
XX benign familial infantile convulsion; gene therapy; RT-PCR;
XX reverse transcriptase PCR.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1231216-A2.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 17-JAN-2002; 2002BP-00001026.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00895040.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon ME, JI Y;
XX WPI; 2002-684026/74.
XX
XX Novel GTP-Rho binding protein 2 and nucleic acids encoding the protein,
XX useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease
XX associated with altered expression or activity of human GRBP2 protein.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 42; 101pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated GTP-Rho binding protein 2 (GRBP2)
XX polypeptide or a fragment of at least 6 amino acids or a sequence in
XX which at least 95% of deviations from GRBP2 sequences are conservative
XX substitutions. Also included are an isolated nucleic acid (GRBP2 NA)
XX encoding GRBP2 comprising the full length cDNA or CDS, fragments or
XX variants, GRBP2 vectors, host cells, antibodies, transgenic non-human
XX animals modified to contain GRBP2 NA, for unable to express the endogenous
XX orthologue of GRBP2), diagnosing a disease caused by a mutation in human
XX GRBP2 or altered expression of GRBP2, ant-agonists of GRBP2, GRBP2
XX microarrays, fusion proteins and screening for agents that modulate the
XX expression of GRBP2 NA. GRBP2 is useful for identifying binding partners
XX of GRBP2. GRBP2, GRBP2 NA and Ab are useful in therapy and in the
XX manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a disorder
XX associated with increased or decreased expression or activity of human
XX GRBP2 (e.g. tumours, liposarcoma, ichthyosis congenita III and benign
XX familial infantile convulsion, all associated with the chromosomal
XX location of GRBP2, 19q12). GRBP2 is useful as a standard in immunoassay
XX specific for the proteins, to be used in a therapeutic agent, as
XX vaccines, to be and as antigens (e.g. for epitope mapping) or immunogens
XX (e.g. for raising antibodies). GRBP2 NA is useful as hybridisation probes,
XX to prime synthesis of nucleic acids, to prime first strand cDNA sequence
XX on an mRNA template, and to drive in vivo expression of the proteins. The
XX vector is useful for shuttling GRBP2 NA between host cells derived from
XX disparate organisms, for inserting GRBP2 NA into host cell chromosome,
XX for expressing sense or antisense RNA transcripts of GRBP2 NA in vitro or
XX within a host cell, and for expressing GRBP2 alone or as fusions to
XX heterologous polypeptides. The antibody is useful as an analytical
XX reagent for detection and quantification of GRBP2 and as an immuno
XX therapeutic agent and is useful for flow cytometric detection, for
XX scanning laser cytometric detection, or for fluorescent immunoassay. The
XX present sequence is a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer for GRBP2
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 696 ACGGATATCGGGCTGGCAAA 717
DB 24 ATGGGATGTCGTGCTGCCAAA 3

RESULT 297
ABS57691
ID ABS57691 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABS57691;
AC
XX 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX P. falciparum clone Dd2/Nm BAEBL PCR sequencing primer f9 #3.
DE
XX BAEBL; erythrocyte binding protein; protozoacide; immunostimulant;
KW malaria; parasite; vaccine; PCR; primer; chromosome 13; ss.
XX Plasmodium falciparum.
OS
XX WO200278603-A2.
PN
XX 10-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US010071.
PF
XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0281130P.
PR
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
PA
XX Mayer G, Miller LH;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-092869/08.
DR
XX
XX New vaccine against malaria Plasmodium falciparum parasite comprising
XX Erythrocyte Binding Protein polypeptide.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 25; 56pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel vaccine composition comprising the
XX Plasmodium falciparum erythrocyte binding protein, BAEBL found on
XX chromosome 13. The composition is useful for preparing a medicament for
XX vaccinating a human against a malaria Plasmodium parasite and also has
XX protozoacide and immunostimulant activity. This sequence represents an RT
XX -PCR primer used in sequencing the Plasmodium falciparum clone Dd2/Nm
XX BAEBL exon/intron boundaries
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1996 TCCTAATTCTCAGTGGAGGT 2017
DB 3 TCCTAATTCTCAGTGGAGGT 24

RESULT 298
ADD56535
ID ADD56535 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADD56535;
AC
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Human gene expression analysis multiplex StaRT-PCR primer #55.
DE
XX

Gene expression; multiplex standardised reverse transcriptase-PCR;
Start-PCR; high density oligonucleotide array; cDNA array;
small biological sample; fine needle aspirate biopsy;
laser captured microdissected material; human; primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.
US2003186246-A1.
02-OCT-2003.
28-MAR-2002; 2002US-00109349.
28-MAR-2002; 2002US-00109349.
(WILLEY) WILLEY J C.
(CRAW) CRAWFORD E L.
Willey JC, Crawford EL;
WPI; 2003-811730/76.
Direct comparison of numerical gene expression values between samples of
genes comprises using multiplex standardized reverse transcription-
polymerase chain reaction.
Example 1; SEQ ID NO 55; 59pp; English.
The present invention relates to a method for the direct comparison of
numerical gene expression values between samples of genes. The method
comprises amplifying cDNA in the presence of a competitive template
C mixture and primer pairs for several genes and then amplifying aliquots
of the PCR products using a primer pair specific for each gene. The
method of amplification is by multiplex standardised reverse
transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (Start-PCR). High density
oligonucleotide or cDNA arrays are used to measure PCR products following
quantitative Start-PCR. The method is useful for the assessment of gene
expression in small biological samples such as fine needle aspirate
biopsies, and laser captured microdissected materials. The method allows
for the standardised measurement of hundreds of genes from the same
sample, which in prior art, could only be assessed for one gene. The
present sequence represents a multiplex Start-PCR primer which can be
used in the method of the present invention.
Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
1130 ATGAGTACCTGGAGAAGATCAA 1151
3 AAGAGGACCGAGGAATATCAA 24
RESULT 299
AX63943
ID AX63943 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AX
AC AX63943;
AX
XT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Rabbit stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:575.
XX
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
XX stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.

WO9618736-A2.
XX
XX
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
XX
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
XX McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
XX Karpitsky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
XX the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
XX auto-immune diseases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 155; 307pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
XX having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
XX; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
XX ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
XX can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
XX membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
XX particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
XX be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
XX in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
XX enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
XX treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
XX be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
XX stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
XX expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
XX The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
XX is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
XX specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 29.4%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
XX Matches 5; Conservative 11; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2042 ATACTATTTTCATTTT 2058
XX
XX 1 AUAUGUUUUCAUUUU 17
XX
XX
XX RESULT 300
XX AX63942
XX ID AX63942 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AX63942;
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Rabbit stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:574.
XX
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
XX

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
WPI; 2000-647423/62.
Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
Claim 37; Page 92; 16app; English.
The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
interferon alpha
Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1370 ACTTCAAAAAGCCAG 1386
b 17 ACTTCATAAGCCAG 1
RESULT 303
BT34902/c
D ABT34902 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
X C AET34902;
T 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
X X Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 539.
X Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
W antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
W schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
W human fukutin; ds.
X Homo sapiens.
X WO2003025175-A2.
X 27-MAR-2003.
X 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
X 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
X (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
X Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
X WPI; 2003-313353/30.
X New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
X Disclosure; Page 97; 720pp; French.
X The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal

alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1947 ACTGGCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
Db 17 ACTGGCTCAAGTGATC 1
RESULT 304
AAx64490
ID AAX64490 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX AAX64490;
AC 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX Rabbit stromelysin hairpin target sequence SEQ ID NO:1122.
DT Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
DE hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX WO9618736-A2.
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
PI Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
PI Karpelsky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
XX

agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment. N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention

Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1987 TCTGTTCTCTCTAAAT 2003
|||||
b 18 TCTGTTCTCTCTAAAT 2

RESULT 307
AAQ84598
AAQ84598 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.

AAQ84598;

25-MAR-2003 (revised)

01-SEP-1995 (first entry)

MYH11 PCR primer M1.

AMML; acute myelomonocytic leukemia; chromosome-16; inversion; inv(16);
CBF-beta; CBFb gene; transcription factor; myosin; MYH11; SMMHC;
cosmid 46C7; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.

Synthetic.

WO9504067-A1.

09-FEB-1995.

26-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008530.

29-JUL-1993; 93US-00099869.

(UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

(TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

Liu P, Collins FS, Siciliano MJ, Claxton D;

WPI; 1995-082178/11.

Novel DNA spanning the pericentric inversion of chromosome 16 - for the screening of acute myeloid leukaemia.

Disclosure; Page 21; 78pp; English.

The primers given in AAQ84597-99 can be used to screen a patient for acute myeloid leukemia and the associated inv(16) chromosomal rearrangement by RT-PCR. Primer C1 corresponds to nt 271-292 of the CBFb gene, and antisense primers M1 and M2 respectively to the reverse sequences nt 1119-1138 and 2095-2144 of MYH11, the 2 genes affected by the inversion. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1991 TCTTCTCTAAATTCGC 2007
|||||
b 2 TCTTCTCTCTAAATTCGC 18

RESULT 308

AAQ64538

ID AAC64538 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAQ64538;

14-FEB-2001 (first entry)

Alphavirus subgenomic promoter region primer YSIN2F.

Alphavirus; Sindichiron virus; SinchironLP virus; immune response;
infection; human dendritic cell; immunostimulatory; cytostatic; virucide;
fungicide; antibacterial; antiparasitic; vaccine; cancer; pathogen;
antigen presenting cell; PCR primer; ss.

Alphavirus.

WO200061772-A2.

19-OCT-2000.

14-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010722.

14-APR-1999; 99US-0129498P.

09-AUG-1999; 99US-0148086P.

22-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191363P.

(CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

Polo JM, Dubensky TW, Frolov I, Gardner JP, Otten G, Barnett S;

Driver DA;

WPI; 2000-619231/59.

New alphavirus that infects human dendritic cells for use in generating an immune response to pathogenic agents such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites and cancer and for biological assays.

Example 1; Page 37; 83pp; English.

The present invention describes an isolated alphavirus (AV) which infects human dendritic cells and is not of American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) number VR-2526. AAC64506 and AAC64507 represent the nucleotide sequence of the specifically claimed Sindichiron virus and SinchironLP virus. The new AVs have immunostimulatory, cytostatic, virucide, fungicide, antibacterial and antiparasitic activities and can be used in vaccines. The AVs are used to infect dendritic cells, preferably human cells. A heterologous sequence can be introduced and expressed in human macrophages or antigen presenting cells in vivo and in vitro, for use in biological assays. The AV-based vector systems are used to generate an immune response to cancer or a pathogenic agent, such as, bacteria, fungi, parasites or viruses. The AV can be used to infect human dendritic cells, macrophages or antigen presenting cells that previously could not be infected using an AV or AV variant. The AV vectors are targeted directly to antigen presenting cells. The present sequence represents a primer used in the selection and cloning of an alphavirus variant that infects primary human dendritic cells

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 672 GTACTTCCGAGGAACTG 688
|||||
DB 4 GTACTTCCGAGGAACTG 20

RESULT 309

AAQ93068

ID AAF93068 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

```
AC AAF93068;
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX ABC1 polymorphism RFLP oligonucleotide #29.
XX
XX High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABC1; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200115676-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 01-SEP-2000; 2000WO-IB001492.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-0052619S.
XX
XX 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-02113958P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
XX (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Hayden MR, Brooks-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-244356/25.
XX
XX
XX Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)
XX level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular
XX disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated
XX transcriptional activity.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 17; 317pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient
XX diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-
XX cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a
XX cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates
XX LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABC1 expression or
XX activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify
XX compounds useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a
XX lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal
XX triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e-02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 1529 CTGGCTTCCTGCTGAGT 1545
XX
XX Db 1 CTGGCTTCCTGCTGAGT 17
XX
XX
XX RESULT 310
XX AAH48905/c
XX ID AAH48905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH48905;
XX
XX
XX 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PAH gene associated primer #38.
XX
XX Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;
XX phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;
XX medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;
XX familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;
XX cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;
XX androgenital syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
```

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XX
XX WO200153520-A2.
XX
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000139.
XX
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01002446.
XX
XX (CULL/) CULLEN P.
XX (SEED/) SEEDORF U.
XX
XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-457616/49.
XX
XX DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic
XX diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to
XX phenotypically relevant reference sequences.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 21; 101pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A; gene chip) which
XX carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or
XX complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least
XX two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous
XX diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria
XX (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase
XX deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial
XX hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic
XX fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital
XX syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.
XX (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions
XX (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for
XX simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,
XX reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods. AAH48868-
XX AAH489166 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e-02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 1520 TCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTC 1536
XX
XX Db 19 TCTCCAGCTCTGGCTTC 3
XX
XX
XX RESULT 311
XX AAD25129
XX ID AAD25129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD25129;
XX
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Primer YSIN2F to generate S. virus promoter and 3'nontranslated cDNA.
XX
XX Immunogenic composition; therapy; alphavirus derived vector system;
XX eukaryotic layered vector initiation system; immune response; vaccine;
XX RNA vector replicon; malignant cancer; infection; primer; ss.
XX
XX Sindbis virus.
XX
XX WO200181609-A2.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009326.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191363P.
XX
```

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1 (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
2
3 Polo JM, Dubensky TW, Frolov I, Gardner JP, Otten G, Barnett S;
4 Driver DA;
5
6 WPI; 2002-049283/96.
7
8 New compositions, useful for inducing an immune response in animals (e.g.
9 humans) to prevent, palliate or treat a disease, e.g. cancer or
10 infection, comprise alphavirus-based vector systems.
11
12 Example 1; Page 38; 86pp; English.
13
14 The present invention relates to immunogenic compositions, comprising a
15 first and second immunising component, where the alphavirus derived
16 vector systems comprise alphavirus vector particles, eukaryotic layered
17 vector initiation systems or RNA vector replicons. The invention is used
18 as vaccine. The compositions are useful for inducing an immune response
19 in an animal, particularly a human. The immunogenic composition induces
20 in its recipient an immune response that prevents, palliates or treats a
21 disease. In particular, the compositions are useful for treating
22 malignant cancer or infection. The present sequence is primer YSIN2F
23 which is used to generate Sindbis virus cDNA clones representing the
24 subgenomic promoter region and 3'-end nontranslated regions
25
26 Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
27
28 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
29 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
30 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
31
32 Y 672 GTACTTCCCGAGGAACGTG 688
33 ||||| |||||
34 b 4 GTACTTCCCGAGGAACGTG 20
35
36 RESULT 312
37 AL44544
38 D AAL44544 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
39 X
40 X AAL44544;
41 X
42 X 08-NOV-2002 (first entry)
43
44 Sindbis virus promoter / 3' non translated region PCR primer 3.
45
46 Vaccine; immune response; microparticle; ss; adsorbent surface; PCR;
47 poly(alpha-hydroxy acid); polyhydroxy butyric acid; polycaprolactone;
48 polyorthoester; polycyanoacrylate; detergent; submicron emulsion; primer;
49 viral infection; bacterial infection; parasitic infection;
50 CpG oligonucleotide.
51
52 Sindbis virus.
53
54 WO200226209-A2.
55
56 04-APR-2002.
57
58 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030540.
59
60 28-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236105P.
61 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315905P.
62
63 (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
64
65 O'hagan D, Otten G, Donnelly JJ, Polo JM, Barnett S, Singh M;
66 Ulmer J, Dubensky TW;
67
68 WPI; 2002-519084/55.
69
70 A microparticle to which a biologically active macromolecule is adsorbed,
71 for use as a vaccine composition to treat viral, bacterial or parasitic
72
73 PT infections, comprises a polymer microparticle, a detergent and a
74 submicron emulsion.
75
76 XX Example 3; Page 56; 100pp; English.
77
78 CC The invention relates to a method of raising an immune response in a host
79 animal. The method of the invention comprises administering a
80 microparticle that has an adsorbent surface to which a first biologically
81 active macromolecule (e.g. a nucleic acid) has been adsorbed. The
82 microparticle comprises a polymer microparticle of poly(alpha-hydroxy
83 acid), a polyhydroxy butyric acid, a polycaprolactone, a polyorthoester,
84 a polycyanoacrylate, a detergent, and submicron emulsion. The method/
85 microparticle of the invention is useful for immunising a host animal
86 against viral, bacterial or parasitic infections. The present DNA
87 sequence represents a Sindbis virus PCR primer that was used in an
88 example of the invention
89
90 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
91
92 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
93 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
94 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
95
96 QY 672 GTACTTCCCGAGGAACGTG 688
97 ||||| |||||
98 Db 4 GTACTTCCCGAGGAACGTG 20
99
100 RESULT 313
101 ABZ89540
102 ID ABZ89540 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
103 XX
104 AC ABZ89540;
105 XX
106 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
107
108 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
109
110 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
111 antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
112 antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
113 antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
114 adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
115 lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
116
117 XX Homo sapiens.
118
119 OS WO200285308-A2.
120
121 XX 31-OCT-2002.
122
123 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
124
125 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
126
127 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
128
129 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
130 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
131
132 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
133
134 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
135 respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
136 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
137 PT ubiquinone.
138
139 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4782; 872bp; English.
140
141 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
142 first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
143 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
144 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of

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CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antitense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1162 TTGAGAACCTTAGAAT 1178
 Db 3 TTTGAGAACCTTAGAAT 19
 RESULT 314
 ABZ24517
 ID ABZ24517 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ24517;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE ABCA1 gene SNP C117G forward PCR primer.
 XX
 KW ABCA1; ABC1; human; cardiovascular disease; diagnosis; cardiant;
 KW antiatherosclerotic; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; RFLP;
 KW restriction fragment length polymorphism; Tangier disease; PCR; primer;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297123-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 24-MAY-2002; 2002WO-CA000761.
 XX
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293742P.
 XX
 PA (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
 PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 XX
 PI Hayden MR, Zwarts KY, Clee SM;
 XX
 WPI; 2003-140489/13.
 XX
 PT Determining propensity toward developing cardiovascular disease in
 PT patient at risk of developing the disease, by determining presence of
 PT polymorphism in DNA sequence of ABCA1 gene of the patient.
 XX
 IS Disclosure; Page 32; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides a method for determining a propensity
 CC toward developing a cardiovascular disease in a patient by determining
 CC the presence of a polymorphism in the non-coding region of the ABCA1 (or
 CC ABC1) gene of the patient. 12 Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have
 CC been identified in non-coding regions of the ABCA1 gene, and the
 CC phenotypic effects of these SNPs were examined in a large ethnically
 CC uniform cohort (REGRESS), showing them to be associated with altered risk

CC and severity of cardiovascular disease, without associated changes in
 CC lipid and lipoprotein levels. For each variant, a restriction enzyme
 CC whose cleavage pattern was altered by the variant was identified for
 CC development of an RFLP assay. If no suitable enzyme was found, a mismatch
 CC primer was designed to create a restriction site. The present sequence is
 CC that of the forward primer used for assay of a variant, C117G, in the 5',
 CC untranslated region of the gene. In REGRESS, carriers of the C117G SNP
 CC had a gene dose-dependent increase of Tangier disease. RFLP was performed
 CC using Eco01091. Products of 284 and 175 bp were obtained for the wild-
 CC type allele, and of 459 bp for the variant allele. The invention also
 CC provides methods for identifying modulators of ABCA1 polynucleotide
 CC expression. These modulators can be used to treat a cardiovascular
 CC disease, especially coronary artery disease or atherosclerosis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1529 CTGGCTTCGCTGAGT 1545
 Db 1 CTGGCTTCGCTGAGT 17
 RESULT 315
 AAA48925/C
 ID AAA48925 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA48925;
 XX
 DT 20-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse primer eNOS.388r targeted to equineiNOS.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; quantitative one-tube fluorogenic real time PCR; virus;
 KW bacterium; interleukin; GAPDH; feline; equine; ss.
 XX
 OS Equus sp.
 XX
 PN EP1013775-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 21-DEC-1998; 98EP-00124317.
 XX
 PR 21-DEC-1998; 98EP-00124317.
 XX
 PA (LUTZ/) LUTZ H.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-402210/35.
 XX
 PT Novel PCR method useful for the detection of pathogens, genetic
 PT mutations, etc. comprises the use of very specific DNA probes.
 XX
 PS Claim 17; Page 27; 68pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention involves a new method for identification and
 CC quantification of at least one pathogen in a sample. The method uses an
 CC improved quantitative one-tube fluorogenic real time polymerase chain
 CC reaction. In this process a very specific probe labeled with a reporter
 CC dye and a quencher dye hybridises with the target sequence. PCR primers
 CC are then allowed to bind to the target nucleic acid. As the primers are
 CC extended the exonuclease activity of the polymerase causes cleavage of
 CC the probe. This separation of the reporter dye from the quencher dye
 CC leads to a detectable increase in the reporter's fluorescence. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer used in the method. The invention
 CC includes primer and probe sequences for the detection of viruses,
 CC bacteria and interleukins and GAPDH from feline and equine species. The
 CC method is useful for the detection of infectious agents, quantitation of
 CC mRNA expression and detection of genetic mutations
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2003044486-A2.
XX PD 30-MAY-2003.
XX PF 20-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US037507.
XX PR 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-0335716P.
XX PA (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX PI Nolan JP, Zhou F;
XX DR WPI; 2003-468806/44.
XX ST Detecting chromosome translocations in a target nucleic acid sequence for
XX PT diagnosing cancers associated with chromosome translocations, by using
XX PT microsphere arrays.
XX PS Claim 52; Fig 8; 57pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method (M) for detecting chromosome
XX CC translocation. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic acid
XX CC sequence from a sample, hybridizing oligonucleotides (ONTs) specific for
XX CC regions of the translocation to the amplified target, where the ONTs
XX CC comprise capture tags, extending the ONTs to produce labelled extended
XX CC ONTs, hybridizing the ONTs to address tags on solid support and detecting
XX CC the presence of labelled extended ONTs on the solid support. (M) is
XX CC useful for detecting a chromosomal translocation in a target nucleic acid
XX CC sequence, preferably a cDNA from a biological sample from a human. The
XX CC chromosome translocation is associated with cancer (e.g. leukaemia) and
XX CC this method is especially useful for diagnosing cancer, especially
XX CC leukaemia, and also lymphoma. The present sequence is a PCR primer for
XX CC amplifying a translocation oligonucleotide.
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1991 TCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGC 2007
Db 4 TCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGC 20
|||||
RESULT 318
ADD21927
ID ADD21927 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ADD21927;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Protein translation efficiency-related DNA sequence #111.
XX KW nucleotide production; translation efficiency; protein synthesis; ds.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO2003056009-A1.
XX PD 10-JUL-2003.
XX PF 27-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013756.
XX PR 27-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00396941.
XX PA (ENDO/) ENDO Y.
XX PI Endo Y, Sawasaki T;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1383 CAAGAGAGTCAAAACAG 1399
Db 18 CAGAGAGTCAAAACAG 2
|||||
RESULT 317
ADC38556
ID ADC38556 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ADC38556;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Translocation PCR primer SEQ ID 33.
XX KW Chromosome translocation; cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; PCR; primer; ss.

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Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

f 555 AAGTATCACCAGAGG 571
c 20 AAGTATGACCAGAGG 4
|||||
RESULT 316
AT84449/C
D AT84449 standard; cDNA; 22 BP.
X C AAT84449;
X T 17-NOV-1997 (first entry)
X E Human STCH partial cDNA clone PCR primer.
X W STCH; stress 70 protein; chaperone protein; protein folding; human;
X W probe; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
X S Synthetic.
X N US5646249-A.
X D 08-JUL-1997.
X F 28-FEB-1994; 94US-00203905.
X R 28-FEB-1994; 94US-00203905.
X A (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
X I Otterson GA, Kaye FJ;
X R WPI; 1997-362996/33.
X T Recombinant Stress 70 Chaperone family STCH proteins - useful as
X T chaperone proteins for facilitating protein folding.
X S Disclosure; Col 51; 30pp; English.
X C PCR primers (AAT84449 and AAT84450) were used to amplify a 438 bp
X C sequence corresponding to nucleotides 67-504 of a human cDNA (see
X C AAT84445) encoding novel chaperone protein STCH (see AAW26311). The
X C amplified sequence was used as a probe to screen a human male foetus
X C placenta genomic library to isolate a genomic STch clone. The STch gene
X C was localised to human chromosome 21q
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1383 CAAGAGAGTCAAAACAG 1399
Db 18 CAGAGAGTCAAAACAG 2
|||||
RESULT 317
ADC38556
ID ADC38556 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ADC38556;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Translocation PCR primer SEQ ID 33.
XX KW Chromosome translocation; cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; PCR; primer; ss.

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CC WPI; 2003-618079/58.
CC Preparing translation controlling nucleotides used for increased
CC efficiency during protein synthesis.
CC Claim 11; Page 71; 87pp; Japanese.
CC The invention comprises a method for preparing nucleotides that control
CC translation efficiency of proteins. The nucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for increasing efficiency during protein synthesis. The present
CC DNA sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
CC
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
    Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 1556 TCTTCCCAACCCCTCA 1572
    Db 4 TCTTCCCAACCCCTCA 20
RESULT 319
AAZ71479/c
ID AAZ71479 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
AC AAZ71479;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5935.
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX Claim 8; Page 1475; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
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CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
    Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 1754 GGTGAAGGAGTACTTT 1770
    Db 17 GGTGAAGGAGTACTTT 1
RESULT 320
AAH27119/c
ID AAH27119 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AAH27119;
XX
XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX PCR primer for the human ornithine transcarbamylase gene.
XX Cleavage structure; target sequence detection; flap endonuclease; FEN;
XX ornithine transcarbamylase; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200132922-A2.
XX 10-MAY-2001.
XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029663.
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-00430692.
XX (STRA-) STRATAGENE.
XX Sorge JA;
XX WPI; 2001-328805/34.
XX The labelling of nucleic acids for their detection and quantification
XX comprises the formation of a cleavage structure and its cleavage with a
XX five' exonuclease-1 or flap endonuclease-1.
XX Example 6; Page 65; 81pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a method for generating a signal indicative of
CC the presence of a target nucleic acid sequence in a sample. The method of
CC comprises the formation of a cleavage structure through the incubation of
CC a sample comprising a target nucleic acid sequence and a nucleic acid
CC polymerase and cleaving the cleavage structure with a 5' exonuclease-1 or
CC flap endonuclease (FEN) to generate the signal. The method is used for
CC the detection and quantification of a target nucleic acid sequence. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for the human ornithine
CC transcarbamylase gene. The primer is used in an example illustrating the
CC method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
    Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
    Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    QY 761 ATGACGAGTCTATGAG 777
    Db 23 ATGACGAGTCTATGAG 7
```

RESULT 321
HL54143/c
ABLS4143 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
ABLS4143;
12-JUL-2002 (first entry)
Ornithine transcarbamylase upstream PCR primer.
Rolling circle amplification; RCA; ornithine transcarbamylase; enzyme;
human; nucleic acid detection; PCR; primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.
US6350580-B1.
26-FEB-2002.
11-OCT-2000; 2000US-00686179.
11-OCT-2000; 2000US-00686179.
(STRA-) STRATAGENE.
Sorge JA;
WPI; 2002-380832/41.
Detecting a target nucleic acid in a polymerase chain reaction process
comprises forming a cleavage structure by incubating with a probe having
a secondary structure that changes upon binding and cleaving with a
nuclease to release a fragment.
Example 9; Col 70; 62pp; English.
The present sequence is an upstream primer for the human ornithine
transcarbamylase (OTC) gene. In an example from the invention, rolling
circle amplification was performed using the human OTC gene as the
target, with PCR amplification used to detect FEN nuclease cleavage
products. The invention relates to a method of generating a signal to
detect the presence of a target nucleic acid in a sample. A nucleic acid
is treated with a probe that has a secondary structure which changes upon
binding of the probe to a target nucleic acid sequence, and a nuclease
e.g. FEN. The cleavage structure is cleaved by the nuclease, and the
released fragment is detected and/or measured. The invention also
provides a process for detecting and/or measuring a nucleic acid that allows
for concurrent amplification, cleavage and detection of a target nucleic
acid sequence in a sample
Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
761 ATGACGAGTCCTATGAG 777
23 ATGACGAGTCCTATGAG 7
RESULT 322
ABS60983
ID ABS60983 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
AC ABS60983;
XX ABS60983;
DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX Human genotyping PCR primer #136.
DE Human; ss; aminopeptidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; primer;
KW BDKRB1; tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH;
KW

KW kallikrein 1; KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis; PCR;
KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound; genotyping;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200261131-A2.
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
XX (HUIL/) HUI L.
XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
XX Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
XX autoimmune diseases.
XX Example 3; Page 910; 977pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
XX encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
XX 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
XX 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one
XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
XX polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
XX sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
XX obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
XX nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
XX encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
XX haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
XX ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
XX upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
XX using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
XX comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
XX human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
XX individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
XX nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
XX least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
XX and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
XX preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
XX involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
XX disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
XX hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
XX hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
XX artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
XX hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
XX arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
XX diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
XX polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
XX against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines

CC and biological samples. The present sequence is a genotyping PCR primer
 CC for the gene encoding one of the proteins listed above
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1401 GGATGAAAAAGAGAAAG 1417

Db 5 GGATGAAAAAGAGAGAG 21

RESULT 323
 ABK87348/c
 ID ABK87348 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK87348;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nucleic acid detection method upstream RT-PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid detection; ss; primer; reverse transcription; RT.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200244326-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044215.
 XX
 PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-00728574.
 XX
 PA (STRA-) STRATAGENE.
 XX
 PI Sorge JA, Whalen AM;
 XX
 PR WPI; 2002-508503/54.

CC Detecting/measuring target nucleic acid, by forming cleavage structure by
 CC incubating target nucleic acid with probe having binding moiety, cleaving
 CC structure to release nucleic acid and detecting released fragments.
 XX

PS Disclosure; Fig 9; 157pp; English.

CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting/measuring a target
 CC nucleic acid. The method comprises forming a cleavage structure by
 CC incubating the target sequence with a probe comprising a binding moiety
 CC and a secondary structure that changes upon binding of the probe to the
 CC target, cleaving the cleavage structure to release a nucleic acid
 CC fragment, and detecting and/or measuring the fragment captured by binding
 CC of the binding moiety to a capture element on a solid support. The method
 CC of the invention is useful for detecting or measuring a target nucleic
 CC acid and are useful for generating a signal indicative of the presence of
 CC the target nucleic acid in a sample. Another method of the invention is
 CC useful for simultaneously forming a cleavage structure, amplifying the
 CC target nucleic acid in a sample and cleaving the cleavage structure. The
 CC method does not require multiple steps, subsequent amplification process,
 CC and allows for concurrent amplification and detection of target nucleic
 CC acid in a sample. The present sequence represents a reverse transcription
 CC (RT) PCR primer used in the nucleic acid detection method of the
 CC invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 ATGACGAGTCTTATGAG 777

Db 23 ATGACGAGTCTTATGAG 7

RESULT 324
 ACC58638/c
 ID ACC58638 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC58638;
 XX

DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE Human ornithine transcarbamylase upstream primer.

XX Nucleic acid detection; rolling circle amplification; RCA; human;
 KW ornithine transcarbamylase; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003042353-A2.
 XX

PD 22-MAY-2003.

PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022722.

PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306087P.

PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307303P.

PR 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313992P.

XX (STRA-) STRATAGENE.

XX Sorge J, Whalen AM;

XX WPI; 2003-449565/42.

XX Generating a signal indicative of the presence of a target nucleic acid
 PT sequence in a sample by forming a detection complex and binding the probe
 PT to the target nucleic acid sequence.

PS Example 8; Page 107; 129pp; English.

CC The present sequence is an upstream PCR primer for the human ornithine
 CC transcarbamylase gene. It was used in an assay involving rolling circle
 CC amplification (RCA) of target DNA. RCA can be used to detect a target
 CC nucleic acid sequence in a sample, where a detection complex is formed by
 CC the method of the invention. Using this method, a signal indicative of a
 CC target nucleic acid is generated by forming a complex by incubating a
 CC sample with a probe comprising a first and second subunit and a binding
 CC moiety, and dissociating the first and second subunit to release the
 CC first subunit and generate a signal

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 ATGACGAGTCTTATGAG 777

Db 23 ATGACGAGTCTTATGAG 7

RESULT 325
 ACF57188/c
 ID ACF57188 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF57188;
 XX

DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human ornithine transcarbamylase gene related upstream PCR primer.
 DE
 XX Signal; detection; probe; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; IS6110;


```

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
PA Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
PT Page 1491; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
PS
CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-AAY35879) can be used
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralizing
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1209 GCGGATTCCTGAGGAGCCCA 1228
DB 1 GCGGATTCCTGAGGAGACTTA 20
RESULT 328
AAA62287/c
ID AAA62287 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA62287;
XX
XX 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DE Caenorhabditis elegans daf-2 PCR primer.
XX
XX Caenorhabditis elegans; daf-2; age-1; daf-18; insulin signalling pathway;
XX insulin receptor; PI 3-kinase; PKB kinase; AKT kinase;
XX PTEN lipid phosphatase; anorectic; obesity; diabetes;
XX impaired glucose tolerance; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Caenorhabditis elegans.
XX WO200033068-A1.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028529.
XX
XX 03-DEC-1998; 98US-00205658.
XX
XX (GEO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Ruvkun G, Ogg S;
XX WPI; 2000-423022/36.
XX
XX Diagnosing and treating obesity and impaired glucose tolerance using
XX modulators of daf-18 expression and/or activity.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 31; 402pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used to obtain daf-2 cDNA from
XX Caenorhabditis elegans. daf-2 is a metabolic regulatory gene that encodes
a homologue of the mammalian insulin receptor. A number of C. elegans
genes have been identified as homologues of genes in the mammalian
insulin signalling pathway. The C. elegans age-1 gene encodes a homologue
of the mammalian PI 3-kinase whilst the C. elegans PKB kinase and AKT
kinase act downstream of daf-2 and age-1, just as their mammalian
homologues act downstream of insulin signalling. Other daf genes have
also been implicated in the C. elegans insulin signalling pathway. The C.
elegans PTEN lipid phosphatase homologue, DAF-18, has been found to act
upstream of AKT in the pathway. This discovery has enabled mammalian PTEN
action to be mapped to the insulin signalling pathway. Compounds that
inhibit the expression and/or activity of polypeptides encoded by these
genes may be administered to patients to treat or prevent disorders such
as obesity and impaired glucose tolerance
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 806 TAATCGAGATGTTCCAGCCT 825
DB 20 TAATGTAGATGATCCAGCGT 1
RESULT 329
AAC81352
ID AAC81352 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC81352;
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DE Human Y-box binding protein 1 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:36.
XX
XX Human Y-box binding protein 1; YB-1; DNA binding protein B; dbpB;
XX transcription factor; nucleic acid binding; DNA repair;
XX cell sensitisation; genotoxic stress; immune regulation; MHC expression;
XX viral gene expression; extracellular matrix degradation regulator;
XX redox signalling; expression inhibition; tumour formation;
XX cancer multidrug resistance; inflammation; immune disorder; infection;
XX phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6140126-A.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00429323.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00429323.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-023284/03.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for modulating the expression of Y-box
XX binding protein 1, as well as for treating or preventing diseases
XX associated with Y-box binding protein 1 expression, e.g. inflammation or
XX tumor formation.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 43-44; 40pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAC81326-C81405 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted
XX to the human Y-box binding protein 1 gene, which inhibit its expression.
XX The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions
XX of the human Y-box binding protein 1 mRNA, and were analysed for their
XX effect on Y-box binding protein 1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time
XX PCR. Human Y-box binding protein 1 (also known as YB-1, DNA binding
XX protein B and dbpB) is a member of the Y-box binding protein family of

```

X

XX

PT New VMGLOM genes and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy or for
 PT preventing, treating or alleviating disorders with vascular component,
 PT e.g. varicosities, cardiopathies, cerebral disorders or cancer.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 39; 157pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human and mouse
 CC VMGLOM polypeptides (long form and short form), and the nucleic acid
 CC molecules encoding them. VMGLOMs (also referred to as glomulins) are a
 CC subtype of venous malformations (VMs) called glomangiomas. In humans,
 CC VMGLOM has been mapped to chromosome 1p21-22. VMGLOMs and the nucleic
 CC acids encoding for them are useful as a medicament or for incorporation
 CC into a diagnostic kit. Such medicaments are useful for preventing,
 CC treating or alleviating disorders with a vascular component, particularly
 CC where alteration of vascular smooth muscle cell phenotype is needed, e.g.
 CC varicosities, cardiopathies or cardiomyopathies, cerebral disorders and
 CC cancer. The nucleic acids are also useful in gene therapy. The present
 CC sequence for PCR primer 19 is used with PCR primer 19 (AAS13510) to
 CC amplify human VMGLOM exons 12-17 in the methods of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Indels 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1030 GAGATCCCTAATGAGCTCC 1049
 |||||
 Db 20 GAGATCCCTAATGAGCTCC 1

RESULT 332
 ABL44342/c
 ID ABL44342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL44342;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human protein phosphatase 2 oligo inhibitor SEQ ID No 31.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; antidiabetic; antisense therapy; aberrant insulin regulation;
 KW protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit; antisense compound; cancer;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; diabetes; inflammation; tumour; human; ds.
 XX
 CS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200264737-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002805.
 XX
 FR 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780045.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-657588/70.
 XX
 ET New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein
 ET Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta, useful for treating diseases
 PT related to Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta expression, such
 PT as cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Page 94; 137pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleotides in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein phosphatase 2
 CC catalytic beta subunit, where the compound specifically hybridises with
 CC and inhibits the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
 CC subunits, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide

CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein
 CC phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit. The antisense compounds are useful
 CC for modulating the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
 CC subunits and for treating diseases or conditions associated with
 CC expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunits, e.g.
 CC aberrant insulin regulation or diabetes or a hyperproliferative disorder,
 CC particularly cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and
 CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
 CC biological pathway. This polynucleotide sequence represents an
 CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of human protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
 CC subunit mRNA levels of the invention. NOTE: This oligonucleotide contains
 CC phosphorothioate residues and has 2'- MOE wings with a deoxy gap
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 15 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CGGAGCGCGGCGGAGGG 23
 |||||
 Db 20 CGGAGCGCGGCGGAGGG 1

RESULT 333
 ABL44342/c
 ID ABL44342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL44342;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1386.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 32; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX

The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell

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plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

781 ATTTCACGCGGTCAATGC 800
20 ATCTTCAAGTCGGCCATGTC 1

35ULT 334
3L58291/C
ABL58291 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
ABL58291;
15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
Human GLUT 10 SSCP analysis primer GLUT10 5'P.L.R.
Glucose transporter; GLUT10; insulin; chromosome 20Q12-13.3; human;
Glucose metabolism; single strand conformational polymorphism; PCR;
type 2 diabetes; SSCP; primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.
W0200218621-A2.
07-MAR-2002.
22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026184.
31-AUG-2000; 2000US-00652292.
(UWVA-) UNIV WAKE FOREST.
Bowden DW, Dawson PA, Fossey SC;
WPI; 2002-371826/40.
New glucose transporter gene and protein, designated GLUT10, useful for studying and analyzing biological processes of glucose metabolism and type 2 diabetes, as well as for screening modulators of glucose transporter activity.
Example 4; Page 52; 85pp; English.
The invention relates to a novel glucose transporter gene and protein, designated GLUT10. GLUT 10 is an insulin-responsive glucose transporter gene located in the type 2 diabetes linked region of chromosome 20Q12-13.3. The GLUT 10 polypeptide can be expressed by standard recombinant methodology. The GLUT 10 glucose transporter gene and protein are useful for studying and analyzing biological processes of both glucose metabolism and type 2 diabetes. These are also useful in drug screening techniques, especially for screening modulators of glucose transporter activity or compounds having the ability to be transported across the cell membranes. Sequences ABL58290-315 represent primers specific for the various regions of the human GLUT 10 glucose transporter gene, used in single strand conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis of the gene

Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

4 CGGAGCGCGGCGGGAGGG 23
20 CGGCGCTGGCGCGGGAGGG 1

RESULT 335
ABA99790/c
ID ABA99790 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABA99790;
AC ABA99790;
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Murine capn12 exon 3 splice donor site.
XX Calpain protease; murine; gene therapy; screening; diagnosis; capn12; ss.
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT exon 1..10
FT /*tag= a
FT /number= 3
FT intron 11..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /number= 3
FT
XX DE10031932-A1.
PN
XX 10-JAN-2002.
PD
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
PF
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
PR
XX (BADI) BASF AG.
PA
XX WPI; 2002-115441/16.
XX
XX New calpain protein 12 with cysteine protease activity, useful for treating specific deficiency disorders.
XX Disclosure; Fig 2c; 36pp; German.
XX This invention describes a novel murine calpain protease 12 (capn12). The calpain protease of the invention, related proteins and nucleic acid that encodes it, are useful for treatment (including gene therapy) of diseases associated with insufficient expression of the calpain protease. The protein is also used to screen for calpain protein effectors and to raise specific immunoglobulins (Ig) useful for diagnosis. Also the polynucleotide encoding capn12 is useful, e.g. as primers and probes, for diagnosis of diseases, or predisposition to them, and for recombinant production of capn12. This sequence represents the murine calpain 12, capn12 exon 3 splice donor site described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

198 TGGTCTCTACCGAAAAATGG 217
20 TGGACTCTACTGAAATGG 1

RESULT 336
ABZ922266/c
ID ABZ922266 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ922266;

```

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH WO200285308-A2.
XX FT 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX PT WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX DR Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7508; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Cy 1488 CAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTTGG 1507
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Cb 20 CAAGGAGGAGGTCAATTGG 1

RESULT 337
ADA66548
ID ADA66548 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADA66548;

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XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Transforming growth factor-beta 3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 107.
XX KW Cytostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; gynecological;
XX KW antiarteriosclerotic; Transforming Growth Factor beta-3; TGF beta-3;
XX KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancers; atherosclerosis;
XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; preclampsia; fibrosis; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH WO2003008544-A2.
XX FT 30-JAN-2003.
XX PD 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022423.
XX PF 14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906158.
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX PI WPI; 2003-229569/22.
XX DR Novel antisense compound which is targeted to nucleic acid encoding
XX PT transforming growth factor beta-3, and inhibits expression of TGF-beta 3,
XX PT useful for treating a condition associated with TGF-beta 3, e.g. cancer.
XX PS Example 16; Page 90; 154pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADA66459-
XX CC ADA66609), which inhibit Transforming Growth Factor (TGF) beta-3
XX CC expression. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression
XX CC of TGF-beta3 in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a
XX CC disease condition associated with TGF-beta3, e.g. a hyperproliferative
XX CC disorder such as cancers of lung, liver, colon, oesophagus, pancreas,
XX CC breast, skin or haematopoietic, atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX CC preclampsia and fibrosis.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Cy 1458 CAAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAG 1477
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Cb 1 CAAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGT 20

RESULT 338
ACC49420/c
ID ACC49420 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACC49420;
XX AC
XX 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human VEGF PCR primer SEQ ID NO:22.
XX KW Human; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP; anticancer; wound healing;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; antitumour; antiangiogenic; cardiant;

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1 vascular endothelial growth factor inhibitor; VEGF inhibitor; cytostatic;
2 vulnary; cerebroprotective; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; tumour;
3 dermatological; metastatic; non-metastatic; vascularised; heart disease;
4 non-vascularised; surgical incision; chronic wound; stroke; angiogenesis;
5 macular degeneration; diabetic retinopathy; cleavage region; PCR primer;
6 ss.
7
8 Homo sapiens.
9 Synthetic.
10
11 WO2003018748-A2.
12
13 06-MAR-2003.
14
15 15-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026319.
16
17 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312726P.
18
19 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-00032376.
20
21 21-MAY-2002; 2002US-00153185.
22
23 (KIMB) KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE INC.
24
25 Quirk S, Weart IF;
26 WPI; 2003-381408/36.
27
28 Anti-angiogenic composition comprising peptide inhibitor of matrix
29 metalloproteinase, useful for decreasing the expression of vascular
30 endothelial growth factor and treating cancers and tissue injuries.

Example 3; Page 52; 103pp; English.

The present invention describes an anti-angiogenic composition (I) for
inhibiting expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). (I)
comprises an effective amount of a peptide inhibitor of matrix
metalloproteinase (MMP), where the peptide can inhibit the expression of
VEGF. (I) has cytostatic, vulnary, cardiant, cerebroprotective,
antidiabetic, ophthalmological and dermatological activities. (I) can be
used for inhibiting expression of VEGF, and so can be used for inhibiting
growth of tumours and diminishing tumours size. The tumour can be
metastatic, non-metastatic, vascularised, non-vascularised, hard or soft.
(I) is also useful for treating injuries including wounds, surgical
incisions, chronic wounds, heart diseases and stroke. (I) is also useful
for treating disorders characterised by excessive angiogenesis e.g.
macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy. The present sequence
represents a PCR primer for human VEGF, which is used in the
exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2Y 450 GGACATCGCTGTGATTTGGG 469
|||||
2b 20 GGACATTCGTGTGCTTTGGG 1

RESULT 339
ACC70551
ID ACC70551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
AC ACC70551;
XX
XX 13-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT

XX Sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 44.
DE
XX Cytostatic; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; tumour; infection;
KW sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase; developmental disorder; apoptosis;
KW inflammation; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
PH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5',
and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"

XX WO2003028637-A2.

XX 10-APR-2003.

XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030575.

XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967669.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett FC, Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2003-381581/36.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating sphingosine-1-phosphate
lyase gene expression, useful for preventing or treating a developmental
disorder or aberrant apoptosis, e.g. infection, inflammation or tumor
formation.

XX Claim 3; Page 73; 118pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides
(ACC70520-ACC70597) which are targeted to a sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase
DNA sequence, and specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and
inhibits the expression of sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase. The antisense
oligonucleotides are useful for treating an animal having a disease or
condition associated with sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase, particularly a
developmental disorder, or a disease or condition arising from aberrant
apoptosis, e.g. infection, inflammation or tumour formation

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 868 GATCGTTAGTTCCTTCAA 887
|||||
Db 1 GATCTGTTTGGTAGCTTCAA 20

RESULT 340
ACC86802
ID ACC86802 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACC86802;
AC

XX 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT

XX Human VEGFR-1 chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:97.
DE
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1; VEGF receptor; VEGFR;
KW inhibitor; cytostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiangiogenic;
KW antiinflammatory; antisense gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW cancer; rheumatoid arthritis; angiogenesis; infection; inflammation;
KW tumour formation; phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOB; ss.
XX

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
PH modified_base 1..20
FT

```

FT      /*tag= a
PT      /mod base= OTHER
FT      /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT      backbone and 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT      and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT      cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX      WO2003022227-A2.
XX      20-MAR-2003.
XX      12-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US029148.
XX      13-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953318.
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      Bennett CF, Matt AT;
XX      WPI; 2003-301004/29.
XX      New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-1, useful for diagnosing or
XX      treating cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, or diseases or conditions
XX      involving angiogenesis.
XX      Claim 3; Page 84; 150pp; English.
XX      The present invention describes a compound (C) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX      targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding vascular endothelial growth
XX      factor receptor-1 (VEGFR-1), where the compound inhibits the expression
XX      of VEGFR-1 and specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid encoding
XX      VEGFR-1 or with an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on the nucleic
XX      acid molecule encoding VEGFR-1. Also described: (1) a composition
XX      comprising (C) and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
XX      VEGFR-1 in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with (C)
XX      so that the expression of VEGFR-1 is inhibited; and (3) treating an
XX      animal having a disease or condition associated with VEGFR-1 by
XX      administering (C) to the animal so that the expression of VEGFR-1 is
XX      inhibited. (C) has antiangiogenic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic,
XX      cytostatic and antiinflammatory activities, and can be used in antisense
XX      gene therapy. The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the
XX      expression of VEGFR-1 and for treating diseases or conditions associated
XX      with the expression of VEGFR-1, such as hyperproliferative disorders
XX      (e.g. cancer), rheumatoid arthritis, or diseases or conditions involving
XX      angiogenesis. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
XX      therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
XX      inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits, and in
XX      distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
XX      pathway. The present sequence represents a human VEGFR-2 chimeric
XX      phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an example
XX      from the present invention
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY      1242 TGGCGATGACGACGACG 1261
DB      1 TGGTGATGATGACGATGACG 20
RESULT 341
ACD06805/C
ID      ACD06805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      ACD06805;
XX      06-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX      Reverse RT-PCR primer for human NOV36r set 9.

```

```

XX      Human; ss; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
XX      congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;
XX      neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; priver;
XX      Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;
XX      cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;
XX      Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
XX      haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;
XX      reverse transcriptase PCR.
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX      WO2003023008-A2.
XX      20-MAR-2003.
XX      09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.
XX      07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
XX      10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
XX      12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
XX      17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
XX      19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
XX      20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
XX      20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
XX      20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
XX      25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
XX      25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
XX      26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
XX      28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
XX      28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
XX      20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
XX      02-APR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
XX      10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
XX      17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
XX      17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
XX      28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
XX      19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
XX      06-SEP-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
XX      (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX      Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
XX      Patterson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton B, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
XX      Patturajan M, Pena CEA, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VI;
XX      Malyankar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
XX      Grosse WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
XX      Larochele WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
XX      Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
XX      Chapoval A;
XX      WPI; 2003-313246/30.
XX      New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to
XX      stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or
XX      tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,
XX      hypertension, prostate cancer.
XX      Example C; Page 758; 849pp; English.
XX      The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127
XX      sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature
XX      form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to
XX      NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative
XX      substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX
XX      proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a
XX      sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds
XX      immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or
XX      amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of
XX      or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of

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expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders, neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types. These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to assess the tissue specific expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0

Y 38 GACGTTAGGACGGAGGCG 57
b 20 GACAGTAGGATAGGAGCG 1

RESULT 342
AL61707/C
D AAL61707 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X C AAL61707;
X 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
X Human PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 antisense oligo, ISIS 204144.
X Human; PCTAIRE protein kinase 1; PCTAIRE-1; sideroblastic anaemia;
X hyperproliferative disease; neurological disease; thrombocytopaenia;
X retinitis pigmentosa; X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; therapy;
X mental retardation; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; dystonia; Parkinsonism;
X PTK1; crk5; incontinentia pigmenti; phosphorothioate backbone;
X antisense; ss.

X Homo sapiens.
X Synthetic.
X Key Location/Qualifiers
X modified_base 1..20
X /tag= a
X /mod_base= OTHER
X /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
X methylcytidines
X modified_base 1..5
X /tag= b
X /mod_base= OTHER
X /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
X modified_base 16..20
X /tag= c
X /mod_base= OTHER
X /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

WO2003049691-A2.
19-JUN-2003.

PF 06-DEC-2002; 2002MO-US039138.
XX
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00017621.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Freier SM, Roach MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-577271/54.
DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating PCTAIRE protein kinase 1
FT gene expression, particularly useful for treating hyperproliferative or
FT neurological disorders for example, mental retardation, or
FT thrombocytopenia.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 74; 104pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 (also known as
CC PCTAIRE-1, PTK1 and crk5). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with PCTAIRE
CC protein kinase 1, particularly a hyperproliferative disease or a
CC neurological disease. These diseases include thrombocytopaenia, mental
CC retardation, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, retinitis pigmentosa, dystonia
CC with Parkinsonism, sideroblastic anaemia, X-linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth
CC disease, or incontinentia pigmenti. The antisense oligonucleotide is
CC particularly useful for inhibiting the expression of PCTAIRE protein
CC kinase 1 in cells or tissues. It is useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis,
CC or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 DNA. This
CC sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0

QY 1143 GAAGATCAAAACAGCGACTGT 1162
b 20 GAAGATCAAAACAGCGACTGT 1

RESULT 343
AAD56974/C
ID AAD56974 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD56974;
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human mucin 1 transmembrane antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #199415.
XX Human; mucin 1 transmembrane; hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic;
XX inflammatory disorder; gene therapy; H23-EFA transmembrane antigen;
XX antisense; epistatin; epistatin; polymorphic epithelial mucin; CD227;
XX peanut-reactive urinary mucin; PUM; epithelial membrane antigen; ENA;
XX PEM; NCRC11; H23 antigen; DF3 antigen; phosphorothioate backbone; MUC1;
XX PAS-0; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

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FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003054154-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039873.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029517.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KW, Myers SJ;
XX WPI; 2003-559135/52.
XX
XX New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mucin
XX 1, transmembrane, useful for preparing a composition for treating
XX hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 81; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
XX a nucleic acid encoding mucin 1 transmembrane (also known as MUC1,
XX episialin, epitectin, polymorphic epithelial mucin; PEM, peanut-reactive
XX urinary mucin; PUM, epithelial membrane antigen; EMA, PAS-0, NCR11, H23
XX antigen, H23-EPA transmembrane antigen, DF3 antigen and CD227) to
XX inhibit/modulate the expression of mucin 1 transmembrane. Antisense
XX compounds of the invention are useful for preparing compositions for
XX treating hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders. The invention is
XX also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is human mucin 1
XX transmembrane antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 394 CAGTTGTCCTACTGGGTTC 413
XX |||||
XX 20 CAGTTGTCCTACTGGGTCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 344
XX ADC98327/c
XX ID ADC98327 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADC98327;
XX
XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE AKA910 polymorphism marker PCR primer N primer seq.
XX
XX low bone mineral density; BMD; bone damage; polymorphism; osteoporosis;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; ss; human.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003054218-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040948.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342711P.
XX
XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423559P.
XX
XX (INCY-) INCYTE GENOMICS INC.
XX
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XX Jones KA, Valdes A, Townley DJ, Mangion J, Galwey N, Bennett S;
XX McKay I, Schafer A;
XX WPI; 2003-559156/52.
XX
XX Determining whether an individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low
XX bone mineral density (BMD) and/or bone damage, involves identifying
XX polymorphisms in associated genes.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 237; 246pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of determining whether an
XX individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low bone mineral density
XX (BMD) and/or bone damage comprising identifying whether the individual
XX has at least one polymorphism in a polynucleotide encoding a protein,
XX where the polynucleotide is one of 81 200-500 nucleotide sequences (S1,
XX see ADC98235 to ADC98315). An agent identified in an method from the
XX present invention which can be used for the prevention or treatment of a
XX disease resulting in susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage is
XX useful in the manufacture of a medicament for use in modulating the
XX susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage. The disease associated with
XX low BMD and/or bone damage is osteoporosis. The present PCR primer
XX sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1511 GAATGGACCTCTCCAGCTCT 1530
XX |||||
XX 20 GAATGGTCTCTCCATCACT 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 345
XX AAD62163/c
XX ID AAD62163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD62163;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human haematopoietic cell tyrosine kinase antisense oligo ISIS #150717.
XX
XX KW Haematopoietic cell; tyrosine kinase; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX cancer; therapy; inflammation; diabetes; viral infection; inflammation;
XX tumour; cytostatic; virucide; antisense therapy; antisense; human;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003125275-A1.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
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04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.
 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007010.
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 Borchers AH, Dobie KW;
 WPI; 2003-811000/76.
 New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding or
 hematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase, useful for diagnosing or
 treating cancer (e.g. leukemia), inflammation, diabetes or viral
 infections.
 Example 15; Page 25; 59pp; English.
 The invention relates to a compound targetted to a nucleic acid molecule
 encoding haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase. The compound
 inhibits the expression of haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase
 and it specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
 the tyrosine kinase or with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active
 site on the nucleic acid molecule encoding the tyrosine kinase. The
 antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of
 haematopoietic cell protein tyrosine kinase and treating diseases or
 conditions associated with the expression of the tyrosine kinase, such as
 hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), inflammation, diabetes or a
 viral infection. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics,
 therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and kits and in
 distinguishing between functions of various members of a biological
 pathway. The present sequence is human haematopoietic cell tyrosine
 kinase antisense oligonucleotide
 Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 1243 GCGATGAGGACGAGACGA 1262
 b 20 GGATGAGACGATGACGA 1
 RESULT 346
 AAT05918/c
 D AAT05918 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 C AAT05918;
 X 30-MAY-1996 (first entry)
 Y COX II sense probe for detection of wild type codon 74.
 X Human; mitochondrial cytochrome C oxidase; COX; subunit I; subunit II;
 W subunit III; mutation; Alzheimer's disease; AD; sporadic form;
 W diabetes mellitus; IDDM; detection; ss.
 X Synthetic.
 X WO9526973-A1.
 X 12-OCT-1995.
 X 30-MAR-1995; 95WO-US004063.
 X 30-MAR-1994; 94US-00219842.
 X 03-MAR-1995; 95US-00397808.
 X (GENE-) APPLIED GENETICS INC.
 X Hernstadt C, Parker WD, Davis RE, Miller SW;

XX WPI; 1995-358577/46.
 DR Mutant mitochondrial cytochrome C oxidase genes - useful for generating
 XX probes for diagnosing and treating e.g. Alzheimer's disease and new cell
 PT lines for screening for drugs.
 PT Example 3; Page 41; 149pp; English.
 PS The sequences given in AAT05908-69 are probes which were used in the
 XX detection of wildtype and mutated sequences from the human mitochondrial
 CC cytochrome C oxidase (COX) subunit I and II genes. These probes are pref.
 CC used in sandwich hybridisation methods. The COX subunit I and II genes
 CC are mutated in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and comparison
 CC between wildtype and mutated sequences can lead to the identification of
 CC recurrent mutations. Knowledge of these mutations allows the detection of
 CC the sporadic form of AD. Mutations within the COX I and II genes have
 CC also been found to segregate with diabetes mellitus
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1243 GCGATGAGGACGAGACGA 1262
 Db 21 GCGATGAGACTAGGATGA 2
 RESULT 347
 AAV52598
 ID AAV52598 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 X AAV52598;
 AC 19-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX Primer hTS-4A, used to amplify Thymidylate synthase cDNA.
 DT Primer; amplification; PCR; thymidylate synthase; TS; HT1080; log phase;
 DE reverse transcription PCR; RT-PCR; mobility shift; SSCP; cancer;
 XX myelotoxicity; ss.
 KW Synthetic.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 X WO9833518-A1.
 X 06-AUG-1998.
 X 03-FEB-1998; 98WO-US002145.
 X 04-FEB-1997; 97US-0037163P.
 X (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
 PA Bertino JR, Tong Y, Liu-Chen X, Banerjee D;
 PI WPI; 1998-437173/37.
 DR New mutant human thymidylate synthases - used to, e.g. develop products
 XX for use in gene therapy and for treating cancers.
 XX Example 11; Page 17; 78pp; English.
 CC Primers AAV52592-V52603 were used to amplify thymidylate synthase (TS)
 CC cDNA by using a reverse transcription PCR assay (RT-PCR), in which this
 CC particular sense primer anneals to nucleotides 97-117 of the human TS
 CC cDNA. This assay was performed by obtaining RNA coding for the TS enzyme
 CC from two different cell types, HT1080 and 41 resistant sublines in log
 CC phase. This RNA was then subjected to RT-PCR, thus synthesising cDNA that

CC could then be amplified by the presence of the 6 pairs of primers. These
 CC primers were also used in a DNA-Single-Stranded Conformation Polymorphism
 CC (SSCP) assay, whereby mutations within this cDNA can be detected by a
 CC mobility shift in the ssDNA as compared to the wt DNA. Mutated TS cDNAs
 CC have been found to be resistant to TS specific inhibitors, and to have a
 CC high catalytic efficiency and good stability. The mutant TS cDNA can be
 CC used in gene therapy to transfer drug resistance to human haematopoietic
 CC progenitors, thus allowing dose-intense therapy in cancer patients by
 CC protecting normal cells and preventing dose-limiting myelotoxicity
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1135 TACTGGAGAGATCAACA 1154
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TACTGGGCGATCCACA 20

RESULT 348
 AAF97526
 ID AAF97526 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAF97526;
 XX
 DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2287.

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH Variation replace(11,C)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.
 XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
 XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
 PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
 XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;
 TR WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 204; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of

CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 53 AGGCGAGCAGATGGCGCAG 72
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 AGGCCATCAAGATGGGCGCAG 20

RESULT 349
 AAF95880/c
 ID AAF95880 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF95880;
 XX

DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #641.
 XX

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH Variation replace(11,T)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX WO200118250-A2.

XX 15-MAR-2001.
 XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
 XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
 PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
 XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;
 TR WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 92; 242pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of

```

the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1 1743 TGCAGGTCTGGGTGAAGG 1762
|||||
2 1 TGCCTGGTGTGAGTGAAGG 2

RESULT 350
AAF6892/c
AAF6892 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AAF6892;
12-APR-2001 (first entry)
COXII probe #5.
Mitochondria; cytochrome C oxidase; COX; Alzheimer's disease; probe; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X US6171859-B1.
X 09-JAN-2001.
X 30-MAR-1995; 95US-00413740.
X 30-MAR-1994; 94US-00219842.
X (MITO-) MITOKOR.
X Herzstadt C, Parker WD;
X WPI; 2001-136875/14.
X Targeting conjugate molecule to mitochondria having defective cytochrome
X C oxidase activity for diagnosing Alzheimer's disease, involves
X contacting mitochondria with a conjugate of targeting molecule and toxin.
X Example 3; Col 44; 88pp; English.
X The present invention relates to a method for selectively accumulating a
X mitochondrial disabling or destructive amount of a conjugate molecule in
X mitochondria having defective cytochrome C oxidase (COX) activity or
X displaying increased membrane potential. The method involves contacting
X mitochondria with a conjugate molecule comprising a targeting molecule
X conjugated to a toxin, where the conjugate or targeting molecule selected
X accumulates in the mitochondria. The method is useful for diagnosis of
X Alzheimer's disease (AD), especially sporadic AD. The present sequence is
X a probe used in the method of the present invention
X Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1243 GCGGATGAGGACGACGACGA 1262
|||||
21 GCGGATGAGGACTAGGATGA 2

RESULT 351
AAF5728
AAF5728 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AAF5728;

the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

12-APR-2001 (first entry)
PCR primer R2.
Insecticide; transgenic plant; insect-resistance; PCR primer; probe; ss.
Paecilomyces sp.
WO200100841-A1.
04-JAN-2001.
23-JUN-2000; 2000WO-GB002457.
29-JUN-1999; 99GB-00015215.
23-DEC-1999; 99GB-00030536.
(ZENE) ZENECA LTD.
Griffin J, Carlile AJ, Cayley PJ, Mackay EA, Warner SAJ;
Vincent JL, Lee MD;
WPI; 2001-123015/13.
Novel insecticidal protein obtained from species of Paecilomyces for
controlling insects, and for insect-resistant transgenic plant
production.
Example 6; Page 22; 72pp; English.
The present invention relates to novel insecticidal proteins obtained
from Paecilomyces sp. (see AAB66899 to AAB66901 and AAB66913). The
insecticidal proteins can be used to produce transgenic plants, which are
insect-resistant. Also, the insecticidal proteins are useful for
controlling insects by providing them at a locus where insects feed. The
present sequence is a PCR primer used in the present invention
Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

485 ATGCAAGAGACTCCGAGGCA 504
|||||
1 ATGCGCGAGTCCGGGCA 20

RESULT 352
ABK68034/c
ABK68034 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
ABK68034;
02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
Mouse HVPLIP1 locus specific primer PIAS3 exon 4 rl.
Mouse; primer; antilipaeamic; cardiant; hypotensive; anorectic; HVPLIP1;
FCHU1; lipid disorder; familial combined hyperlipidaemia;
coronary artery disease; atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; cancer;
hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; obesity; ss;
familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; insulin resistance;
hypercholesterolaemia; chromosome 3.
Mus sp.
WO200220847-A2.
14-MAR-2002.
07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028181.

```

```

XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;
XX Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX WPI; 2002-339808/37.
XX
XX Novel HYPLIP1 and FCHL1 genes and their sequence variations associated
XX with lipid disorder and cancer, useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
XX treatment of lipid disorders.
XX
XX Claim 11; Page 71; 102pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of novel
XX proteins HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 and to sequence variations within these genes
XX that have been shown to be associated with lipid disorders.
XX Oligonucleotide probes that hybridise to the cDNA sequence are useful for
XX analysing the expression of FCHL1 by detecting the expression of the mRNA
XX transcript in the sample. A host cell transformed with the cDNA of the
XX invention is useful for producing the protein by recombinant means.
XX Pharmaceutical compositions based on the sequences of the invention are
XX useful for treating or preventing a lipid disorder associated with
XX expression of FCHL1 such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia, coronary
XX artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
XX hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, familial
XX dyslipidaemic hypertension, syndrome X, obesity, insulin resistance and
XX hypercholesterolaemia. The cDNA sequence is useful in the diagnosis or
XX prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorders and cancers, and also to
XX identify a molecule which enhances or decreases the HYPLIP1 or FCHL1
XX activity. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer
XX specific for the mouse HYPLIP1 locus of the invention. The mouse HYPLIP1
XX locus is situated on chromosome 3
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 405 TGGTGGTCTCTGGCAAGTG 424
XX |||||
XX 21 TGGTGGTCTCTGAGTGAGTG 2
XX
RESULT 353
AAL48401
XX ID AAL48401 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL48401;
XX
XX 01-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human c-mos gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 18.
XX
XX Human; c-mos; cytosine methylation; cytostatic; cancer; carcinoma;
XX cytostatic; leukaemia; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200236604-A2.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP012831.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01054972.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

```

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XX WPI; 2002-566498/60.
XX
XX New chemically pretreated nucleic acid of the human c-mos gene, useful in
XX diagnosis and treatment of e.g. cancers, and related oligomers for
XX determining cytosine methylation.
XX
XX Claim 29; Page 40; 42pp; German.
XX
XX The present invention provides chemically pretreated DNA sequences
XX derived from the human c-mos gene. These can be used in the diagnosis and
XX treatment of lung carcinoma, throat cancer, acute myeloid leukaemia,
XX chronic myelocystic leukaemia and Burkitt lymphoma, and to differentiate
XX between different forms and stages of acute lymphatic leukaemia. The
XX present sequence is a PCR primer for the human c-mos sequence
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1360 AACTCTTCCAACTTCAAAA 1379
XX |||||
XX 2 AATCTTCCAACTTCTCATA 21
XX
RESULT 354
ABK70938/c
XX ID ABK70938 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK70938;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #11.
XX
XX Human; mouse; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; familial combined hyperlipidaemia; cancer;
XX lipid disorder; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX WO200220848-A2.
XX
XX 14-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028182.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;
XX Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX WPI; 2002-329882/36.
XX
XX New mouse HYPLIP1 and human FCHL1 (familial combined hyperlipidemia)
XX genes and their sequence variations, useful for diagnosing, treating or
XX preventing lipid disorders and cancers.
XX
XX Claim 11; Page 71; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
XX variation of a mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or a human FCHL1 (familial combined
XX hyperlipidaemia) gene. The FCHL1 polynucleotide, the FCHL1 polypeptide or
XX antibody immunoreactive to the FCHL1 polypeptide are useful for treating
XX or preventing cancer associated with expression of FCHL1, as well as for
XX treating lipid disorder. The mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or human FCHL1 gene are
XX also useful for diagnosing or prognosing a predisposition to lipid
XX disorder and cancer. ABK70902-ABK71303 represent mouse HYPLIP1, human
XX FCHL1 coding sequences and PCR primers of the invention
XX

```

Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

/ 405 TGGTGCTTCTGCGCAAGTG 424
|||||
21 TGGTGCTTCTGAGGTGAGTG 2

3
RESULT 355
AL38023
AAL38023 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
D D
K K
C C
C C
I I
T I
E E
X X
Schizophrenia-associated PCA2501 gene related primer/probe #9.
Neuroleptic; schizophrenia-associated PCA2501 gene; schizophrenia;
pathosis; gene therapy; schizophrenic complication; drug screening;
human; PCR; primer; probe; ss.
Homo sapiens.
S S
W200238763-A1.
N N
X X
D D
X X
F F
P P
X X
R R
X X
A A
X X
T T
I I
T T
R R
XX XX
Schizophrenia-associated PCA2501 gene and encoded protein for diagnosis
of schizophrenia, studying pathosis and development of remedies and
therapy including gene therapy.

PS Disclosure; Page 93; 104pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a schizophrenia-associated PCA2501 gene and the
protein it encodes. The gene and its encoded protein are useful in the
diagnosis of schizophrenia, studying pathosis, and development of
remedies and therapy including gene therapy e.g. of schizophrenia and
schizophrenic complications. The gene is also useful for drug screening.
The oligonucleotide probes or primers of the invention are useful for
diagnosing schizophrenia and examining body fluids or tissues of
schizophrenic patients. This polynucleotide sequence represents a
schizophrenia-associated PCA2501 gene related primer/probe of the
invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1095 CATCAGTCCTCCAAATGGA 1114
|||||
Db 2 CATCAGTTTTCCTCAATGGA 21

RESULT 356
AAL38017
AAL38017 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
ID ID
XX XX
XX XX
XX XX
DT DT
XX XX
DE DE
KW KW
KW KW
KW KW
XX XX
OS OS
OS OS
XX XX
FN FN
XX XX

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1095 CATCAGTCCTCCAAATGGA 1114
|||||
Db 2 CATCAGTTTTCCTCAATGGA 21

RESULT 356
AAL38017
AAL38017 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
ID ID
XX XX
XX XX
XX XX
DT DT
XX XX
DE DE
KW KW
KW KW
KW KW
XX XX
OS OS
OS OS
XX XX
FN FN
XX XX

PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;
 PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;
 PI Schwabe I, Ziebarth H;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-018942/01.
 XX
 XX Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative
 PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that
 PT distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.
 XX
 XX Claim 11; Page 32; 117pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method for detecting and
 CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
 CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. AB209861 to AB211118
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
 CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related
 CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also
 CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
 CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
 CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a
 CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1360 AACTCTCCAACTTCAAAA 1379
 DB 2 AAATCTCCAACTTCTCAAA 21
 RESULT 358
 ADA49835/C
 ID ADA49835 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA49835;
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase DNA probe #11.
 XX
 XX Alzheimer's disease; AD; human; mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase; COX;
 XX segregation; nontropic; neuroprotective; probe; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003087858-A1.
 XX
 XX 08-MAY-2003.
 PD

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978600.
 XX
 XX 30-MAR-1994; 94US-00219842.
 PR 30-MAR-1995; 95US-00413740.
 PR 23-NOV-1999; 99US-00448312.
 XX
 XX (MITO-) MITOKOR.
 PA
 XX Herrnstadt C, Ghosh SS;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-597110/56.
 DR
 XX
 XX Compositions and methods for the treatment and diagnosis of Alzheimer's
 PT disease using nucleic acids related in sequence to (mutants of) the
 PT cytochrome c oxidase gene.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 15; 93pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to compositions and method for the
 CC treatment and diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease (AD). The method comprises
 CC the use of genetic mutations in the human mitochondrial cytochrome c
 CC oxidase (COX) gene and their segregation with AD. Also disclosed are
 CC antisense sequences specific to mutant human cytochrome c oxidase genes
 CC that are designed to bind and inhibit transcription or translation of the
 CC target mutant COX genes without inhibiting transcription or translation of the
 CC wild-type cytochrome c oxidase genes. Also disclosed are probes for
 CC detecting a disease state associated with one or more mutations in the
 CC mitochondrial COX genes, and a kit comprising a probe for detection of an
 CC Alzheimer's disease genotype which is complementary to the sense or
 CC antisense strands of a mitochondrial COX gene. Definitive diagnosis of
 CC Alzheimer's disease can currently only be accomplished by pathological
 CC examination at autopsy, the new method provides a non-invasive diagnostic
 CC that is reliable at or before the earliest manifestations of AD symptoms.
 CC There is at present no effective therapy for AD other than certain
 CC palliative treatments. The new therapeutic compositions and methods
 CC provide an effective therapy that addresses the primary cause of AD. The
 CC present sequence represents a probe for human mitochondrial COX DNA.
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1243 GCCGATGAGGACGAACGA 1262
 DB 21 GCCGATGAGGACTAGGATGA 2
 RESULT 359
 ADA15077/C
 ID ADA15077 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA15077;
 XX
 XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #17.
 DE
 XX
 XX Mouse; PCR; primer; ss; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; variation; lipid disorder;
 KW allele; anti-lipid disorder; anti-cancer therapy; gene therapy;
 KW familial combined hyperlipidaemia; coronary artery disease;
 KW atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia;
 KW hypertriglyceridaemia; low density lipoprotein subclass B; LDL;
 KW familial dyslipidemic hypertension; syndrome X; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW obesity; insulin resistance; cancer; cytostatic; antilipaemic;
 XX hypotensive; anorectic.
 XX
 XX Mus sp.
 OS
 XX US2003064372-A1.
 XX
 XX

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1 03-APR-2003.
2
3 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949428.
4
5 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
6
7 (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
8 (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
9 (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
10 (JONG/) JONG P D.
11 (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
12 (OHME/) OHMEN J.
13 (ROSS/) ROSS D.
14 (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
15 (WUCC/) WU C.
16
17 Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusic AJ;
18 Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
19 WPI; 2003-540780/51.
20
21 Novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a mouse or human familial
22 combined hyperlipidaemia 1 gene having a variation that is associated with
23 a lipid disorder, useful for identifying susceptibility to the lipid
24 disorder.
25
26 Claim 11; Page 38; 63pp; English.
27
28 The invention discloses isolated polynucleotides comprising mouse HYPLIPI
29 cDNA sequence, mouse HYPLIPI genomic DNA, or the homologous human
30 familial combined hyperlipidaemia 1 (FCHL1) gene, where a variation in
31 the sequence is associated with a lipid disorder. Also claimed is an
32 isolated polypeptide comprising a variant form of the mouse HYPLIPI amino
33 acid sequence, or a variant form of a fully defined human FCHL1 amino
34 acid sequence, where the variant is associated with the lipid disorder;
35 an isolated polynucleotide having at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of
36 the isolated polynucleotide comprising 4 contiguous
37 amino acids of the encode polypeptides, where the 4 contiguous amino
38 acids span the variation position, a kit for the detection of the FCHL1
39 locus comprising, an isolated antibody, identifying susceptibility to a
40 lipid disorder which comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of the
41 suspected FCHL1 allele with a wild-type FCHL1 nucleotide sequence, where
42 the difference between the suspected allele and the wild-type sequence
43 identifies a sequence variation of FCHL1 nucleotide sequence and a
44 pharmaceutical composition. Also disclosed is a transgenic animal which
45 carries an altered HYPLIPI or FCHL1 allele and a method for screening
46 drugs for inhibition or restoration of FCHL1 gene function as an anti-
47 lipid disorder or anti-cancer therapy. The polynucleotides, polypeptides
48 and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. gene therapy)
49 a lipid disorder associated with expression of FCHL1, for diagnosis or
50 prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder, and cancer and for
51 treating a lipid disorder such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia,
52 coronary artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
53 hyperobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, low density
54 lipoprotein (LDL) subclass B, familial dyslipidemic hypertension,
55 syndrome X, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity, insulin resistance and
56 cancer. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
57 part of the mouse HYPLIPI locus.
58
59 Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
60
61 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
62 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e-02;
63 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
64
65 2Y 405 TGGTGGTTCTGTGGCAAGTG 424
66 |||||||||
67 2b 21 TGGTGGTTCTGTGGTGAAGTG 2
68
69 RESULT 360
70 ADB95639/c
71
72 ADB95639 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
73
74 ADB95639;
75
76 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
77
78 Mouse HYPLIPI PCR primer #17.
79
80 cytostatic; antilipemic; gene therapy; peptide therapy; HYPLIPI; FCHL1;
81 cancer; metabolic pathway; cellular mechanism; lipid disorder;
82 familial combined hyperlipidaemia; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
83
84 Mus sp.
85
86 US2003054418-A1.
87
88 20-MAR-2003.
89
90 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949427.
91
92 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
93
94 (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
95 (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
96 (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
97 (JONG/) JONG P D.
98 (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
99 (OHME/) OHMEN J.
100 (ROSS/) ROSS D.
101 (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
102 (WUCC/) WU C.
103
104 Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusic AJ;
105 Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
106 WPI; 2003-695901/66.
107
108 Novel human FCHL1 or mouse HYPLIPI polypeptide, useful for drug
109 screening, peptide therapy of lipid disorder or cancer.
110
111 Claim 11; Page 34; 56pp; English.
112
113 The invention describes an isolated polypeptide (I) comprising a variant
114 form of a mouse HYPLIPI polypeptide sequence (S1) or a human FCHL1
115 polypeptide sequence (S2), not given in the specification, where the
116 variant form is associated with cancer, or an amino acid sequence having
117 at least 65 % sequence identity to (S1) or (S2). A composition comprising
118 DNA encoding (I) is useful for treating or preventing cancer associated
119 with expression of FCHL1. FCHL1 gene or HYPLIPI gene and its product are
120 useful for the study of metabolic pathway and cellular mechanism to
121 identify other genes, receptors and relationships that contribute to
122 lipid disorder and cancer. FCHL1 gene or its fragments are useful in gene
123 therapy to increase the amount of the expression products of the gene for
124 the treatment of lipid disorder or cancerous cells. The sequence
125 variation of FCHL1 gene or HYPLIPI gene is also useful in the diagnosis
126 and prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder and cancer. Antisense
127 polynucleotide sequences are useful in preventing or diminishing the
128 expression of HYPLIPI or FCHL1 locus. This sequence represents a primer
129 used in the analysis of the mouse HYPLIPI gene.
130
131 Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
132
133 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
134 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e-02;
135 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
136
137 QY 405 TGGTGGTTCTGTGGCAAGTG 424
138 |||||||||
139 Db 21 TGGTGGTTCTGTGGTGAAGTG 2
140
141 RESULT 361
142 ADB84242

```


PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
 XX testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
 PS Claim 15; Page 64; 310pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
 CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
 CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
 CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leach-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
 CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 CC prophylaxis of such diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1160 TCTTTGAGACCTCTAGAAAG 1179
 DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 22 TGTTAGAGAGCCTTGGATG 3

RESULT 366
 ABT34117
 ID ABT34117 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT34117;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human pigmentation trait-related PCR primer - SEQ ID No 216.
 XX
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; melanocortin-1 receptor;
 KW genetic pigmentation trait; MC1R; agouti signaling protein; ASIP; race;
 KW hair colour; eye colour; forensic tool; PCR; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200297047-A2.
 XX
 FD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PP 28-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016789.
 XX
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293560P.
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300187P.
 PR 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310781P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323662P.
 PR 26-OCT-2001; 2001US-0344418P.
 PR 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334674P.
 PR 02-JAN-2002; 2002US-0346303P.
 XX
 FA (DNAP-) DNAPRINT GENOMICS INC.
 XX
 FI Frudakis T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-239091/23.
 XX
 PT Inferring genetic pigmentation trait such as hair/eye color or shade from
 PT nucleic acid sample of human subject, by identifying a pigmentation-

PT related haplotype allele of a pigmentation gene in the sample.
 XX
 PS Example 17; Page 248; 396pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a method for inferring a genetic pigmentation
 CC trait of a human. The method involves identifying a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP) in a pigmentation gene - where the pigmentation gene
 CC is not melanocortin-1 receptor (MC1R) and agouti signaling protein
 CC (ASIP). The method of the invention is useful for inferring a genetic
 CC pigmentation trait of a human, especially for inferring the race of a
 CC human subject. The method is useful for inferring a genetic pigmentation
 CC trait such as hair shade or colour, or eye shade or colour of a human
 CC subject. The method may be used as a forensic tool for obtaining
 CC information relating to physical characteristics of a potential crime
 CC victim or a perpetrator of a crime from a nucleic acid sample present at
 CC a crime scene. The present PCR primer is used in the exemplification of
 CC the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1974 TGCTGCCCTCTGCTCTGCT 1993
 DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 3 TGCTGCTCTGCTCTGCTGT 22

RESULT 367
 ACF03723/c
 ID ACF03723 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF03723;
 XX
 DT 16-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer WXR-F3509.
 XX
 KW Gene construct; genome modification; higher plant; plant; marker gene;
 KW homologous recombination; cloning site; T-DNA; plant transformation;
 KW monocotyledon; Agrobacterium; gene function analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003020940-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 23-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008506.
 XX
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00258489.
 XX
 PA (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
 PA (SYGN) SYNGENTA LTD.
 XX
 PI Iida S, Terada R, Inagaki Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-332936/31.
 XX
 PT A gene construct for modifying the genome of higher plants by homologous
 PT recombination without altering the original locus, comprises marker genes
 PT and cloning sites between the right and left bottom sequences from T-DNA.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 22; 48pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a gene construct (I) for modifying the
 CC genome of higher plants by homologous recombination. (I) comprises marker
 CC genes and cloning sites between the right bottom sequence (BR) and left
 CC bottom sequence (BL) originating from T-DNA. Also described: (1) a vector
 CC for plant transformation containing any of the constructs, particularly
 CC with a first cloning site for integration into the 5' region in the
 CC homologous recombination of the target gene into the host genome, and a

second cloning site for integration into the 3' region in the homologous recombination of the target gene into the host genome; and (2) producing a genome-modified higher plant (especially a monocotyledon) by using a homologous recombination comprising: (i) introducing the vector to a Ti plasmid-containing Agrobacterium; (ii) infecting plant cells, tissues or calluses produced by Agrobacterium; (iii) selecting cells, tissues or calluses produced by homologous recombination through negative or positive selection; (iv) culturing selected cells or tissues into calluses; (v) culturing in callus-regenerating medium to grow into heterozygously modified plants; and (vi) producing homozygously modified plants by mating with the heterozygously modified plants. The constructs are useful for modifying the genome of higher plants for the analysis of recombination without altering the original locus, for the analysis of gene functions, and for clarifying gene expression mechanisms associated with changes in genomic dynamics. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in an example from the present invention

Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1336 GAGAGGGGAGGGGGCGG 1355
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
C 22 GAGAGGGGAGGGGGCTG 3

RESULT 368
AQ32317/C
D AAQ32317 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
X C AAQ32317;
X X
X T 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
T 22-APR-1993 (first entry)
X X
X E HUVK4BACK, a kappa back primer.
X X
X W Heavy chain; light chain; antibody; chimeric; variable; constant; domain;
W Fab; rescue; phagemid; PCR; ss.
X S Synthetic.
X X
X N WO9220791-A1.
X D 26-NOV-1992.
X X
X F 15-MAY-1992; 92WO-GB000883.
X R 15-MAY-1991; 91GB-00010549.
R 10-JUL-1991; 91WO-GB001134.
R 24-MAR-1992; 92GB-00006318.
X X
X A (CAMB-) CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY.
X A (MED1-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
X X
X I Winter GP, Johnson KS, Griffiths AD, Smith AJH;
X X
X R WPI; 1992-415769/50.
X X
X X Prodn. of specific binding pair members - by producing libraries of
PT polypeptide chains displayed by a package, and selection.
PT
X X
X X Example 2; Page 74; 117pp; English.
PS
X X
X C Kappa chain genes were amplified from the cDNA synthesis using HUCKFOR
CC primer, using an equimolar mixt. of the 6 HUVKBACK 1a-6a primers in
CC conjunction with the HUCKFOR primer. Lambda light chains could be
CC amplified in a similar manner. The resulting light chain clones were used
CC to transform cells to produce light chain libraries. See also AAQ32260-
CC 349. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
CC
XX

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 634 GACCGGGTCATGACTGTGTC 653
||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 GACTGGGTCATGACGATGTC 1
RESULT 369
AAQ51816
ID AAQ51816 standard; RNA; 23 BP.
X X
X AC AAQ51816;
X X
X T 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
T 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)
X X
X X mdr-1 mRNA ribozyme cleavable nucleotide NT303.
X DE Multiple drug resistance; mdr-1; ribozyme; membrane protein; liver;
X X resistance; chemotherapeutic agent; colchicine; doxorubicin; colon;
X W actinomycin D; vinblastine; small intestine; kidney; adrenal gland;
X W adenocarcinoma; bowel; transformed phenotype; promyelocytic leukemia;
X W human; chronic myelogenous leukemia; CML; follicular lymphoma;
X W B-cell acute lymphocytic leukemia; breast cancer; colon carcinoma;
X W neuroblastoma; lung cancer; genetic drift; mutation; ss.
X X
X OS Homo sapiens.
X X
X PN WO9323057-A1.
X X
X PD 25-NOV-1993.
X X
X PF 13-MAY-1993; 93WO-US0004573.
X X
X PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882822.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882885.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936110.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936421.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936422.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936531.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936532.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987131.
PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00006122.
PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00008910.
X X
X PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
X X
X PI Thompson JD, Draper KG;
X X
X DR WPI; 1993-386203/48.
X X
X X New enzymatic RNA molecules (ribozymes) - which cleave mRNA associated
PT with tumours or mRNA expressed from gene encoding multiple drug
PT resistance.
X X
X X Claim 3; Fig 2; 69pp; English.
PS
X X The sequences given in AAQ51816-24 represent areas of the multiple drug
CC resistance (mdr-1) mRNA which are accessible to the ribozyme of the
CC invention. The mdr-1 gene encodes a 170 kD integral membrane protein
CC which confers resistance to certain chemotherapeutic agents, such as
CC colchicine, doxorubicin, actinomycin D and vinblastine. The gene is
CC normally expressed in cells of the colon, small intestine, kidney, liver
CC and adrenal gland. High levels of MDR1 transcript have been found in
CC adenocarcinomas that are intrinsically resistant to a broad range of
CC chemotherapeutic agents, such as those derived from adrenal, kidney,
CC liver and bowel. The ribozymes of the invention may be used to inhibit
CC the development or expression of a transformed phenotype in man and other
CC animals by modulating expression of a gene that contributes to, or

CC inhibits the expression of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML),
 CC promyelocytic leukemia, follicular lymphoma, B-cell acute lymphocytic
 CC leukemia, breast cancer, colon carcinoma, neuroblastoma, lung cancer, and
 CC other neoplastic conditions. Cleavage of target mRNAs expressed in pre-
 CC neoplastic and transformed cells elicits inhibition of the transformed
 CC state. mdr-1 specific ribozymes remove the mechanism of drug resistance
 CC used by transformed cells and thus enhances drug therapies for tumours.
 CC The ribozymes may also be used to study genetic drift and mutations
 CC within cells. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1363 TCTTCCAACTTCAAAAGC 1382
 Db 1 UCUUCCAGCUCAAAGAGC 20

RESULT 370
 AAQ91442
 ID AAQ91442 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAQ91442;

AC AAQ91442;

DT 14-APR-1996 (first entry)

DE PKD1 gene PCR primer AH3 F9.

XX Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD;
 KW polycystic kidney disease 1 gene; PKD1; diagnostic; gene therapy;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS

XX WO9518225-A1.

PN 06-JUL-1995.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94WO-GB002822.

XX 24-DEC-1993; 93GB-00026470.

XX 14-JUN-1994; 94GB-00011900.

XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.

PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.

PA (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

PA (UYRO-) UNIV ROTTERDAM ERASMUS.

XX Harris PC, Peral B, Ward CJ, Hughes J, Breuning MH, Peters DJM;
 PI Roelfsema JH, Sampson J, Halley DJJ, Nellist MD, Janssen LAJ;
 PI Hesselting ALW;

XX WPI; 1995-246390/32.

XX Isolated poly-cystic kidney disease 1 gene and its mutants - useful for
 treatment and diagnosis of autosomal dominant poly-cystic kidney disease.

XX Claim 17; Page 40; 119pp; English.

XX PCR primers AH3 F9 (AAQ91442) and AH3 B7 (AAQ91443) were used to detect a
 CC deletion in the polycystic kidney disease 1 (PKD1) gene transcript in a
 CC patient (OX114) who developed end stage renal disease from autosomal
 CC dominant polycystic disease (ADPKD) aged 54. RT-PCR was performed using
 CC total RNA. A deletion of nucleotides 1746-2192 of PKD1 DNA, as defined in
 CC AAQ91439, was detected. The primers (see also AAQ91444-45, AAQ71994-95)
 CC can be used to screen actual or suspected ADPKD patients for normal or
 CC mutated PKD1

XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1266 TGACAAGCGCATCTCGATCT 1285
 Db 3 TGACAAGCACATCTGGCTCT 22

RESULT 371

AAAT0808

ID AAAT0808 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX

AC AAAT0808;

XX

DT 02-FEB-1997 (first entry)

XX

DE PKD1 OX114 mutation PCR primer AH3 F9.

XX

KW Adult polycystic kidney disease; APKD; PKD1 gene; diagnosis; therapy;
 KW OX114; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS

XX WO9534649-A2.

PN

XX 21-DEC-1995.

XX

PF 13-JUN-1995; 95WO-GB001386.

XX

PR 14-JUN-1994; 94GB-00011900.

PR 23-DEC-1994; 94WO-GB002822.

PR 13-APR-1995; 95GB-00007766.

PR 14-APR-1995; 95US-00422582.

XX

XX (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.

PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.

PA (UYWA-) UNIV WALES COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

PA (UYRO-) UNIV ROTTERDAM ERASMUS.

XX Harris PC, Peral B, Ward CJ, Hughes J, Breuning MH, Peters DJM;
 PI Roelfsema JH, Sampson J, Halley DJJ, Nellist MD, Janssen LAJ;
 PI Hesselting ALW;

XX WPI; 1996-049678/05.

XX Isolated poly-cystic kidney disease I gene and its deletion mutants -
 useful in diagnosis and treatment of PKD1-associated disease and in gene
 therapy.

XX Claim 26; Page 76; 181pp; English.

XX Primers AH3 F9 (AAAT0808) and AH3 B7 (AAAT0809) were designed to amplify
 CC across the genomic deletion found in adult polycystic kidney disease
 CC (APKD) patient OX114. In this patient, a 446 bp region of the PKD1 gene
 CC (AAAT13821), covering residues 1746-2192 of the PKD1 transcript given in
 CC AAAT0803, is deleted. The primers can be used to screen a subject for the
 CC PKD1 gene mutation

XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1266 TGACAAGCGCATCTCGATCT 1285

Db 3 TGACAAGCACATCTGGCTCT 22

RESULT 372

AAZ11039/c

ID AAZ11039 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AAZ11039;
01-NOV-1999 (first entry)
PCR primer for human serine protease coding sequence.
Serine protease; human; cerebral nerve denaturation disease; therapy;
PCR primer; ss.
Synthetic.
Homo sapiens.
JP11225765-A.
24-AUG-1999.
13-FEB-1998; 98JP-00031487.
13-FEB-1998; 98JP-00031487.
(SUNR) SUNTORY LTD.
WPI; 1999-521080/44.
New serine protease - useful for treating cerebral nerve denaturation diseases.
Example 3; Page 8; 12pp; Japanese.
This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding a human serine protease of the invention. The serine protease coding sequence was isolated from human brain poly(A)+RNA. The serine protease is useful for the treatment of various cerebral nerve denaturation diseases
Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1677 GGTGAGCTCTCCAGGAGCC 1696
b 20 GGTGAGCTCTCCAGATCC 1
RESULT 373
ABQ93627
D ABQ93627 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
X
X ABQ93627;
X
X 16-OCT-2002 (first entry)
X
X Human DISC1/DISC2 PCR primer disc27 f2.
X
X Human; Disrupted In Schizophrenia 1; DISC1; neuroleptic; gene therapy;
X
X neuropsychiatric disorder; schizoaffective disorder; bipolar disorder;
X
X unipolar affective disorder; adolescent conduct disorder; schizophrenia;
X
X PCR; primer; ss.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X
X WO200258637-A2.
X
X 01-AUG-2002.
X
X 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002186.
X
X 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-00770107.
X
X (MILL-) MILLENIUM PHARM INC.

PI Meyer JM, Barrington-Martin R, Parker A, Barnes GT;
XX WPI; 2002-590791/63.
XX
XX New human Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia (DISC) 1 and DISC2 genes containing
PT single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for preventing or treating
PT neuropsychiatric disorders e.g. schizophrenia.
XX
XX Claim 17; Fig 4; 169pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia (DISC) 1
CC allelic variant polynucleotide. The polypeptides of the invention have
CC neuroleptic activity. The polynucleotides may have a use in gene therapy.
CC DISC1 or DISC2 nucleic acid molecules are useful for diagnosing or
CC treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with specific
CC DISC1 or DISC2 alleles and/or aberrant DISC1 expression or activity e.g.
CC neuropsychiatric disorder such as schizoaffective, bipolar, unipolar
CC affective or adolescent conduct disorder or schizophrenia. Similarly, the
CC compound that inhibits DISC1 protein activity may be used in the method
CC for treating such neuropsychiatric disorders. The sequences shown in
CC ABQ93575-ABQ93658 represent the PCR primers used in the invention to
CC amplify the sequences of DISC2 and DISC2
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1419 CCACAGAGGAGAGAGAGAG 1438
Db 3 CGCTGAGGAGAGAGAGAGAG 22
RESULT 374
ABX09332/C
ID ABX09332 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX09332;
XX
XX 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Arteriosclerosis-detecting probe from F8C #19.
XX
XX Arteriosclerosis; diagnosis; hybridisation; synergism; gene therapy;
XX
XX mutation; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200272882-A2.
XX
XX 19-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP002780.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01011925.
XX
XX (OGHA-) OGHAM GMBH.
XX
XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-723374/78.
XX
XX Determining genetic risk of arteriosclerosis, for clinical diagnosis,
PT comprises hybridizing patient nucleic acid with an array of probes
PT derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 122; 146pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk
CC of arteriosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population
CC studies. The method comprises: (i) selecting risk-associated reference
CC nucleic acid sequences, including their functionally characterizing

CC mutations; (ii) applying probes from these sequences, or their
 CC complements, to a carrier; (iii) hybridising the probes with a nucleic
 CC acid from (or synthesised) a patient sample; and (iv) detecting and
 CC evaluating the hybridisation pattern. The method provides a quick,
 CC inexpensive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a
 CC multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different
 CC mutations or mutations that when present alone carry no risk but are risk
 CC associated in presence of other mutations. The results may be combined
 CC with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable diagnosis,
 CC especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. gene therapy)
 CC that are directed against specific genes. All relevant mutations in a
 CC reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the method is
 CC well suited to automation. ABX09147-ABX09676 represent probes used to
 CC illustrate the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1418 ACCCAGAGGAGAGAGAGAA 1437

Db | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

23 ATCCAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 4

RESULT 375

ABZ59364/C

ID ABZ59364 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ABZ59364;

XX 15-APR-2003 (first entry)

DT Theobroma cacao carboxypeptidase PCR primer pCP8.

XX Carboxypeptidase; cocoa; chocolate; enzyme; PCR primer; plant; ss.

XX Theobroma cacao.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003004634-A2.

XX 16-JAN-2003.

XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP007162.

XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116407.

XX (NEST) SOC PROD NESTLE SA.

XX Laloi M, Mc Carthy J, Bucheli P;

XX WPI; 2003-201551/19.

XX New nucleotide sequence encoding a carboxypeptidase polypeptide, useful

XX for manufacturing cocoa flavor, cocoa liquor and chocolate, and for

XX hydrolyzing proteins derived from food material.

XX Example; Page 9; 14pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a nucleotide sequence (I) coding for a

XX carboxypeptidase isolated from Theobroma cacao, or its functional variant

XX having a degree of homology of more than 90 %. Also described: (i) a

XX polypeptide (II) encoded by (i); (2) a vector (III) containing (i); (3) a

XX cell (iv) containing (i) or (iii); (4) transgenic plants containing (iv);

XX and (5) a product containing cocoa flavour, obtained using (ii). (i) is

XX useful for the synthesis of a carboxypeptidase. A polypeptide (ii)

XX encoded by (i) is useful for the manufacture of cocoa flavour, cocoa

XX liquor and chocolate, and for hydrolysing proteins derived from food

XX material. (ii) is also useful for producing cocoa flavour, by subjecting

XX material to yield cocoa flavour precursors to an enzymatic degradation,

XX using (ii). (ii) is also useful to produce other transgenic plants such

CC as soybean and rice, that produce seeds with a new protein modifying
 CC enzyme. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for T. cacao
 CC carboxypeptidase, which is used in an example from the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 14 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1579 ATATTTCTATTCTCTCTG 1598

Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

20 ATCTTCTTTTCTCTTTG 1

RESULT 376

AAF53136

XX AAF53136 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF53136;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4096.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;

XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;

XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;

XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;

XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;

XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that

XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or

XX inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 87; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,

XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,

XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,

XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a

XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,

XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic

XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

XX vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1200 CCAATGCGAGCAT 1214
DB 15 CCAATGCGAGCAT 1
RESULT 378
ABQ64002/c
ID ABQ64002 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABQ64002;
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 715.
XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX KW Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW Kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX Example 2; Page 251; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1348 GGGGGCCGCAAGAAC 1362
DB 1 GGGGGCCGCAAGAAC 15
RESULT 377
ABQ64005/c
ID ABQ64005 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABQ64005;
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 718.
XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX KW Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW Kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX Example 2; Page 251; 418pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)


```

) AAT59723 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
;
; AAT59723;
;
; 06-OCT-1997 (first entry)
;
; Human raf inhibitor oligonucleotide ON8.
;
; raf; inhibitor; antisense; liposome; cancer; abnormal expression;
; anti-hyperproliferative; ss.
;
; Synthetic.
;
; Key Location/Qualifiers
; modified_base 1..20
; /tag= a
; /note= "phosphorothioate backbone linkages"
;
; WO9704787-A1.
;
; 13-FEB-1997.
;
; 24-JUL-1996; 96WO-GB001775.
;
; 01-AUG-1995; 95GB-00015743.
; 19-SEP-1995; 95GB-00019130.
;
; (CIBA ) CIBA GEIGY AG.
;
; Love WG, Phillips JA, Nicklin PL, Hamilton KO;
; WPI; 1997-145363/13.
;
; Inhibiting human raf expression, partic. for treating cancer - using an
; oligonucleotide targetted to mRNA encoding human raf entrapped in
; sterically stabilised liposome(s).
;
; Claim 16; Page 18; 27pp; English.
;
; T59716-28 are preferred oligonucleotides which are targeted to mRNA
; encoding human raf and are capable of inhibiting raf expression.
; Compositions containing the oligonucleotides entrapped in sterically
; stabilised liposomes are claimed. The comps. can be used for inhibiting
; the expression of human raf. They can be used for the treatment of
; mammalian cancer, partic. human cancer e.g. lung, stomach, renal, breast,
; laryngeal, pancreatic, colorectal cancer and malignant melanoma. In
; particular the comps. can inhibit abnormal raf expression and retain
; anti-hyperproliferative activity after prolonged circulation in the
; bloodstream. They facilitate the reduction of accumulation of ONs in non-
; target organs and a reduction of acute and chronic side effects during
; prolonged treatment. ON1-10 are oligodeoxynucleotides with
; phosphorothioate backbones designed using the Genbank c-raf sequence
; HUMRAF. ON8 is targeted to the 3'UTR
;
; Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
;
; Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
; Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
;
; Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474
; |||||
; 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1
;
; RESULT 382
; LAT62152/c
; ID AAT62152 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
; CX
; AC AAT62152;
; CX
; CX 01-DEC-1997 (first entry)
; CX

```

```

DE Human c-raf and dextran sulphate mRNA targetting oligonucleotide ON8.
XX
XX Cancer; anionic polysaccharide; human; lung cancer; stomach cancer;
KW renal cancer; breast cancer; laryngeal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX colorectal cancer; malignant melanoma; tumour; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; optionally being
XX substituted at the 2'-position of the sugar moiety by a
XX methoxy group at positions 7 to 20"
XX
XX WO9710829-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1997.
XX
XX 12-SEP-1996; 96WO-GB002245.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95GB-00019109.
XX
XX (CIBA ) CIBA GEIGY AG.
XX
XX Nicklin PL, Steward A;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-202610/18.
XX
XX Composition for cancer treatment - comprising anionic polysaccharide, and
XX oligo:nucleotide targetted to mRNA encoding human c-raf and dextran
XX sulphate.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 15; 21pp; English.
XX
XX A pharmaceutical composition has been developed comprising an
XX oligonucleotide, targeted to human raf encoding mRNA, and an anionic
XX polysaccharide. The present sequence represents a specifically claimed
XX oligonucleotide for use in the composition. The composition can be used
XX to treat mammalian cancer, especially human lung, stomach, renal, breast,
XX laryngeal, pancreatic or colorectal cancer, or malignant melanoma. The
XX anionic polysaccharide increases tumour uptake of the oligonucleotide,
XX particularly an oligonucleotide targeted to human raf encoding mRNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
;
; Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
; Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
;
; QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474
; |||||
; 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1
;
; Db
;
; RESULT 383
; AAX15069/c
; ID AAX15069 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
; XX
; AC AAX15069;
; XX
; XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
; DT 16-APR-1999 (first entry)
; XX
; XX c-raf antisense chimeric oligonucleotide of the invention.
; XX
; XX Nuclease resistant; ribofuranosyl moiety; 2'-aminoalkoxy; tumour;
; KW 2'-imidazolylalkoxy; modulation; activity; AIDS; atherosclerosis;
; KW phosphorothioate; ss.
; XX
; XX Synthetic.
; XX
; XX Key Location/Qualifiers
; FH

```



```

FT modified_base 1. .20
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioated"
XX PN
XX US5872232-A.
XX PD
XX 16-FEB-1999.
XX XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00471973.
XX PF
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX PR
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
XX PR
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX PR
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX PR
XX 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
XX XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
XX PI
XX WPI; 1999-166721/14.
XX DR
XX New 2'-O-modified oligo-nucleotide(s) - comprising nucleotide(s)
XX PT comprising a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-imidazolylalkoxy substituent, used for
XX PT hybridisation to RNA or DNA.
XX PT
XX Example 31; Col 50; 48pp; English.
XX PS
XX The present oligonucleotide exemplifies the oligonucleotides of the
XX CC invention. Oligonucleotides of the invention are nuclease resistant, and
XX CC comprise covalently-bound nucleosides that individually include a ribose
XX CC or deoxyribose sugar portion and base portion where the nucleosides are
XX CC joined together by internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of
XX CC the nucleosides form a mixed base sequence that is complementary to a RNA
XX CC base sequence or to a DNA base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides
XX CC has a modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-
XX CC imidazolylalkoxy substituent. The nuclease resistant compounds can be
XX CC used for modulating the activity of DNA or RNA. They can be used for
XX CC treating organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired
XX CC production of a protein. Diverse organisms such as bacteria, yeast,
XX CC protozoa, algae, plant and higher animal forms including warm-blooded
XX CC animals can be treated in this manner. The compounds can be used for
XX CC treating e.g. AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. They can also be used in
XX CC diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of abnormal RNA
XX CC molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate expression of normal RNA
XX CC molecules in organisms or cells. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR
XX CC field.)
XX XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474
Db 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1

RESULT 385
AA05467/c
ID AA05467 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AA05467;
XX AC
XX 20-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Chimeric antisense oligo for c-rf gene.
XX DE
XX Nuclease resistant; modified; deoxyfuranosyl moiety; therapy; infection;
XX KW AIDS; atherosclerosis; tumour; c-rf; antisense; ss.
XX XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1. .20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages; optional 2' O
XX FT -methyl modification on some base pairs"
XX XX
XX US5859221-A.
XX PN
XX 12-JAN-1999.
XX PD
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX PF
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX PR
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
XX PR
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX PR
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX PR

```

The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides targeted to mRNA encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating and diagnosing abnormal proliferative states and hyperproliferation (e.g. cancer, psoriasis, or blood vessel restenosis), and inhibiting raf expression. Sequences AA211532-537 and AA211565-573 represent antisense oligonucleotides for human c-rf kinase

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02; Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474
Db 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1

RESULT 385
AA05467/c
ID AA05467 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AA05467;
XX AC
XX 20-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Chimeric antisense oligo for c-rf gene.
XX DE
XX Nuclease resistant; modified; deoxyfuranosyl moiety; therapy; infection; AIDS; atherosclerosis; tumour; c-rf; antisense; ss.
XX KW
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1. .20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages; optional 2' O
XX FT -methyl modification on some base pairs"
XX XX
XX US5859221-A.
XX PN
XX 12-JAN-1999.
XX PD
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX PF
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX PR
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
XX PR
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX PR
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX PR

1 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
2 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
3 Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
4 WPI; 1999-120005/10.
5
6 Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide analogues - having nucleosides
7 including modified deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing 2'-substituent to
8 increase binding affinity.
9
10 Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.
11
12 The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises
13 with RNA or DNA. The compound comprises covalently-bound nucleosides that
14 individually include a ribose or deoxyribose sugar portion and a base
15 portion, where the nucleosides are joined together by internucleoside
16 linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides form a mixed base
17 sequence that is complementary to a RNA base sequence or to a DNA base
18 sequence; and where at least 1 of the nucleosides includes a modified
19 deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-substituent selected from cyano,
20 fluoxymethyl, thioalkoxyl, alkylsulphonyl, alkylsulphonyl, allyloxy and
21 alkeneoxy groups. The nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (ONs) can bind
22 to and modulate the activity of DNA or RNA and can be used for treating
23 organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired production of a
24 protein. They can be used in therapeutic or prophylactic treatment in
25 organisms such as bacteria, yeast, protozoa, algae, plant and higher
26 animal forms including warm-blooded animals. The ONs can also be used for
27 treating infections, AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. The products can
28 be used for detection and diagnosis. The ONs provide enhanced binding to
29 targets. Increased binding of 2'-sugar modified sequence-specific ONs
30 provides superior potency and specificity compared to phosphorus-modified
31 ONs. The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligo for c-raf
32 gene
33
34 Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
35
36 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
37 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
38 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
39
40 Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474
41 |||||
42 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1
43
44 RESULT 386
45 AAZ01782
46 ID AAZ01782 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
47 AC AAZ01782;
48 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
49 DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
50 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
51 KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
52 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
53 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
54 KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
55 OS Synthetic.
56 DS Chlamydia trachomatis.
57 XX WO9928475-A2.
58 XX 10-JUN-1999.
59 XX 27-NOV-1999; 98WO-IB001939.
60 XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
61 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX (GEST) GENSET.
PA Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
PT Disclosure; Page 1471; 1755pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AA201426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conjunctival trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; perihepatitis; Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1847 TCTAGAGGGGTGGC 1861
|||||
6 TCTAGAGGGGTGGC 20
DB
RESULT 387
AAZ10295/C
ID AAZ10295 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ10295;
XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 08-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-raf gene expression.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; c-raf; nuclease resistance;
KW RNase H strand cleavage; phosphorothioate; oligonucleotide therapeutic;
KW AIDS; atherosclerosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX US955589-A.
XX 21-SEP-1999.
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00465880.
XX 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.
PR 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-0011339.
PR 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Cook PD;
PI WPI; 1999-539598/45.
XX
XX Oligonucleotides eliciting RNase H activity useful for diagnosis and
PT treatment of diseases e.g AIDS or atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example 14; Col 24; 34pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-raf gene expression. The
CC oligonucleotide is a gapped 2'-F (2'-H) nucleotide, whereby one part
CC has at least two consecutive 2'-F (2'-H) nucleotides and the second part
CC has at least five consecutive nucleotides with 2'-H sugar moieties. The
CC modified oligonucleotide has increased nuclease resistance, and increased
CC binding affinity for substrates. The oligonucleotide elicits RNase H
CC strand cleavage of specific RNAs. Oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for the diagnosis, detection and treatment of conditions
CC susceptible to oligonucleotide therapeutics (e.g. AIDS and
CC atherosclerosis). Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474
Db 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1
RESULT 388
AAZ48165/C
ID AAZ48165 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48165;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE C-raf chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:12.
XX
KW Polyribonucleotide solid phase synthesis; diagnosis; hybridisation;
KW protein production modulation; 2'-deoxyfuranosyl moiety; anti-HIV;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; nuclease resistant; atherosclerosis; AIDS;
KW abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; ss.
XX
DS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6005087-A.
XX
XJ 21-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1998; 98US-00035357.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
PR 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Kawasaki AM, Cook PD;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-072074/06.
XX
PT Nuclease resistant oligonucleotides useful as research agents, diagnostic
PT agents, and in the treatment of atherosclerosis and AIDS.
XX
PS Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (I)
CC comprising 2'-fluoro modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides. (I) comprise
CC covalently bound nucleotides, where the nucleotides are joined together
CC by: (a) internucleotide linkages such that the base portion of the
CC nucleotides forms a mixed base sequence; and (b) at least one of the
CC nucleotides includes a modified ribofuranosyl group bearing a 2'-fluoro
CC substituent; provided that at least two of the nucleotides are 2'-fluoro
CC modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides when the internucleotide linkages are

CC phosphodiester nucleotides. (I) bind to their target mRNA and inhibit its
CC expression. (I) are resistant to nuclease degradation and hybridise with
CC appropriate strength and fidelity to its target RNA/DNA. (I) are also
CC useful as research agents, diagnostic agents and as oligonucleotide
CC therapeutics. (I) may be used to treat atherosclerosis following
CC angioplasty to prevent reocclusion of the treated arteries. (I) may also
CC be used in conjunction with AZT to treat AIDS patients. (I) have been
CC used to modulate the expression of RAF gene, a cellular gene whose
CC active form has been implicated in abnormal cell proliferation and
CC tumour formation. (I) are also used to modulate the expression of protein
CC kinase C. (I) exhibit hybridisation properties of higher quality than
CC phosphorous modified oligonucleotide duplexes containing
CC methylphosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate triesters. The present
CC sequence represent an oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474
Db 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1
RESULT 389
AAZ73510/C
ID AAA73510 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA73510;
XX
DT 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide #22 (Isis #7847,#7850).
XX
KW Human; c-raf; protein kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
KW signal transduction; hyperplasia; pulmonary fibrosis; angiogenesis;
KW psoriasis; atherosclerosis; smooth muscle cell proliferation; stenosis;
KW restenosis; inflammatory disorder; tissue graft rejection;
KW endotoxin shock; glomerular nephritis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "All or some nucleotides are optionally with 2'-
FT methoxyethoxy. Also, optionally phosphodiester or
FT phosphothioate backbone"
XX
PN US6090626-A.
XX
PD 18-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
XX
PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Boggs RT, Monia BP;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-531424/48.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT human raf useful for diagnosis, treatment of raf-associated cell
PT proliferative conditions such as cancer, psoriasis or blood vessel
PT restenosis.

1 Claim 31; Col 9; 31pp; English.

2 c-rf is a serine-threonine-specific protein kinase and is thought to

3 play a fundamental role in signal transduction, and cell proliferation

4 control. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This

5 sequence is targeted to human c-rf gene, resulting in c-rf expression

6 inhibition. The present sequence may be useful for treating and raf-

7 associated cell hyperproliferation conditions such as cancer,

8 hyperplasias, pulmonary fibrosis, angiogenesis, psoriasis,

9 atherosclerosis and smooth muscle cell proliferation in blood vessels

10 e.g. stenosis or restenosis following angioplasty. Also, the present

11 sequence may be useful for treating inflammatory disorders such as tissue

12 C graft rejection, endotoxin shock and glomerular nephritis

13 Q Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

14

15 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

16 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

17 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

18

19 Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474

20 b | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

21 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1

22

23 RESULT 390

24 BAB2295

25 D ABA82295 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

26 X ABA82295;

27 X 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)

28 X Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #254.

29 X Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;

30 X sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;

31 X antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;

32 X sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.

33 X Homo sapiens.

34 X Synthetic.

35 X WO200177327-A1.

36 X 18-OCT-2001.

37 X 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.

38 X 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.

39 X 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.

40 X (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

41 X Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;

42 X WPI; 2001-657171/75.

43 X New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for

44 X modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.

45 X Disclosure; Page 35; 443pp; English.

46 X The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone

47 X mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM

48 X genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,

49 X antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in

50 X the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,

51 X Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.

52 X AAG2038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in

53 X the exemplification of the present invention

54 X

55 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

56

57 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

58 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

59 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

60

61 QY 248 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 262

62 Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

63 4 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 18

64

65 RESULT 391

66 ABN89234/C

67 ID ABN89234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

68 XX ABN89234;

69 XX 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)

70 XX Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:47.

71 XX Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;

72 XX antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;

73 XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.

74 XX Homo sapiens.

75 XX

76 XX Key Location/Qualifiers

77 FT modified_base 1..20 /*tag= b

78 FT /*mod_base= OTHER

79 FT /*note= "phosphorothioate backbone"

80 FT modified_base 1..5 /*tag= a

81 FT /*mod_base= OTHER

82 FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

83 FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c

84 FT /*mod_base= OTHER

85 FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

86 XX US6372492-B1.

87 XX 16-APR-2002.

88 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

89 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

90 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

91 XX Bennett CF, Cowser LM;

92 XX WPI; 2002-470102/50.

93 XX New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for

94 XX preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.

95 XX Claim 14; Col 41; 46pp; English.

96 X The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases

97 X in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding

98 X human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in

99 X length which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition

100 X (II) comprising (I) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human

101 X Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or

102 X tissues in vitro with (I) or (a). (I) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory

103 X and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and

104 X as a Talin expression inhibitor. (I) can be used to inhibit the

105 X expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay

106 X infection, inflammation or tumour formation; and in diagnostics,

107 X therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present

108 X sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate

1 Claim 31; Col 9; 31pp; English.

2 c-rf is a serine-threonine-specific protein kinase and is thought to

3 play a fundamental role in signal transduction, and cell proliferation

4 control. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This

5 sequence is targeted to human c-rf gene, resulting in c-rf expression

6 inhibition. The present sequence may be useful for treating and raf-

7 associated cell hyperproliferation conditions such as cancer,

8 hyperplasias, pulmonary fibrosis, angiogenesis, psoriasis,

9 atherosclerosis and smooth muscle cell proliferation in blood vessels

10 e.g. stenosis or restenosis following angioplasty. Also, the present

11 sequence may be useful for treating inflammatory disorders such as tissue

12 C graft rejection, endotoxin shock and glomerular nephritis

13 Q Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

14

15 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

16 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

17 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

18

19 Y 1460 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1474

20 b | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

21 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1

22

23 RESULT 390

24 BAB2295

25 D ABA82295 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

26 X ABA82295;

27 X 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)

28 X Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #254.

29 X Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;

30 X sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;

31 X antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;

32 X sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.

33 X Homo sapiens.

34 X Synthetic.

35 X WO200177327-A1.

36 X 18-OCT-2001.

37 X 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.

38 X 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.

39 X 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.

40 X (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

41 X Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;

42 X WPI; 2001-657171/75.

43 X New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for

44 X modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.

45 X Disclosure; Page 35; 443pp; English.

46 X The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone

47 X mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM

48 X genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,

49 X antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in

50 X the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,

51 X Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.

52 X AAG2038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in

53 X the exemplification of the present invention

54 X

55 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

56

57 Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

58 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;

59 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

60

61 QY 248 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 262

62 Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

63 4 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 18

64

65 RESULT 391

66 ABN89234/C

67 ID ABN89234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

68 XX ABN89234;

69 XX 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)

70 XX Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:47.

71 XX Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;

72 XX antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;

73 XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.

74 XX Homo sapiens.

75 XX

76 XX Key Location/Qualifiers

77 FT modified_base 1..20 /*tag= b

78 FT /*mod_base= OTHER

79 FT /*note= "phosphorothioate backbone"

80 FT modified_base 1..5 /*tag= a

81 FT /*mod_base= OTHER

82 FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

83 FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c

84 FT /*mod_base= OTHER

85 FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

86 XX US6372492-B1.

87 XX 16-APR-2002.

88 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

89 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

90 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

91 XX Bennett CF, Cowser LM;

92 XX WPI; 2002-470102/50.

93 XX New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for

94 XX preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.

95 XX Claim 14; Col 41; 46pp; English.

96 X The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases

97 X in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding

98 X human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in

99 X length which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition

100 X (II) comprising (I) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human

101 X Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or

102 X tissues in vitro with (I) or (a). (I) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory

103 X and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and

104 X as a Talin expression inhibitor. (I) can be used to inhibit the

105 X expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay

106 X infection, inflammation or tumour formation; and in diagnostics,

107 X therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present

108 X sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate

CC oligonucleotide, having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings of 5 nucleotides
CC at the 5' and 3' ends and a 10 nucleotide deoxy gap in the middle, which
CC is used in an example from the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 CTGTGGCAAGTCTG 427
Db 19 CTGTGGCAAGTCTG 5

RESULT 392
ABK23092
ID ABK23092 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK23092;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #127.
XX
KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
KW bone development disorder; arteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200192891-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX WPI; 2002-097784/13.
XX
PS Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
PT corresponding wild type gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 40; 409pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
CC and adapters of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 248 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 262
Db 4 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 18

RESULT 393
AAD24875/C
ID AAD24875 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD24875;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PCR primer #1, used to amplify rat fibulin-1D DNA.
XX
KW Human; fibulin-1; endometriosis; female sterility; female birth control;
KW uterine receptivity; gene therapy; antiinfertility; gynaecological;
KW cytostatic; fibulin-1D; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200189548-A2.
XX
PD 29-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016791.
XX
PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577499.
XX
PA (SCHD) SCHERING AG.
PA (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.
XX
PI Hess-Stump H, Haendler B, Lessey B, Chwalisz K;
XX WPI; 2002-062479/08.
XX
PT Composition comprising a fibulin-1 nucleic acid, a fibulin-1 polypeptide,
PT or anti-fibulin-1 antibody, as active components, useful in female birth
PT control and for treatment and diagnosis of endometriosis.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 20; 44pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising
CC a fibulin-1 nucleic acid, a vector or cell containing fibulin-1, a
CC fibulin-1 polypeptide or an antibody against fibulin-1 protein, as active
CC components. The composition is useful for the diagnosis, treatment or
CC prevention of endometriosis, for the treatment of female sterility, for
CC female birth control, for detection of uterine receptivity and as an
CC agent for gene therapy. It is also useful for the identification of
CC agonists and/or antagonists of fibulin-1. The fibulin-1 antagonist is
CC useful for birth control. Fibulin-1 agonist is useful for treating
CC endometriosis and sterility. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer
CC which is used for amplifying rat fibulin-1D DNA. This primer was derived
CC from a human sequence

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1995 TGCTGCTTCTCTCT 1999
Db 15 TGCTGCTTCTCTCT 1

ACD42093/c
ID ACD42093 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACD42093;
XX DT 05-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human c-raf, ISIS7847.
XX Human; ss; antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer;
KW signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytostatic;
KW antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis;
KW hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003032607-A1.
XX PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.
XX PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
XX PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
XX PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
XX PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX PI Monia BP;
XX DR WPI; 2003-503332/47.
XX PT Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human
PT raf and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression, useful for
PT treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 7; 42pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length
CC which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a
CC protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,
CC regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma),
CC and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a
CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically
CC acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by
CC contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo is also
CC useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated
CC with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a
CC chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the
CC expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or
CC hyperproliferation of cells). The oligo is also useful as tools, for
CC example for detecting and determining the role of raf expression in
CC various cell functions and physiological processes and conditions and for
CC diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research
CC purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting
CC a human raf mRNA
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCAG 1474
|||||

3SULT 394
AD44735/c
AAD44735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AAD44735;
13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
Human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #7847.
Human; raf; hyperproliferation; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis;
therapy; cancer; cytostatic; anti-angiogenic; vascular; ophthalmological;
antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; c-raf kinase; ss.
Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.
Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
modified_base 7..20 /*tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "Optionally 2'-O-methyl nucleotides"
US6410518-B1.
25-JUN-2002.
18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Monia BP;
WPI; 2002-597918/64.
Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering
antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences.
Disclosure; Col 13; 41pp; English.
The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
are targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable of
inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of
inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting of an
hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of an
oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating
cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation, especially ocular
angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is an
antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human c-raf kinase
Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCAG 1474
|||||
Db 15 AGGAGGAGGAGCAG 1
|||||
RESULT 395

Db 15 AGGAGGAGAGCCAG 1

RESULT 396
ACCA45675
ID ACC45675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ACC45675;
XX
DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HBM SFS marker reverse primer #127.
XX
KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200292764-A2.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
XX
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX
PI Babij P, Bex EJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-129278/12.
XX
PT New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
PT reduced bone density.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 56; 603pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
CC or characterized by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Cy 248 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 262

Db 4 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 18

RESULT 397
ACA61358/c
ID ACA61358 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACA61358;
XX
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-raf mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #6.
XX
KW Human; c-raf; antisense; ss; nuclease inhibitor; gene therapy; AIDS;
KW bacterial infection; viral infection; protozoan infection;
KW abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; atherosclerosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = phosphorothioate backbone. Optionally 7-
FT 20 are 2'-O-methyl nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003004325-A1.
XX
PD 02-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00996263.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
PR 11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000243.
PR 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
PR 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.
PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
PR 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011339.
PR 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00471973.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-00135202.
XX
PI (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-438973/41.
XX
PT New nuclease resistant compounds, useful as therapeutics, diagnostic
PT agents, or research reagents, or for treating an organism with a disease
PT associated with the undesired production of a protein, e.g. bacterial
PT infections or AIDS.
XX
PS Example 31; Page 29; 50pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises
CC with RNA or DNA, comprising covalently-bound nucleosides that
CC individually include a ribose of deoxyribose sugar portion and a base
CC portion. The nuclease resistant compounds are useful as therapeutics,
CC diagnostic agents, or research reagents. The compounds are also useful
CC for modulating the activity of an RNA or DNA molecule, or for treating an
CC organism with a disease associated with the undesired production of a
CC protein, e.g. bacterial, viral or protozoan infections, AIDS, abnormal
CC cell proliferation and tumour formation, or atherosclerosis. The present
CC sequence represents the human c-raf mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #6
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

1 1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAG 1474
15 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAG 1

3SULT 398
DB98373
D ADB98373 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X ADB98373;
X
X
T 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
E Sequence tagged site #254 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
W Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
N bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
X
X Homo sapiens.
S
X
X WC200292000-A2.
X
X
D 21-NOV-2002.
X
X 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
X
X 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
R 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
R 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
R 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
X
X (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
A (AMHP) WYETH.
X
X Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
X WPI; 2003-129214/12.
X
X New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
X diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
X composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
X suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
X
X Example 2; Page 62; 629pp; English.
X
X The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
X LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
X cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
X level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
X phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
X bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
X osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
X marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
X region.
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DY 248 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 262
4 AGGAGATGACCAAGT 18

DB

RESULT 399
ADD44695/c
ID ADD44695 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC ADD44695;
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-Raf antisense oligonucleotide #6.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense; c-Raf; virucide; anti-HIV; antiarteriosclerotic;
KW cytostatic; 2'-fluoro substituent; AIDS; atherosclerosis; cancer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2003187240-A1.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003US-00352586.
PF
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
PR 02-SEP-1999; 99US-00389283.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
XX WPI; 2003-831271/77.
DR
XX Modified oligonucleotides useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
PT research agents comprises several covalently bound nucleosides joined by
PT internucleoside linkages.
XX
XX Example 31; SEQ ID NO 12; 48pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a modified oligonucleotide comprising several
CC covalently bound nucleosides including a ribose or deoxyribose sugar
CC portion and a base portion. The nucleosides are joined together by
CC internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides
CC form a mixed base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides includes a
CC modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-fluoro substituent. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful as therapeutics,
CC diagnostics and research agents e.g. for the treatment of various viruses
CC (e.g. AIDS), for modulating the production of proteins by an organism,
CC treating an organism having a disease involving an undesired production
CC of a protein (e.g. atherosclerosis, cancer), detecting the presence or
CC absence of abnormal RNA molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate
CC expression of normal RNA molecules in organisms or cells, and for the
CC selective binding of RNA for use as research reagents and diagnostic
CC agents. The compounds have improved stability to enzymatic degradation
CC with various intracellular and extracellular nucleases, and improved
CC ability to bind to a specific DNA or RNA with fidelity compared to wild-
CC type DNA-DNA and RNA-DNA duplexes and phosphorus-modified oligonucleotide
CC duplexes containing methylenephosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate
CC triesters. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention targeting human c-Raf.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1460 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAG 1474
15 AGGAGGAGGAGCCAG 1

DB

RESULT 400
AAZ28807/c
ID AAZ28807 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ28807;

XX 01-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX Primer CLKB for MAb Fab13B5 light chain gene PCR amplification.
 XX Peptide ligand; affinity; p24; human immune deficiency virus-1; HIV-1;
 KW light chain; heavy chain; Fab; monoclonal antibody; hypervariable region;
 KW infection; primer; PCR; amplification; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX FR2777285-A1.
 XX 15-OCT-1999.
 XX 10-APR-1998; 98FR-00004876.
 XX 10-APR-1998; 98FR-00004876.
 XX (INMR) BIO MERIEUX.
 XX Novelli RA, Monaco S, Piga N, Berthet C, Mallet F, Cusack S;
 PI Chassaing V;
 XX WPI; 1999-593428/51.
 XX New peptide ligand specific for p24 of human immune deficiency virus
 PT contains hypervariable regions of antibody 13B5, used for diagnosing HIV
 PT infection.
 XX Example 1; Page 11; 27pp; French.
 XX The invention relates to a peptide ligand with specific affinity for the
 CC p24 protein of human immune deficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) comprising at
 CC least one peptide strand corresponding to the N-terminal region of the
 CC light and/or heavy chain of the Fab fragment of monoclonal antibody 13B5
 CC in which: (i) the light chain includes three hypervariable regions (HVR)
 CC at amino acid (aa) positions 24-33, 49-55 and 88-95 of AAV44175; and (ii)
 CC the heavy chain includes three HVR at aa positions 26-35, 49-65 and 99-
 CC 109 of AAV44176. The primers AAZ228806-228807 were used to PCR amplify the
 CC coding sequence for the light chain of Fab 13B5 (AAZ228804). The peptide
 CC ligands are reagents for detecting p24 (by standard immunoassays) in
 CC biological samples, specifically for diagnosis of HIV-1 infection or can
 CC be used to treat HIV-1 infections
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. NO. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 923 TTGTCAAGAGCTTTAAC 939
 Db 17 TTGTCAAGAGCTTCAAC 1
 RESULT 401
 AAA74516/c
 TD AAA74516 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAA74516;
 AC AAA74516;
 XX 12-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DE Murine BAFF cDNA PCR primer #3.
 XX Mouse; BAFF; PCR primer; B-cell co-stimulation; B-cell growth;
 KW B cell activating factor belonging to the TNF family; transgenic;
 KW immunoglobulin secretion; autoimmune disease; tumour; hypertension;
 KW inflammation; immunosuppressive disease; HIV; organ transplantation; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 CS

XX WO200043032-A2.
 XX 27-JUL-2000.
 XX 25-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US001788.
 XX 25-JAN-1999; 99US-0117169P.
 XX 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143228P.
 XX (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
 XX (APOT-) APOTECH SA.
 XX Browning J, Ambrose C, Mackay F, Tschopp J, Schneider P;
 XX WPI; 2000-482894/42.
 XX Stimulating B-cell growth, immunoglobulin production or dendritic cell-
 PT induced B-cell growth and maturation, to treat autoimmune and
 PT immunosuppressive disorders.
 XX Example; Page 33; 75pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is a PCR primer for the coding sequence of mouse "B
 CC cell activating factor belonging to the TNF family" (BAFF). This primer
 CC was used in the PCR analysis of tail DNA from BAFF transgenic (Tg) mice.
 CC BAFF is a ligand belonging to the TNF cytokine family, and is thought to
 CC be expressed by T cells and dendritic cells for B-cell co-stimulation.
 CC BAFF may be used to stimulate the growth of B-cells and immunoglobulin
 CC secretion. BAFF may be used to treat autoimmune diseases, tumours,
 CC hypertension, disorders related to B-cell proliferation and maturation,
 CC BAFF ligand regulation and inflammation. Also, BAFF may be used to treat
 CC an immunosuppressive disease, e.g. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 CC infection and immunosuppression related to organ transplantation
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 450 GGACATCGCTGTGAA 464
 Db 20 GGACATCGCTGTGAA 6
 RESULT 402
 AAT13814
 ID AAT13814 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX AAT13814;
 AC AAT13814;
 XX 19-DEC-1996 (first entry)
 DT Mycoplasma protective antigen PCR primer Oligo 48 K CNBr Fl.
 DE Antigen; vaccine; mycoplasmal pneumonia; swine enzootic pneumonia;
 KW diagnosis; antibody; Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae; primer; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 3
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT modified_base 18
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= i
 XX WO9628472-A1.
 XX 19-SEP-1996.
 PD

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1131 TGAGTACCTGGAGAGATCAAC 1153
DB 1 TGAGGACCTGGGTAGCTCAGAC 23

RESULT 404
AA29276/C
ID AAA29276 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAA29276;
XX
DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer ZC17516 for Zcys3 cDNA amplification.
XX
KW Zcys3; cystatin T; testes-specific; type 2; chromosome 2; sperm; primer;
KW marker d2mit194; reproduction; infertility; contraceptive; vaccine; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
FN WO200031264-A2.
XX
PD 02-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 01-NOV-1999; 99WO-US025519.
XX
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00197195.
XX
PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI Holloway JL, Feldhaus AL;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-400074/34.
XX
PT Cystatin T testes-specific polypeptide, useful for the study, diagnosis
PT and treatment of conditions associated with reproductive disorders, such
PT as infertility.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 105; 105pp; English.
XX
CC AAA29276-77 are oligonucleotides derived from an EST predicted to be
CC related to the cystatin family, but lacking the 5' half of the sequence.
CC The oligos were used as primers to amplify the region from a variety of
CC cDNA libraries. Amplification only occurred when using testis libraries.
CC A murine cystatin T testes-specific polypeptide (Zcys3) coding sequence
CC was isolated. Zcys3, a cystatin superfamily type 2 protein, contains a
CC cystatin motif (e.g. AAY96577) and specifically binds to a Zcys3
CC antibody. The gene links to murine chromosome 2 framework marker d2mit194
CC located at 81.4 cm. The human locus for this position is 20p11.2, which
CC contains the cystatin gene cluster. Homologues of Zcys3 are claimed,
CC which comprise cysteine residues corresponding to residues 94, 104, 118
CC and 138 of Zcys3 and where the homologous polypeptide also binds a Zcys3-
CC specific antibody. Fusion proteins comprising the Zcys3 secretory signal
CC sequence are also claimed. Zcys3 is able to modulate spermatogenesis, and
CC may be useful for the study, diagnosis and treatment of conditions
CC associated with reproductive disorders, such as infertility in humans and
CC livestock. Zcys3 may specifically be used to enhance sperm production to
CC increase the number of viable sperm in a sample. It may also be useful as
CC an immuno-contraceptive or anti-infertility vaccines. Polynucleotide
CC molecules encoding Zcys3 are useful as probes for detection of the
CC expression of a cystatin T gene in a biological sample, for in vivo
CC diagnosis and for detecting and localizing cystatin T gene expression in
CC tissue samples
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

? 15-MAR-1996; 96WO-AU000149.
? 16-MAR-1995; 95AU-00001789.
X (UYME) UNIV MELBOURNE.
X Walker J, Lee R, Doughty SW;
X WPI; 1996-433763/43.
X Putative protective antigens against Mycoplasma - used for the detection,
X prevention or treatment of Mycoplasma infections, esp. M. hyopneumoniae
X in swine.
X
X Example 1; Page 19; 43pp; English.
X
X PCR primers F1-P3 (AAAT13814-16) are respectively based on CNBr fragments
X (AAW01033-35) of a 48 kDa putative protective antigen of Mycoplasma
X hyopneumoniae strain Beaufort. Primers F1 and F2 generated a PCR product
X of approx. 810 bp. This was used to screen a genomic library of M.
X hyopneumoniae, leading to the isolation of the gene (AAT38241) coding for
X the 48 kDa antigen (AAW01037)
X
X Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 7 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 65.2%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1456 ACCAAGGAGGAGAGCCAGAGC 1478
b 1 ACNAAAGYAGARARCCNCARGC 23

RESULT 403
AA99098
D AAA99098 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
X
X AAA99098;
X
X 19-JAN-2001 (first entry)
X
X Human Rab24 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:3.
X
X Human; Rab24; PCR primer; ss.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X
X CN1257926-A.
X
X 28-JUN-2000.
X
X 22-DEC-1998; 98CN-00126050.
X
X 22-DEC-1998; 98CN-00126050.
X
X (UYFU-) UNIV FUDAN.
X
X Yu L, Zhao Y, Tu Q;
X
X WPI; 2000-544299/50.
X
X Human protein Rab24, its coding sequence, preparation and usage.
X
X Example 1; Page 9; 22pp; Chinese.
X
X The present invention describes human Rab24. The human Rab24 protein is
X homologous to mouse Rab24. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
X for human Rab24 which is used in an example from the present invention
X
X Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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QY      1692 GAGCCACCTTGCACCCCACTTCTT 1714
Db      23 GGGACACCTTGCACCTCTTACTT 1
      |||||
RESULT 405
AA06344/c
ID      AAA66344 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX      AC      AAA66344;
XX      DT      09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX      DE      Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:206.
XX      KW      Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
XX      KW      chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;
XX      KW      phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.
XX      OS      Canis familiaris.
XX      PN      WO200029615-A2.
XX      PD      25-MAY-2000.
XX      PF      15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.
XX      PR      13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.
XX      PS      (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX      PA      Galibert F, Andre C;
XX      PI      WPI; 2000-387821/33.
XX      PT      New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
XX      PT      for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits
XX      PT      or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.
XX      PS      Claim 1; Page 61; 87pp; English.
XX      CC      The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine
XX      CC      familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected
XX      CC      from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for
XX      CC      identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %
XX      CC      of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types
XX      CC      (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers
XX      CC      (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes
XX      CC      responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify
XX      CC      morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such
XX      CC      diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be
XX      CC      useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes
XX      CC      involved in genetic diseases
XX      SQ      Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1111 ATGACTAACCGAAGACCAAGTGA 1133
Db      23 ATGACCTCCAGAACACCAAGTGA 1
      |||||
RESULT 406
AA06352/c
ID      AAD06352 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX      AC      AAD06352;
XX      DT      10-AUG-2001 (first entry)

```

```

XX      Murine cystatin T cDNA library amplifying primer, ZC17516.
DE
XX      Murine; cystatin T; zcys3; cystatin-related epididymal specific protein;
KW      CRIS; inhibitor; cysteine proteinase; male reproductive tissue; testis;
KW      spermatogenesis; therapy; reproductive disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX      OS      Mus musculus.
XX      PN      US6235708-B1.
XX      PD      22-MAY-2001.
XX      PF      01-NOV-1999; 99US-00431480.
XX      PR      20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109217P.
XX      PR      28-SEP-1999; 99US-0156382P.
XX      PA      (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX      PI      Holloway JL, Feldhaus AL;
XX      PI      WPI; 2001-342846/36.
XX      DR      Cystatin T polypeptides are useful for modulating spermatogenesis and
XX      PT      studying, diagnosing and treating reproductive disorders.
XX      PS      Example 1; Col 61-62; 32pp; English.
XX      CC      The present invention relates to cystatin T (also known as zcys3) DNA and
XX      CC      protein sequences. Cystatin T is testis specific and is homologous to
XX      CC      cystatin-related epididymal specific gene (CRS) and type 2 cystatins.
XX      CC      Cystatins inhibit cysteine proteinases and are found with male
XX      CC      reproductive tissues and secretions. Cystatin T sequence is useful for
XX      CC      modulating spermatogenesis and studying, diagnosing and treating
XX      CC      reproductive disorders. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for
XX      CC      identifying murine cystatin T cDNA from cystatin homologues
XX      SQ      Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1692 GAGCCACCTTGCACCCCACTTCTT 1714
Db      23 GGGACACCTTGCACCTCTTACTT 1
      |||||
RESULT 407
AAD08723/c
ID      AAD08723 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX      AC      AAD08723;
XX      DT      04-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX      DE      Murine cystatin T (zcys3) DNA identifying PCR primer, ZC17516.
XX      KW      Mouse; cystatin T; zcys3; testis specific; spermatogenesis modulator;
KW      cystatin-related epididymal specific gene; CRS; type 2 cystatin;
KW      gene therapy; sperm production; antinfertility; PCR primer; ss.
XX      OS      Mus musculus.
XX      PN      US6245529-B1.
XX      PD      12-JUN-2001.
XX      PF      17-JUL-2000; 2000US-00617302.
XX      PR      20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109217P.
XX      PR      28-SEP-1999; 99US-0156382P.

```

quantitative determination of enzymes participating in a
 conjugation. The method involves the use of oligonucleotide probes
 hybridising to regions of the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT)
 genes (e.g. UGT1, UGT1A7, UGT1A9, UGT1A10, UGT2A1, UGT2B7, UGT2B10,
 UGT2B11, UGT2B15, UGT2B17, UGT8), and the DOST gene. The method and
 probes are useful for the genetic determination of enzymes participating
 in glucuronic acid conjugation with catalysed UGT. The method is both
 rapid and accurate. ABK51813-ABK51836 represent oligonucleotide probes
 useful for human UGT or DOST genes

Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps

QY 1478 CCAAGGGGTCAAGGAGGAGGTC 1500
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 1 CCAATAGTTGAAGGAGATGTC 23

RESULT 409
 ABZ10259
 ID ABZ10259 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ10259;
 XX
 DT
 DT
 XX
 DE
 DE
 XX
 KW
 KW
 KW
 KW
 XX
 OS
 OS
 XX
 XX
 PN
 PD
 PD
 XX
 XX
 PF
 PF
 XX
 PR
 PR
 XX
 PA
 XX
 XX
 PI
 PI
 PI
 PI
 XX
 XX
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT
 PT
 PT
 PT
 XX
 XX
 PS
 XX

16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related primer SEQ ID NO:399.
 Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;
 gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;
 cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 Synthetic.
 W0200277272-A2.
 03-OCT-2002.
 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.
 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.
 (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
 Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;
 Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;
 Schwöbe I, Ziebarth H;
 WPI, 2003-018942/01.
 Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative
 disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that
 distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.
 Claim 11; Page 32; 117pp; English.
 The present invention describes a method for detecting and
 differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
 associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
 subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
 which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118
 represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
 invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used for
 differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
 disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
 lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for

CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA
 CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also
 CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
 CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
 CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a
 CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1916 TTTAGATTGGTCTGTTTCGT 1938
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TTTAGTTTGTGTTTGTGTTGTT 23

RESULT 410

ACA90085
 ID ACA90085 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ACA90085;

DT 10-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DE Cardiovascular disease differential gene expression related primer #132.

XX Cardiovascular disease; arteriosclerosis; ischaemia; angina pectoris;
 KW myocardial infarction; caridiac; antiarteriosclerotic; antianginal;
 KW gene therapy; differential gene expression; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003031650-A2.

PD 17-APR-2003.

XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-BF011034.

XX 08-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00024145.

DA (FARB) BAYER AG.

XX Munnes M, Gehrman M, Wick M, Schmitz G;

XX WPI; 2003-403108/38.

PT Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing a cardiovascular disease, e.g.
 PT angina, ischemia, myocardial infarction or arteriosclerosis by detection
 PT of a polynucleotide in a biological sample comprises detecting a
 PT hybridization complex.

FS Example 3; Page 106; 454pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of predicting, diagnosing or prognosing
 CC a cardiovascular disease by detection of a polynucleotide in a biological
 CC sample comprises hybridising at least one of the polynucleotide to a
 CC nucleic acid material of a biological sample, thus forming a
 CC hybridisation complex, and detecting the hybridisation complex. The
 CC polynucleotides, polypeptides, antisense molecule, antibody and reagent
 CC are useful for preparing compositions for preventing, predicting or
 CC diagnosing, or a medicament for treating a cardiovascular disease, e.g.
 CC arteriosclerosis, ischaemia, angina pectoris, or myocardial infarction.
 CC This sequence represents a primer used to identify genes differentially
 CC regulated in individuals with cardiovascular disease

XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2019 GCTAGTCTAGTTCCTTTTGGAG 2041
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GCTAGCCAGATACCTGTTTGAG 23

RESULT 411

ADB54343
 ID ADB54343 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AC ADB54343;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX PCR primer 11 used to amplify genomic DNA region.

XX colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;
 KW cytosinatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss;
 KW PCR; primer.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO2003072821-A2.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-BP002035.

XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002BP-00004551.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Adorjan P, Burger M, Maier S, Nimmrich I, Becker E, Lesche R;

XX Rujan T, Schmitt A;

XX WPI; 2003-731620/69.

PT Detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative disorders
 PT associated with a gene or its regulatory regions comprises contacting a
 PT target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with
 PT a reagent.

PS Claim 15; Page 21; 74pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting and differentiating
 CC between colon cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one
 CC gene or its regulatory regions. The method comprises contacting a target
 CC nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at
 CC least one reagent or a series of reagents, where the reagent or series of
 CC reagents, distinguishes between methylated and non methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The molecules of the
 CC invention demonstrate cytostatic activity whilst the method may useful
 CC for detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative
 CC disorders, including cancers such as colon adenoma and colon carcinoma.
 CC The PNA (peptide nucleic acid)-oligomers are useful as probes for
 CC determining cytosine methylation state or single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms. The current sequence is that of the PCR primer of the
 CC invention which was used to amplify the genomic DNA region.

XX Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1916 TTTAGATTGGTCTGTTTCGT 1938
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TTTAAGTTTGTGTTTGTGTTGTT 23

```

RESULT 412
) ADF69829 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
) ADF69829;
) 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
) Primer oligo used to amplify pretreated genomic DNA (SeqID 318).
) PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;
) adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytostatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;
) cytosine methylation state.
) Unidentified.
) WO2003052135-A2.
) 26-JUN-2003.
) 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EF014026.
) 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.
) (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
) Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Maier S;
) Nimrich I;
) WPI; 2003-533029/50.
) Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,
) useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung
) cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell
) carcinoma.
) Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 318; 58pp; English.
) This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and
) differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with
) at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it
) refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a
) biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able
) to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides
) present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further
) differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma
) and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.
) The present invention describes cytosine oligomers and PNA-oligomers
) that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state
) or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This
) oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the amplification
) of pretreated DNA (i.e. where unmethylated cytosine bases are converted
) to uracil), used in an exemplification of the invention.
) Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
)
) Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
) Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
) Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
)
) 1916 TTTTAGATTGGTTCGTGTTTGGT 1938
) ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
) 1 TTTTAGATTGGTTCGTGTTTGGT 23
)
) RESULT 413
) ACF36660
) ID ACF36660 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
) AC ACF36660;
) 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
)
) Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
) Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
) Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
)
) 1916 TTTTAGATTGGTTCGTGTTTGGT 1938
) ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
) 1 TTTTAGATTGGTTCGTGTTTGGT 23
)
) RESULT 414
) ADE84227
) ID ADE84227 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
) AC ADE84227;
) 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
)
) Human lymphoid cell proliferative disorder pre-treated DNA primer #11.
) Lymphoid cell proliferative disorder; methylation;
) methylated CpG dinucleotide; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
) diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; mantle cell lymphoma;
) chronic lymphocytic leukemia; small lymphocytic lymphoma;
) follicular lymphoma; diagnosis; prognosis; primer; ss.

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DE Human DNaseII3 exon fragment amplifying reverse primer.
XX
XX D3; D1L3; LPS; recombinant; gene therapy; lipofection; DNase-1-like 3;
XX interferon-gamma; dermatological; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory;
XX DNase I; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003072741-A2.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005654.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359619P.
XX
XX (UYSI-) UNIV SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.
XX
XX Schneider MC, Wilbur A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-712722/67.
XX
XX New gene therapy composition comprising a recombinant gene, a lipofection
XX reagent, and a D3-activity-reducing agent, useful for treating a disease
XX in tissues directly bathed by circulation with or without a blood-brain
XX barrier.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 55; 92pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a gene therapy composition comprising a
XX recombinant gene to affect the gene therapy, a lipofection reagent, and a
XX D3-activity-reducing agent. It can be an antiviral composition comprising
XX DNase-1-like 3 (D1L3) or a D1L3 inducing agent selected from interferon-
XX gamma and LPS. The gene therapy composition is useful for treating a
XX disease located in a tissue directly bathed by circulation with or
XX without a blood-brain barrier in a mammal, where the gene therapy targets
XX vascular organs containing large amounts of reticuloendothelial or
XX immunologic cells consisting of lymphocytes, monocyte-related cells or
XX monocyte-derived cells. The vascular organs are selected from liver,
XX spleen, thymus, bone marrow, lymphoid tissues, lung, pancreas, gut,
XX kidney, and vascular endothelium. Compositions comprising D1L3 are useful
XX for treating, preventing or reversing the progression of lupus in a
XX mammal. Sequences ACF36643-660 represent PCR primers for amplifying the
XX exon fragments from human DNaseII3 (D1L3) genomic DNA contained in locus
XX NM_004944
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1940 CCTTCCACATGGCCTCAAGTCAG 1962
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 CCTTCCAATTGGCTCAAGTCAG 23
XX
XX RESULT 414
XX ADE84227
XX ID ADE84227 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE84227;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human lymphoid cell proliferative disorder pre-treated DNA primer #11.
XX Lymphoid cell proliferative disorder; methylation;
XX methylated CpG dinucleotide; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; mantle cell lymphoma;
XX chronic lymphocytic leukemia; small lymphocytic lymphoma;
XX follicular lymphoma; diagnosis; prognosis; primer; ss.
XX
XX

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? 23-AUG-1999; 99WO-JP004518.
?
? 21-AUG-1998; 98JP-00236169.
?
? (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
?
? Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
? Kuroiwa Y;
? WPI; 2000-246479/21.
?
? Producing a cell containing modified foreign chromosomes, useful for the
? generation of transgenic animals.
?
? Example 83; Page 159; 316pp; Japanese.
?
? The invention relates to a novel method of producing cells containing a
? modified foreign chromosome or chromosome fragment. The method comprises:
? (a) fusing a microcell comprising the foreign chromosome or chromosome
? fragment, with a cell having a high efficiency for homologous
? recombination; (b) marking the desired site of insertion of the foreign
? chromosome using a targeting vector; and (c) inducing deletion or
? translocation at the marked site. Transgenic animals produced by the
? method are useful to provide disease models and knockout animals, and in
? the production of human proteins, particularly human antibodies. This
? sequence is used in the method of the invention
?
? Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
?
Query Match 0.7%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1310 GTGAGGAGAGTCT 1324
b 23 GTGAGGAGAGTCT 9

RESULT 417
AX22495/c
D AAX22495 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
X
X AAX22495;
X
X 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
X 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
X
X Streptomyces sp. est gene RBS RNA fragment.
X
X Xylanase; acidophilic; thermostable; XYL I; XYL II; plant biomass;
X hemicellulase; beta-1,4 bond; xylosic chain; xylan; D-xylose; paper;
X pulp; chlorine bleaching; feed; beta-glucan; cellulose; lignin; ds.
X
X Streptomyces sp.
X
X US5871730-A.
X
X 16-FEB-1999.
X
X 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00282197.
X
X 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00282197.
X (UYSH ) UNIV SHERBROOKE.
X
X Beaulieu C, Brzezinski R, Dery CV;
X
X WPI; 1996-141348/14.
X
X New acidophilic and thermostable xylanase enzymes from Actinomadura sp.
X FC7 - useful for treating plant biomass, especially paper and wood pulp,
X to degrade hemicellulose and hydrolyse xylan.

```

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XX
PS
XX
CC This invention describes the use of novel acidophilic and thermostable
CC xylanase enzymes (XYL I and XYL II) from Actinomadura sp. FC7 which
CC retain their activity under harsh industrial conditions (e.g. high
CC temperature or wide pH ranges) and may be secreted by recombinant host
CC cells, to treat plant biomass. Xylanases XYL I and XYL II are part of a
CC large group of hemicellulase enzymes and function by cutting the beta-1,4
CC bonds within the xylosic chain of xylan (a polymer of D-xylose residues
CC that is a major constituent of hemicellulose). This means that they may
CC be used in the paper and pulp industry to improve the efficiency of the
CC bleaching process by degrading the structure of the material. XYL I and
CC XYL II may also be used to treat feed, by degrading a substrate with a
CC high beta-glucan or cellulose content. XYL I and XYL II retain their
CC activity at high temperatures (e.g. 70 deg. C) and at low pHs (e.g. 4.0),
CC conditions which tend to denature most known xylanases. Enzymes that
CC remain active in these conditions may be used in industrial processes
CC that are carried out at high temperature and low pH to speed up other,
CC non-enzymatic reactions, minimising costs, energy requirements, and the
CC risk of pollution. (e.g. enzymes XYL I and XYL II can be used to
CC facilitate chlorine bleaching of paper pulp which is carried out in hot,
CC acidic conditions). Pretreatment with XYL I and XYL II, allows the
CC bleaching agents to penetrate better, to remove lignin from the pulp and
CC 'bleach' the colouration from it. This means smaller quantities of the
CC agents can be used to produce the same or a better result. Also,
CC disrupting the structure aids water drainage. NOTE: This patent is an
CC equivalent to FI9503640. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 642 CATGACGTGTGCTTTCA 659
Db 18 CATGGCTGTGCTTTCA 1

RESULT 418
AAV00348/c
ID AAV00348 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAV00348;
XX
XX 23-APR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Insecticidal gene sequence modification oligonucleotide BTK53.
XX
XX Insecticidal protein; Bacillus thuringiensis; monocotyledonous plant;
XX structural gene; maize; CryI(b); CryII(b); ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX
XX US5689052-A.
XX
XX 18-NOV-1997.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00530492.
XX
XX 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00172333.
XX
XX (MONS ) MONSANTO CO.
XX
XX Sanders PR, Brown SM, Dean DA, Fromm ME;
XX WPI; 1998-008070/01.
XX
XX Genes encoding insecticidal proteins of Bacillus thuringiensis - modified
XX PT to enhance expression in monocotyledonous plants.
XX

```


PS Example 1; Col 16; 86pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the present
 CC invention describing new structural genes capable of being expressed in a
 CC monocotyledonous plant. The new genes comprise modified nucleotide
 CC sequences which encode insecticidal proteins of *Bacillus thuringiensis*.
 CC The genes have been modified to reduce the usage of codons that are rare
 CC or semi-rare in monocotyledon DNA, thereby increasing transformation
 CC efficiency and/or increasing accumulation of the insecticidal protein in
 CC monocotyledon tissues

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 599 ATGGTGACGGCGTGAAG 616

DB 18 ATGGTGCGCGCTCGAAG 1

RESULT 419

AAZ94539
 ID AAZ94539 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ94539;

DT 18-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Human cytokine receptor zalphall sense PCR primer ZC19954.

KW Cytokine receptor; zalphall; human; chromosome 16p11.1; apoptosis;
 KW signal transduction; growth factor; cancer; tumour; infection;
 KW gene therapy; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200017235-A2.

XX 30-MAR-2000.

XX 23-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022149.

XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-00159254.

XX 09-MAR-1999; 99US-00265117.

XX 06-JUL-1999; 99US-00347930.

XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JB, Hammond AK;

XX WPI; 2000-292825/25.

XX Novel nucleic acid encoding zalphall polypeptide, useful for treating
 XX e.g. viral infection or tumors, and for identifying ligands that
 XX stimulate cell proliferation.

XX Example 3; Page 155; 190pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of oligonucleotide ZC19954, used as sense
 XX primer in the PCR based mapping of the human zalphall gene to the 16p11.1
 XX region of chromosome 16. Zalphall (see also AAY79312) is a novel class I
 XX cytokine receptor that may be involved in an apoptotic cellular pathway,
 XX or is a cell-cell signalling molecule, growth factor receptor, or
 XX extracellular matrix associated protein with growth factor hormone
 XX activity. The invention provides zalphall polypeptides, polynucleotides
 XX and antibodies, and methods for their use in the treatment and diagnosis
 XX of conditions associated with altered zalphall expression or activity

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 464 ATGGGCTGGGGCCTGC 481

DB 1 ACTGGGCTGGGGGACTGC 18

RESULT 420

AAF73266/c
 ID AAF73266 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAF73266;

DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide #57.

KW CryIA; transgenic; crystal; toxin; insecticide; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX US6180774-B1.

XX 30-JAN-2001.

XX 05-AUG-1997; 97US-00906517.

XX 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00172333.

XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00530492.

XX (MONS) MONSANTO CO.

XX Brown SM, Dean DA, Fromm ME, Sanders PR;

XX WPI; 2001-190861/19.

XX Novel nucleic acids, useful for transgenic plant production which is
 XX capable of expressing increased levels of desired proteins.

XX Example 1; Col 16; 81pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleotides 669-1348 of a
 XX *B.thuringiensis* CryIA(b). The invention is useful for transgenic plant
 XX production, e.g. maize, capable of expressing increased amount of
 XX transgenic protein, e.g. crystal protein toxin gene of *Bacillus*
 XX *thuringiensis*

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 599 ATGGTGACGGCGTGAAG 616

DB 18 ATGGTGCGCGCTCGAAG 1

RESULT 421

AAS20658
 ID AAS20658 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAS20658;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human zalphall receptor sequencing primer ZC19954.

KW Cytokine; zalphall Ligand; zalphall receptor; NK cell progenitor;
 KW natural killer cell proliferation; T-cell proliferation;
 KW B-cell proliferation; anti-tumour response; immune system;
 KW immunostimulant; cytostatic; human; sequencing primer; ss.

```

1  Homo sapiens.
2
3  US6307024-B1.
4
5  23-OCT-2001.
6
7  09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
8
9  09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
10
11 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.
12
13 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
14
15 (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
16
17 Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
18 Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
19 WPI; 2002-040208/05.
20
21 New zalphall ligand polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
22 stimulating proliferation, activation, differentiation and/or induction
23 of inhibition of specialized cell function, or for stimulating an
24 antigenic response.
25
26 Example 3; Col 133; 105pp; English.
27
28 The present invention relates to the isolation of a novel cytokine,
29 zalphall ligand and the polynucleotide encoding it. The invention also
30 gives the sequence for the zalphall receptor and the polynucleotide
31 encoding it. The zalphall ligand polypeptide stimulates proliferation of
32 natural killer (NK) cells or NK cell progenitors, the activation of NK
33 cells, proliferation of T-cells, proliferation of B-cells stimulated with
34 anti-CD40 antibodies, stimulates an antigenic response in a mammal, and
35 reduces proliferation of B-cells stimulated with anti-IGM antibodies. The
36 zalphall ligand polypeptide is also useful in preparing antibodies that
37 bind to zalphall ligand epitopes. The zalphall ligand polynucleotides can
38 be used as probes or primers to clone regions of a zalphall ligand gene,
39 and in gene therapy. Zalphall ligand may also be used to identify
40 inhibitors of its activity, to enhance the generation of anti-tumour
41 responses with or without the infusion of donor lymphocytes, and to
42 activate or stimulate the immune system. The present sequence represents
43 a sequencing primer used to sequence DNA encoding human zalphall receptor
44 in the methods of the present invention
45
46 Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
47
48 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
49 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
50 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
51
52 464 ATTGGGCTGGGGGCTGC 481
53 1 ACTGGGCTGGGGGACTGC 18
54
55 RESULT 422
56 AAD56444
57 ID AAD56444 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
58
59 AAD56444;
60
61 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
62
63 CAT antisense oligo #3, to elicit RNase H degradation of target RNA.
64
65 Acyclic linker; gene expression; gene therapy; ribonuclease; RNase H;
66 antisense; ss.
67
68 Unidentified.
69
70 Key Location/Qualifiers
71 modified_base 1..2
72 /tag= a
73 /mod_base= OTHER
74 /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
75
76 modified_base 3
77 /tag= b
78 /mod_base= OTHER
79 /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinoadenosine"
80
81 Key Location/Qualifiers
82 misc_feature 10
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84 FT
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86 PN
87 XX
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FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT      5
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= d
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinoadenosine"
FT      6. .9
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= e
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT      10
FT      misc_feature
FT      /*tag= f
FT      /note= "Arabinofluoro- or deoxycytidine mismatch residue"
FT      11
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= g
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT      12
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= h
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinoctidine"
FT      13. 15
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= i
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinothymidine"
FT      16. 18
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= j
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroarabinoctidine"
FT      19
FT      WO2003037909-A1.
FT      XX
FT      08-MAY-2003.
FT      XX
FT      29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-CA001628.
FT      PF
FT      29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330719P.
FT      PR
FT      (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
FT      PA
FT      Damha MJ, Viazovkina E, Mangos MM, Parniak WA, Min K;
FT      XX
FT      WPI; 2003-421516/39.
FT      DR
FT      Novel acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide useful for preventing or
FT      PT decreasing translation, reverse transcription and/or replication of a
FT      PT target RNA in a system, comprises a modified deoxyribonucleotide.
FT      XX
FT      Example 2; Page 49; 104pp; English.
FT      PS
FT      The invention relates to an acyclic linker-containing oligonucleotide
FT      CC comprising at least one modified deoxyribonucleotide. Oligonucleotides of
FT      CC the invention are useful for preventing or decreasing translation,
FT      CC reverse transcription and/or replication of a target RNA in a system.
FT      CC They are useful for selectively preventing gene expression in a sequence-
FT      CC specific manner, for hybridising to complementary RNA such as cellular
FT      CC mRNA or viral RNA, to hybridise to and induce cleavage of complementary
FT      CC RNA. They are also useful therapeutically in formulations or medicaments
FT      CC to prevent or treat a disease characterised by the expression of a
FT      CC particular target RNA. The invention is used in gene therapy. The present
FT      CC sequence is an antisense oligo used to elicit human RNase (ribonuclease)
FT      CC H degradation of target RNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification
FT      CC of the invention
FT      XX
FT      Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
FT      XX
FT      Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
FT      CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
FT      CC Matches 16; Conservative 2; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
FT      CC
FT      CY 1577 TTATATTTCTCTCTC 1594
FT      |||||||||

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Db      1 TTATATTTCTCTCTCC 18
RESULT 424
AAD61901
ID      AAD61901 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX      AAD61901;
XX
XX      15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human Zalphall DNA mapping PCR primer, ZC19,954.
XX
XX      Cytokine receptor; Zalphall; cell proliferation; cell development;
XX      KW spleenic disorder; blood disorder; bone disorder; immune disorder;
XX      KW haematopoietic; lymphoid; inflammatory; therapy; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      US6576744-B1.
XX
XX      10-JUN-2003.
XX
XX      23-SEP-1999; 99US-00404641.
XX
XX      23-SEP-1998; 98US-0100896P.
XX      PR
XX      06-MAR-1999; 99US-0123546P.
XX      PR
XX      06-JUL-1999; 99US-0142574P.
XX
XX      (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
XX      Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JE, Hammond AK;
XX      PI
XX      WPI; 2003-799829/75.
XX
XX      Novel cytokine receptor Zalphall useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
XX      PT inflammatory, spleenic, blood or bone disorders.
XX
XX      Example 3; Col 89; Opp; English.
XX
XX      The invention relates to a cytokine receptor designated Zalphall and its
XX      CC nucleic acid sequence. Zalphall protein is useful for detecting ligands
XX      CC that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of haematopoietic,
XX      CC lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo. Zalphall DNA is useful
XX      CC in identifying a region of the genome associated with human disease
XX      CC states. Zalphall protein is useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
XX      CC inflammatory, spleenic, blood or bone disorders. The present sequence is
XX      CC a PCR primer used for mapping human Zalphall DNA
XX
XX      Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX      CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
XX      CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX      CC
XX      QY 464 ATTGGGCTGGGGGCTGC 481
XX      |||||||||
XX      Db 1 ACTGGGCTGGGGGACTGC 18
XX
XX      RESULT 425
XX      AAD61918
XX      ID      AAD61918 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX      AAD61918;
XX
XX      15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human MPL-Zalphall chimera specific primer, ZC19,954.
XX
XX      Cytokine receptor; Zalphall; cell proliferation; cell development;
XX      KW spleenic disorder; blood disorder; bone disorder; immune disorder;
XX      KW haematopoietic; lymphoid; inflammatory; therapy; MPL receptor; human;

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Y primer; ss.
 Z Homo sapiens.
 A US6576744-B1.
 C 10-JUN-2003.
 X 23-SEP-1999; 99US-00404641.
 R 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0100896P.
 R 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123546P.
 R 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0142574P.
 X (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
 A Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JE, Hammond AK;
 I WPI; 2003-799829/75.
 X Novel cytokine receptor Zalphall useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
 I inflammatory, splenic, blood or bone disorders.
 T Example 6; Col 95; Opp; English.
 X The invention relates to a cytokine receptor designated Zalphall and its
 C nucleic acid sequence. Zalphall protein is useful for detecting ligands
 C that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of haematopoietic,
 C lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo. Zalphall DNA is useful
 C in identifying a region of the genome associated with human disease
 C states. Zalphall protein is useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
 C inflammatory, splenic, blood or bone disorders. The present sequence is
 C a primer used for sequence analysis of human MPI-Zalphall chimera. This
 C sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
 X Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Q Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 464 ATTGGGCTGGGGGCTGC 481
 b 1 ACTGGGCTGGGGGACTGC 18
 RESULT 426
 AAV10803/c
 D AAV10803 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 X AAV10803;
 X 02-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 X Herpes simplex virus strain 17 UL26 ORF PCR primer #2.
 X vaccine; assembly deficient mutant; virulence; immunity; infection;
 X PCR primer; ss.
 X Synthetic.
 X Herpes simplex virus unknown type.
 X WO9804286-A2.
 X 05-FEB-1998.
 X 25-JUL-1997; 97WO-US014192.
 X 26-JUL-1996; 96US-00687820.
 X (SEAR) SEARLE & CO G D.
 X Hippenmeyer PJ, Rankin AM, Luckow VA;

XX WPI; 1998-130424/12.
 DR Mutant herpesvirus strains for use as vaccines - having an inactivated
 PT form of an essential protease gene required for processing and assembly
 PT of virion particles.
 X Disclosure; Page 13; 33pp; English.
 XX AAV10802 and AAV10803 are primers used to amplify the herpes simplex
 CC virus (HSV) strain 17 UL26 ORF in a method to produce an assembly
 CC deficient herpesvirus vaccine. These HSV mutants are not virulent in vivo
 CC and induce immunity to wild-type HSV's. They can be used as vaccines
 CC against HSV infections caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2,
 CC human and simian cytomegalovirus (HCMV, SCMV), varicella-zoster virus
 CC (VZV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), human herpesvirus types -6, -7, and -8
 CC (HHV-6, HHV-7, and HHV-8), pseudorabies virus (PRV), bovine herpesvirus
 CC (BHV), equine herpesvirus (EHV), or rhinotracheitis virus
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1972 ACTGGCTGGCCCTCTGTCT 1989
 Db 18 ACTACTGGCCCTGGTCT 1
 RESULT 427
 AAA85364/c
 ID AAA85364 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 X AAA85364;
 AC 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT Cyclin H ribozyme binding site #163.
 DE Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX Mammalia.
 OS WO2000032765-A2.
 PN 08-JUN-2000.
 PD 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 PR (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 PI WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 DR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 PT Disclosure; Page 91; 109pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX

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SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 442 CAGCAGCGACATCGCT 459
Db 19 CAGCAGAATGACATCGCT 2

RESULT 428
AAH82703
ID AAA82703 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA82703;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE cdk2 ribozyme binding site #140.
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
XX WO200032765-A2.
PN
XX
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Tritz R, Welch P, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
  RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
  PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 50; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
  designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
  other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
  AAAG2415 to AAAG6787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
  inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
  ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
  restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1259 ACGACCCCTGACAAGCGCA 1276
Db 2 ACGACCCCTAACAAGCGGA 19

RESULT 429
AAZ45102/c
ID AAZ45102 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ45102;
XX
DT 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX

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DE Forward PCR primer for sequencing UGT1 exon 1H polymorphism 33.
XX
KW Uridine diphosphate-glucuronosyltransferase 1; UGT1; polymorphism; probe;
KW glucuronic acid; Crigler-Najjar syndrome; Gilbert syndrome; jaundice;
KW unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia; drug metabolism; transgenic animal;
KW pharmacogenetic screening; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9957322-A2.
XX
PD 11-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 04-MAY-1999; 99WO-US009702.
XX
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084807P.
XX
PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Penny L, Galvin M;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-052981/04.
DR
XX
XX New nucleic acid representing polymorphisms in the human uridine
  diphosphate glucuronosyltransferase gene, used for diagnosis and evaluation
  of drug metabolism.
XX
PS Example; Page 19; 63pp; English.
XX
XX Primers AA245074-245109 are used to sequence the human uridine
  diphosphate-glucuronosyltransferase 1 (UGT1) exon polymorphism sequences.
  The UGTs are a family of enzymes that catalyse the glucuronic acid
  conjugation of a wide range of endogenous and exogenous substrates
  including phenols, alcohols, amines and fatty acids. Many of the
  reactions catalysed by UGTs result in toxic substances being converted to
  compounds which are more water soluble and are excreted. The invention
  relates to and identifies UGT1 polymorphisms (AA245004-245041). The
  polymorphism sequences are useful as probes for detecting UGT1 locus
  polymorphisms, indicative of altered UGT1 expression or activity. These
  polymorphisms are associated with Crigler-Najjar and Gilbert syndromes
  (unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia) and drug metabolism. The genotyping of
  the UGT1 gene is used to predict the rate of metabolism of UGT1
  substrates, possible drug-drug interactions and adverse side effects
  (i.e. to optimize drug dosage), and to screen for diseases caused by
  exposure to toxins and to study the effects of polymorphisms on enzymatic
  activity. The UGT1 sequences, including polymorphisms, can also be used
  to produce the corresponding protein (or its fragments) or to generate
  transgenic animals or modified cells e.g. for pharmacogenetic screening
  XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1783 AGACAAATCTCTGAAATG 1800
Db 18 AAACAAATCTCTGCAATG 1

RESULT 430
AAH57865
ID AAH57865 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH57865;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:289.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
  recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;

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DE Forward PCR primer for human plexin A3 cDNA.
 KW Immune response; immune cell; semaphorin; Sema3A; neuropilin-1;
 KW infection; cancer; allergy; autoimmune disease; inflammatory condition;
 KW transplant rejection; plexin; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003035100-A1.
 PN 01-MAY-2003.
 XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004596.
 XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001EP-00402474.
 XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 PA Tordjman R, Lepelletier Y, Romeo P, Hermine O;
 PI WPI; 2003-430383/40.
 XX Method of screening compounds that modulate immune response for treating
 PT e.g. cancer, comprising incubating reaction mixture of immune cells,
 PT potential modulator, semaphorin or neuropilin-1 and determining activity
 PT of cells.
 XX Disclosure; Page 50; 83pp; English.
 XX The specification describes a method of screening compounds that modulate
 CC an immune response. The method comprises incubating a reaction mixture of
 CC immune cells with a potential modulator and semaphorin Sema3A, neuropilin
 CC -1, their fragments, equivalents or chimeric proteins, and determining
 CC increased or decreased activity of the cells. The method is used for
 CC screening compounds that modulate an immune response (preferably cell-
 CC mediated immune response) for the production of medicaments for the
 CC treatment and prevention of diseases or pathological conditions
 CC associated with or controlled by the immune responses, e.g. infections
 CC (e.g. infections by rapidly growing virus or bacteria), cancer, and
 CC allergies, autoimmune disease, inflammatory conditions, and acute or
 CC chronic organ or tissue transplant rejection. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer for human plexin A3 cDNA. The primer was used for
 CC RT-PCR analysis, in the course of the invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1976 CCTGCCCTCTGCTGTCT 1993
 DB 1 CATGCCCTCTGCTGTGCT 18
 RESULT 433
 AAQ29653/c
 ID AAQ29653 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAQ29653;
 AC AAQ29653;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-MAR-1993 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer #80 for identifying Hepatitis C virus.
 DE Non-A non-B hepatitis; NANBH; HCV; detection; diagnosis; screening; PCR;
 KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX EP510952-A1.
 PN

PD 28-OCT-1992.
 XX 23-APR-1992; 92EP-00303625.
 XX 26-APR-1991; 91JP-00191376.
 XX (IMMO) IMMUNO JAPAN INC.
 PA Okamoto H, Nakamura T;
 PI WPI; 1992-359137/44.
 XX Detection of non-A, non-B hepatitis virus - using new oligo-nucleotide
 PT primers with nucleotide sequences corresp. to part. of the viral RNA.
 XX Disclosure; Page 39; 54pp; English.
 PS This PCR primer was used to detect the presence of Hepatitis C viral RNA
 CC in a sample. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1388 GAGTCAAAACAGAGGATG 1405
 DB 20 GAGTCAAAACAGCGGTG 3
 RESULT 434
 AAQ31497/c
 ID AAQ31497 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAQ31497;
 AC AAQ31497;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 02-APR-1993 (first entry)
 XX NANB hepatitis virus PCR primer #80.
 DE Polymerase chain reaction; non-A non-B hepatitis; detection; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS BP516270-A2.
 PN 02-DEC-1992.
 PD 09-APR-1992; 92EP-00303186.
 PF 10-APR-1991; 91JP-00196175.
 PR (IMMO) IMMUNO JAPAN INC.
 PA Okamoto H, Nakamura T;
 PI WPI; 1992-400636/49.
 XX Non-A, non-B hepatitis virus related antigens, their polynucleotide(s)
 PT and antibodies - are useful for detecting NANBH virus in blood samples
 PT intended for transfusion.
 XX Example; Page 9; 23pp; English.
 PS The sequence is that of PCR primer #80 which was used to determine the
 CC sequence from nucleotides 1-938 of non-A, non-B hepatitis (NANBH) virus
 CC strains HC-J1, HC-J4, HC-J5, HC-J6 and HC-J7. These nucleotide sequences
 CC encode structural proteins of NANBH virus and these proteins can be
 CC analysed to locate and provide polypeptides useful as antigens for
 CC detection of NANBH virus via antibody-antigen complex detection. Mutants,
 CC variants or fragments of the sequence can be used for very sensitive

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} detection. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
{
} Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1388 GAGTCAAAACAGAGGATG 1405
  |||||
b 20 GAGTCAAAACAGCGGTG 3

RESULT 435
AAQ38183/c
D AAQ38183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X AAQ38183;
X
X 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
T 01-JUL-1993 (first entry)
E PCR primer #80, for NANBH virus strain HC-J6 3' sequence.
X Non A non B hepatitis virus; amplification; HC-J1; HC-J8; plasma; ss.
X Synthetic.
X EP532167-A2.
X 17-MAR-1993.
X
X 30-JUL-1992; 92EP-00306952.
X
X 09-AUG-1991; 91JP-00287402.
X 05-DEC-1991; 91JP-00360441.
X
X (IMMO ) IMMUNO JAPAN INC.
X Okamoto H, Nakamura T;
X WPI; 1993-087166/11.
X
X Polynucleotide(s), polypeptide(s) and antibodies of NANBH virus - useful
T for detecting NANBH, as a vaccine and for screening blood samples.
X
X Example 7; Page 7; 93pp; English.
X
X RNA was isolated from the plasma of human patients positive for NANBH
X virus (strain HC-J6) and was subjected to reverse transcription to
X produce cDNA. The resulting cDNA was amplified by PCR. Sequences in the
X range of nucleotide 8701-9241 of the RNA were determined from consensus
X sequence of three clones contg. 938 nucleotides, C9760, C9234 and C9761,
X obd. by PCR amplification using primers #80 and #60. See also AAQ38172-
X 221. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1388 GAGTCAAAACAGAGGATG 1405
  |||||
b 20 GAGTCAAAACAGCGGTG 3

RESULT 436
AAQ38217/c
D AAQ38217 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X AAQ38217;
X
X 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
T 01-JUL-1993 (first entry)
E PCR primer #80, for NANBH virus strain HC-J6 3' sequence.
X Non A non B hepatitis virus; amplification; HC-J1; HC-J8; plasma; ss.
X Synthetic.
X EP532167-A2.
X 17-MAR-1993.
X
X 30-JUL-1992; 92EP-00306952.
X
X 09-AUG-1991; 91JP-00287402.
X 05-DEC-1991; 91JP-00360441.
X
X (IMMO ) IMMUNO JAPAN INC.
X Okamoto H, Nakamura T;
X WPI; 1993-087166/11.
X
X Polynucleotide(s), polypeptide(s) and antibodies of NANBH virus - useful
T for detecting NANBH, as a vaccine and for screening blood samples.
X
X Example 7; Page 7; 93pp; English.
X
X RNA was isolated from the plasma of human patients positive for NANBH
X virus (strain HC-J6) and was subjected to reverse transcription to
X produce cDNA. The resulting cDNA was amplified by PCR. Sequences in the
X range of nucleotide 8701-9241 of the RNA were determined from consensus
X sequence of three clones contg. 938 nucleotides, C9760, C9234 and C9761,
X obd. by PCR amplification using primers #80 and #60. See also AAQ38172-
X 221. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1388 GAGTCAAAACAGAGGATG 1405
  |||||
b 20 GAGTCAAAACAGCGGTG 3

RESULT 437
AAQ90787/c
D AAQ90787 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X AAQ90787;
X
X 02-AUG-1995 (first entry)
X
X Hepatitis C virus gene HC-J1/cDNA PCR primer nt8259-9196.
X
X Hepatitis C virus; HCV gene HC-J1/cDNA; specific antibodies; PCR primer;
X ss.
X Synthetic.
X
X JP06284887-A.
X
X 11-OCT-1994.
X
X 10-DEC-1993; 93JP-00345753.
X
X

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PR 10-DEC-1992; 92JP-00360705.
XX
XX (IMMO ) IMMUNO JAPAN KK.
XX
XX WPI; 1994-362594/45.
XX
XX HCV genes and the corresponding proteins - used in the production of anti
XX HCV antibodies and the detection of HCV infection.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 4; 35pp; Japanese.
XX
XX AAQ90787 and AAQ90788 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification of
XX AAQ074770, which encodes AAR66695 the HC-J1/protein, the cDNA can be used
XX in the construction of an expression vector for the transformation of a
XX host cell. The host cell can then be used in the production of proteins
XX and peptides, useful in the preparation of monoclonal and polyclonal HCV-
XX specific antibodies
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1388 GAGTCAAAACAGAGGATG 1405
XX |||||
XX Db 20 GAGTCAAAACAGCGGGTG 3
XX
XX RESULT 438
XX AAT73989
XX ID AAT73989 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT73989;
XX
XX DT 08-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human-specific APP PCR primer for expression of transcripts and protein.
XX
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; transgenic mammal; beta-amyloid precursor protein;
XX APP; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO9640895-A1.
XX
XX PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
XX PF 07-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009679.
XX
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486018.
XX
XX PA (ATHE-) ATHENA NEUROSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX PI Games KD, Schenk DB, McConlogue LC, Seubert PA, Rydel RE;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-052308/05.
XX
XX PT Testing compounds for an effect on an Alzheimer's disease marker - uses
XX PT non-human transgenic animals which can control expression of major forms
XX PT of beta-amyloid precursor protein.
XX
XX PS Example 6; Page 51; 116pp; English.
XX
XX CC A novel non-human transgenic mammal has been produced which contains a
XX CC nucleic acid construct for expression of A-beta- containing protein,
XX CC stably incorporated into its genome. The construct comprises a promoter,
XX CC for expression in a mammalian cell, operably linked to a region encoding
XX CC the A-beta-containing protein, which includes amino acids 672-714 of
XX CC human beta-amyloid precursor protein (APP), where the region is selected
XX CC from DNA encoding the A-beta-containing protein consisting of all, or a
XX CC contiguous portion of APP770, APP751 or APP695, or a mutant comprising a
XX CC mutation in one or more of amino acids 669, 670, 671, 690, 692 and 717.
XX
XX CC A novel method has been produced for testing compounds for an effect on
XX CC Alzheimer's disease (AD) marker. The method involves: administering
XX CC the compound to be tested to a non-human transgenic mammal, or mammalian
XX CC cells derived from the transgenic mammal, where the transgenic mammal has
XX CC a nucleic acid construct stably incorporated into the genome which
XX CC comprises a promoter for expression of the construct in a mammalian cell
XX CC operably linked to a region encoding an A-beta-containing protein. The
XX CC region is selected from DNA encoding the A-beta-containing protein
XX CC consisting of all, or a contiguous portion of APP770, APP751 or APP695,
XX CC or a mutant comprising a mutation in one or more of amino acids 669, 670,
XX CC 671, 690, 692 and 717, which includes amino acids 672-714 of human beta-
XX CC amyloid precursor protein (APP). The method also involves detecting or
XX CC measuring the AD marker such that any difference between the marker in
XX CC the transgenic animal, or mammalian cells derived from the transgenic
XX CC mammal, to which the compound has not been administered, is observed,
XX CC where an observed difference in the marker indicates that the compound
XX CC has an effect on the marker. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
XX CC for the expression of human-specific APP transcripts and protein. The
XX CC transgenic animals, or cells are used to screen for compounds which alter
XX CC the pathological course of AD as measured by their effect on the amount
XX CC and/or histopathology of AD markers in animals as well as behavioural

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1 alterations
2 Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1245 CGATGAGGACGAGACGA 1262
C 2 CGATGATGACGAGGACGA 19
RESULT 440
AAV64355
D AAV64355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X AAV64355;
X 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)
X Mouse Ret tyrosine kinase receptor PCR primer (reverse).
X TrnR2; TGF-beta related neurotrophic factor receptor; Ret;
X tyrosine kinase receptor; neurturin; GDNF; mouse;
X glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor; neuron degeneration;
X amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
X Huntington's disease; stroke; diabetes; cytopaenia; tumour; therapy;
X diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
X Synthetic.
X Mus sp.
X WO9846622-A1.
X 22-OCT-1998.
X 16-APR-1998; 98WO-US007996.
X 17-APR-1997; 97US-0044007P.
X 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859988.
X (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
X Milbrandt JD, Johnson EM, Baloh RH;
X WPI; 1998-594552/50.
X New transforming growth factor-related neurotrophin receptor 2 - used
X for, e.g. treatment, prevention and diagnosis of neuronal degeneration.
X Example 4; Page 55; 124pp; English.
X This reverse primer is designed for use with a forward primer (see
X AAV64354) in the PCR amplification of mouse Ret tyrosine kinase receptor
X cDNA in experiments to determine the amount of Ret, TrnR2 (see AAW81622-
X 27) and TrnR1 mRNA in neuronal cultures. Ret and TrnR2 expression was
X largely limited to neurons. These receptors probably mediate the
X functional response of neurons to neurturin and glial cell line-derived
X neurotrophic factor (GDNF). Human and mouse TrnR2 polypeptides and
X polynucleotides of the invention can be used in the treatment, prevention
X and diagnosis of neuronal degeneration
X Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 676 TTCCAGGAACTGGGGAC 693
b 3 TTCCAGGAACTGGGTC 20
alterations
Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1245 CGATGAGGACGAGACGA 1262
C 2 CGATGATGACGAGGACGA 19
RESULT 441
AAZ18147/C
ID AAZ18147 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAZ18147;
XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX STK 13 gene specific primer.
XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
XX primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9934016-A2.
XX 08-JUL-1999.
XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
XX 16-OCT-1998; 97IL-00126627.
XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX Vider B;
XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX P-PSDB; AAY14682.
Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
expression in a selected gene family.
Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
(RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used
in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1584 TTCTATTCTCTGTGTAT 1601
Db 18 TTTTATATCTCTGTGTAT 1
RESULT 442
AAZ18133/C

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ID AAZ18133 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18133;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE STK 6 gene specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
DR P-PSDB; AAY14668.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1584 TTCTATTTCTCTGTAT 1601
DB |||||
18 TTTTATATCTCTGTAT 1

RESULT 443
AAZ18161/c
ID AAZ18161 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18161;
XX

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XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE STK 20 gene specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
DR P-PSDB; AAY14696.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 45; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1584 TTCTATTTCTCTGTAT 1601
DB |||||
18 TTTTATATCTCTGTAT 1

RESULT 444
AAZ05606
ID AAZ05606 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ05606;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX

```

3 PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

X Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
W paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
W nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
W Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

X Synthetic.
S Chlamydia trachomatis.

X WO9928475-A2.

X 10-JUN-1999.

F 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

R 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

R 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

R 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

A (GEST) GENSET.

X Griffais R;

X WPI; 1999-371125/31.

T Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

X Disclosure; Page 1784; 1755pp; English.

S PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
(ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, Bartholinitis;
pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
diseases

X Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 943 CCTATGCTGATGCTGGGA 960

b 1 CCTATGCTGATGCTTGCA 18

RESULT 445

AAX96818/C

D AAX96818 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X AAX96818;

X 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

X Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
W sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
W neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

X Synthetic.

X Chlamydia pneumoniae.

X WO9927105-A2.

X

PD 03-JUN-1999.

XX

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PT Page 1855; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX AAX991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames

XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae

XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as

XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in

XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema

XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading

XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584-AAY35879) can be used

XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae

XX nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,

XX especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising

XX epitope of C. pneumoniae

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 519 CGTCAATGATATCGCTCTT 536

Db 20 CATCAATGATATCGCTT 3

RESULT 446

AAX92355/C

ID AAX92355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX92355;

XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;

XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;

XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX WO9927105-A2.

XX 03-JUN-1999.

PD 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PT

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XX PS Page 1505; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584-AAX35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
XX CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX CC
XX CC QY 59 GCAAGATGCGCAGACGC 76
XX CC 19 GCAAGATGCGGTGAGC 2
XX CC
XX CC RESULT 447
XX CC AAX15177/c
XX CC ID AAX15177 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX CC AC AAX15177;
XX CC DT 28-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX CC DE Oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX CC KW Artificial nuclease function; cleavage; nucleic acid;
XX CC dioxyporphorus(V) tetraphenylporphyrin group; ss.
XX CC OS Synthetic.
XX CC PN JP11029591-A.
XX CC PD 02-FEB-1999.
XX CC PF 08-JUL-1997; 97JP-00199390.
XX CC PR 08-JUL-1997; 97JP-00199390.
XX CC PA (KANS-) KANSAI SHINGIJUTSU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX CC DR WPI; 1999-175663/15.
XX CC PT New oligodeoxyribonucleotide - having artificial nuclease function.
XX CC PS Disclosure; Page 8; 9pp; Japanese.
XX CC CC The present sequence describes an oligodeoxyribonucleotide that has
XX CC artificial nuclease function. The oligodeoxyribonucleotide has a chemical
XX CC structure in which at least one phosphate diester group combining the
XX CC saccharide groups of two thymidines is replaced by a dioxyporphorus(V)
XX CC tetraphenylporphyrin group. The oligodeoxyribonucleotide is used for
XX CC cleavage of nucleic acid. The present sequence appears in the
XX CC specification
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
XX CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX CC
XX CC QY 1607 TAAAAATTTTAAATAT 1624
XX CC || ||||| |||||
XX CC
XX CC RESULT 449
XX CC AAZ61498
XX CC ID AAZ61498 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX CC AC AAZ61498;
XX CC DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX CC DE PCR primer for cDNA encoding a Staphylococcus aureus nrdE polypeptide.
XX CC nrdE; vaccine; chromosome identification; serotyping; infection;
XX CC Helicobacter pylori; ulcer; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX CC OS Staphylococcus aureus.

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Db 19 TATAAATTTTAAATAT 2
RESULT 448
AAX15175
ID AAX15175 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAX15175;
XX DT 28-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Oligodeoxyribonucleotide having an artificial nuclease function.
XX KW Artificial nuclease function; cleavage; nucleic acid;
XX KW dioxyporphorus(V) tetraphenylporphyrin group; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 10..11
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "phosphate diester bond between these nucleotides
XX FT is replaced with a dioxyporphorus(V)
XX FT tetraphenylporphyrin"
XX PN JP11029591-A.
XX PD 02-FEB-1999.
XX PF 08-JUL-1997; 97JP-00199390.
XX PR 08-JUL-1997; 97JP-00199390.
XX PA (KANS-) KANSAI SHINGIJUTSU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX DR WPI; 1999-175663/15.
XX PT New oligodeoxyribonucleotide - having artificial nuclease function.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 9pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present sequence represents an oligodeoxyribonucleotide that has
XX CC artificial nuclease function. The oligodeoxyribonucleotide has a chemical
XX CC structure in which at least one phosphate diester group combining the
XX CC saccharide groups of two thymidines is replaced by a dioxyporphorus(V)
XX CC tetraphenylporphyrin group. The oligodeoxyribonucleotide is used for
XX CC cleavage of nucleic acid
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
XX CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX CC
XX CC QY 1607 TAAAAATTTTAAATAT 1624
XX CC || ||||| |||||
XX CC 2 TATAAATTTTAAATAT 19
XX CC
XX CC RESULT 449
XX CC AAZ61498
XX CC ID AAZ61498 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX CC AC AAZ61498;
XX CC DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX CC DE PCR primer for cDNA encoding a Staphylococcus aureus nrdE polypeptide.
XX CC nrdE; vaccine; chromosome identification; serotyping; infection;
XX CC Helicobacter pylori; ulcer; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX CC OS Staphylococcus aureus.

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1 WO200009541-A1.
2
3 24-FEB-2000.
4
5 02-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017545.
6
7 10-AUG-1998; 98US-00132028.
8 (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
9
10 Wilding EI, Black MT, Traini CM;
11 WPI; 2000-224274/19.
12
13 New nrde polypeptide from Staphylococcus aureus, useful e.g. for
14 vaccination against bacterial infection and for drug screening.
15
16 Disclosure; Page 17; 64pp; English.
17
18 PCR primers AA261498-99 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a nrde
19 polypeptide. The polypeptide is used to screen for specific agonists and
20 antagonists; to treat conditions that require increased activity or
21 expression of nrde; to raise specific antibodies; to identify receptors;
22 and in vaccines. The polynucleotide is used for recombinant (or in vivo)
23 production of the nrde polypeptide, and as sources of antisense sequences
24 that inhibit expression, or of probes and primers. Detecting mutations in
25 nrde-encoding genomic sequences, or measuring the expression of nrde, can
26 be used for diagnosis, staging and prognosis of disease (or
27 susceptibility), also for serotyping or chromosome identification.
28 Diseases which may be diagnosed or treated are particularly infection by
29 S. aureus, but may also be infection by Helicobacter pylori, and
30 associated ulcers and cancers
31
32 Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
33
34 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
35 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
36 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
37
38 Y 1452 GAAACCAAGGAGGAGAA 1469
39 ||||| |||||
40 3 GAAACCATGGAGAGAA 20
41
42 RESULT 450
43 AAL1663
44 D AAA11663 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
45 C AAA11663;
46 X
47 T 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
48 X
49 Humanised anti-Fas designed heavy chain PCR primer #35.
50
51 Fas; antibody; human; anti-inflammatory; anti-anemic; antidiabetic;
52 anti-allergic; anti-arthritis; antiviral; immunomodulatory; cardiac;
53 dermatological; immunosuppressive; thymimetic; antirheumatic; anti-Fas;
54 nephrotropic; antiinfertility; neuroprotective; antiarteriosclerotic;
55 hepatotropic; humanized; apoptosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;
56 Hashimoto disease; rheumatoid arthritis; graft versus host disease;
57 Sjorgen's syndrome; anemia; Addison's disease; scleroderma; sterility;
58 Goodpasture syndrome; Crohn's disease; sterility; myasthenia gravis;
59 multiple sclerosis; Basedow's disease; thrombopenia purpura; allergy;
60 insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; arteriosclerosis; myocarditis;
61 cardiomyopathy; glomerulonephritis; hepatitis; transplant rejection;
62 PCR primer; ss.
63
64 Synthetic.
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66 EP990663-A2.
67
68 05-APR-2000.
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XX PD 24-JUN-1999.
XX PF 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US026924.
XX PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0069416P.
XX PR 18-DEC-1998; 98US-00210748.
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX PI Hermeking H, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX WPI; 2000-022907/02.
XX DR
XX PT Use of 14-3-3 sigma polypeptides and nucleic acids for the diagnosis or
XX treatment of cancer.
XX PS
XX PS Example 3; Page 33; 73pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAX89470-X89471 are used to screen a BAC library for the
XX presence of a 14-3-3 sigma nucleotide sequence. 14-3-3 sigma is a member
XX of the 14-3-3 protein family and is also known as HME1 or stratifin. 14-3-
XX -3 sigma expression is regulated by p53 and exogenous expression of 14-3-
XX 3 sigma results in G2 block. The 14-3-3 sigma nucleotide and amino acid
XX sequences are used in the invention to develop agents for the diagnosis,
XX susceptibility determination and treatment of cancer. The amino acid
XX sequence can be used in method for suppressing the growth of tumour
XX cells. The 14-3-3 sigma polypeptides can mediate cell cycle arrest upon
XX damage to cellular DNA. 14-3-3 sigma probes can be used for diagnosing,
XX testing susceptibility to or treating cancers and identifying agents for
XX treating diseases. They can also be used to treat other proliferative
XX diseases, e.g. psoriasis, polyps, warts, and inflammatory diseases. The
XX 14-3-3 sigma antisense oligonucleotides can be used for promoting the
XX proliferation and growth of cells
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1131 TGAGTACCTGGAGAGAT 1148
DB 18 TGAGTACCGGAGAGGT 1

RESULT 452
AA78316
ID AAA78316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAA78316;
XX
XX 16-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ig L chain sequencing primer SHKR-4.
XX
XX Antirheumatic agent; immunoglobulin M; IgM; apoptosis inducer;
XX immunosuppression; autoimmune disease; treatment; rheumatism;
XX anti-Fas antibody; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2000154149-A.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1999; 99JP-00263984.
XX
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98JP-00264598.
XX
XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 2000-454476/40.

XX PT Anti-human Fas humanizing antibody-containing antirheumatic agents.
XX Example 4; Page 21; 109pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antirheumatic agents which comprise as
XX active ingredients an immunoglobulin M (IgM) protein. The IgM protein
XX does not include a J segment, has apoptosis inducing activity, and
XX consists of a light and heavy chain polypeptide produced synthetically.
XX The agents of the invention exhibit antirheumatic and immunosuppressive
XX activity and can be used to treat autoimmune diseases, especially
XX rheumatism. The IgM molecule used in the invention has human Fas-antigen
XX binding properties. Included in the invention are nucleotide sequences of
XX the IgM light and heavy chains (see AAA78267-A78272) and the
XX corresponding protein sequences (see AAB12913-B12918 and AAB12919), and
XX nucleotide sequences of the humanised anti-human Fas Ig CH11 (see
XX AAA78202-A78206) and protein sequences (see AAB12908-B12910). Also
XX included are anti-human Fas antibody CDR peptides (AAB12902-B12907).
XX Primers specific for the anti-human Fas antibody, light, heavy and kappa
XX chains used in the invention are represented by sequences AAA78213-
XX A78266. Primers used for sequencing the human Ig DNA used in the
XX invention are represented by sequences AAA78277-A78318 and AAA78335-
XX A78337, while humanised anti-Fas Ig DNA sequencing primers are
XX represented by sequences AAA78321-A78334 and AAA78338-A78367. Primer
XX sequences AAA78207-A78212 are specific for murine Ig DNA, and are used in
XX the production of the agent of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1453 AAAACCAAGGAGGAGAG 1470
DB 3 AAAGCCAGGAGGAGGAG 20

RESULT 453
AAS00300/c
ID AAS00300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAS00300;
XX
XX 14-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer LUXA-REV used to sequence expression enhancing sequences.
XX
XX Luciferase; PCR primer; LUXA-REV; Gram positive; luxABCDE operon; luxA;
XX luxB; luxC; luxD; luxE; tumour-associated promoter; anti-tumour; ss.
XX
XX Staphylococcus aureus.
XX
XX WO200118195-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024699.
XX
XX 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0152904P.
XX
XX (XENO-) XENOGEN CORP.
XX
XX Francis KP, Contag PR, Joh DJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226744/23.
XX
XX Luciferase expression cassettes for conferring bioluminescence on gram-
XX positive bacteria, has polynucleotide encoding luciferase gene products
XX and gram-positive Shine-Dalgarno sequences upstream of polynucleotide.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 38; 73pp; English.

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1 The sequence represents primer LUXA-REV used to sequence *S. aureus*
2 expression enhancing sequences used to make pMK4luxABCDE shuttle vector.
3 The vector contains the luxABCDE operon, comprising a polynucleotide
4 encoding luxA, luxB, luxC, luxD and luxE gene products, arranged in the
5 order 5'-luxA-luxB-luxC-luxD-luxE-3'. Transcription of the polynucleotide
6 results in a polycistronic RNA encoding all the gene products and each of
7 the luxA-E gene products is expressed as an individual polypeptide. The
8 expression cassette is useful for modifying a gram-positive organism to
9 produce light, by transforming the organism with the cassettes and if
10 necessary providing the substrate required for luciferase activity. The
11 expression cassette is useful for screening an analyte for its ability to
12 affect expression of a reporter marker. The method involves transforming
13 gram-positive bacteria with the vector, or providing the analyte to the
14 bacteria, if necessary providing a substrate, preferably aldehyde as a
15 reporter marker in a whole animal, where bacteria transformed with the
16 expression cassette is introduced into the whole animal and the substrate
17 aldehyde is provided by injection. The luciferase expression cassette is
18 useful for screening agents useful in inhibiting the growth and/or
19 proliferation of pathogenic bacteria and for evaluating tumorigenicity
20 e.g. luxABCDE expression cassette is operatively linked to tumour-
21 associated promoters and the cells transformed with this cassette are
22 used for screening anti-tumour compounds

X Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

1227 CATCCCTGAGGAGGTGG 1244
||||| ||||| |||||
18 CATCTCTGAGGAGGTGG 1

RESULT 454

ABZ75184
ID ABZ75184 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
CX
CX ABZ75184;
CX
CX 30-MAY-2003 (first entry)
CX Plasmodium vivax 522 bp amplicon PCR primer #1.
CX Plasmodium vivax infection; mosquito; detection; marker gene; malaria;
CX communicable disease control; PCR; primer; ss.
CX Plasmodium vivax.

KR2002028385-A.

17-APR-2002.

09-OCT-2000; 2000KR-00059338.

09-OCT-2000; 2000KR-00059338.

(PARK/) PARK J C.

Park JC;

WPI; 2002-737773/80.

Detecting plasmodium vivax infected in mosquito by gene markers.

Claim 3; Page 4; 5pp; Korean.

The invention relates to a method for determining whether a mosquito is
infected with the malaria parasite Plasmodium vivax. The method involves
detecting the presence of parasite marker genes in a mosquito nucleic

acid sample using sets of virus-specific PCR primers (ABZ75184-
ABZ75193). The method of the invention is rapid and is useful in the
field of communicable disease control, particularly that of malaria
caused by Plasmodium vivax infection. Sequences ABZ75184-ABZ75185
represent specifically claimed PCR primers capable of generating a 522 bp
amplicon in the presence of parasite-derived template nucleic acids
CX
CX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 1121 AGAACACGATGAGTACC 1138
||| ||||| |||||
Db 2 AGCACACGATGAGTAAAC 19

RESULT 455

AAS97714/c
ID AAS97714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
CX
CX AAS97714;
CX
CX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #281.

Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
protein replacement therapy.

Mus sp.

WO200183749-A2.

08-NOV-2001.

25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.

28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.

28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.

10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.

(WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

(MONE-) MONEILL CHEM SENSES CENT.

Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
Ohnen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;

WPI; 2002-075162/10.

Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.

Claim 14; Page 85; 239pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
(such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological

CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1086 CAACTCCACATCAGTCC 1103
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 19 CAAGCCACATCAGTCC 2

RESULT 456
 ABK48015/c
 ID ABK48015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABK48015;

XX 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Transposon Tn4001 lux ABCDE, PCR primer luxA-Rev.

XX Transposon; bioluminescence; food; luxABCDE operon; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200208431-A1.

XX 31-JAN-2002.

XX 07-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US007324.

XX 06-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216257P.

XX (XENO-) XENOGEN CORP.

XX Francis KP, Purchio AF;

XX WPI; 2002-315260/35.

XX Transposon cassette for use in gram-positive organism, comprises
 PT polynucleotide derived from transposon comprising inverted repeat
 PT sequences flanking an internal sequence lacking transcription control
 PT sequences.

PS Example 4; Page 58; 114pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a transposon cassette (I) for use in a gram-
 CC positive target organism, comprising first and second transposon inverted
 CC repeat sequences flanking (II), where (II) comprises a first sequence of
 CC interest encoding polypeptide sequences present in a first orientation
 CC and lacking control sequences that are capable of promoting transcription
 CC in a target organism. (I) incorporated into a vector (III) is useful for
 CC modifying a microorganism having a genome, isolating cells capable of
 CC exhibiting bioluminescence, identifying active host cell gene promoters
 CC and monitoring the proliferation of a microorganism in a medium of
 CC interest. The monitoring process preferably comprises transforming the
 CC microorganism with (III), culturing to permit transposition; screening
 CC for transposants exhibiting bioluminescence; inoculating a sample of the
 CC medium of interest with bioluminescent transposants; and monitoring the
 CC sample for degree of bioluminescence over time, where an increase in the
 CC degree of bioluminescence over time is correlated to proliferation of the
 CC microorganism in the sample. The method may further comprise adding a
 CC compound of interest to the medium and evaluating the effect of the
 CC compound on proliferation of the microorganisms. (I) is useful in methods
 CC designed to monitor bacterial growth in foodstuffs. (I) is suitable for
 CC light generating protein expression in transformed organisms, which for
 CC e.g. permits more sensitive detection of bioluminescence both in vitro
 CC and in vivo. Integration of (I) into the host chromosome, such that the

CC cassette becomes operably linked to host cell promoter, permits
 CC identification of promoters involved in pathogenesis. The present
 CC sequence represents a primer used to construct the lux transposon Tn4001
 CC luxABCDE Km

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1227 CATCCCTGAGGAGTGG 1244
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 18 CATCTCTGAGGAGTGG 1

RESULT 457
 ABK98993
 ID ABK98993 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABK98993;

XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE Canine PCR primer forward primer #1.

XX Feline interleukin 18; IL-18; feline caspase-1; feline IL-12; cat; dog;
 KW canine IL-12; autoimmune disease; allergic reaction; infectious disease;
 KW tumour development; inflammatory disease; graft rejection; PCR; primer;
 KW ss.

XX Canis familiaris.

XX US2002052030-A1.

XX 02-MAY-2002.

XX 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-00917265.

XX 04-AUG-2000; 2000US-0223016P.

XX (WOND/) WONDERLING R S.
 XX (BORO/) BOROUGHS K L.

XX Wonderling RS, Borooughs KL;

XX WPI; 2002-573554/61.

XX Feline interleukin 18 (IL-18), feline caspase-1, feline IL-12 single
 PT chain and canine IL-12 single chain proteins, useful for treating and
 PT preventing autoimmune diseases, inflammatory diseases and/or graft
 PT rejection in animals.

PS Example 4; Page 30; 106pp; English.

XX The present invention discloses new feline interleukin 18 (IL-18), feline
 CC caspase-1, feline IL-12 single chain and canine IL-12 single chain
 CC proteins. A composition comprising a feline IL-18, feline caspase-1,
 CC feline IL-12 single chain or canine IL-12 single chain proteins, a
 CC nucleic acid encoding these proteins, mimetopes of these proteins,
 CC multimeric forms of these proteins, an antibody against these proteins,
 CC or an inhibitor identified by its ability to inhibit the activity of
 CC these proteins, can be used to treat or prevent autoimmune diseases,
 CC allergic reactions, infectious diseases, tumour development, inflammatory
 CC diseases and/or graft rejection in animals. The present nucleic acid
 CC sequence represents a canine PCR primer that was used in the methods of
 CC the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

/ 539 CCATCTCTGGAGCTGCTAA 556
  |||||
  1 CCATCTCTGGCTCTGCTAA 18

RESULT 458
3L48759
D ABL48759 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X ABL48759;
X
X 30-APR-2002 (first entry)
X
X Humanised anti-Fas antibody related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO 8.
X Human; mouse; Fas/Fas ligand system; Fas; antibody; light chain;
X heavy chain; apoptosis; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; apoptotic;
X autoimmune disease; allergy; atopy; gene; ds.
X
X Mus musculus.
X
X JF2001342149-A.
X
X 11-DEC-2001.
X
X 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093243.
X
X 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00091144.
X (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.
X
X WPI; 2002-145114/19.
X P-PSDB; ABB/4945.
X
X Drug for preventing or treating e.g. autoimmune disease or allergy,
X comprises humanized anti-Fas antibody.
X
X Example 4 (preparatory); Page 65-67; 154pp; Japanese.
X
X The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases
X caused by abnormality in the Fas/Fas ligand system containing, as the
X active component, an antibody having a light chain subunit and a heavy
X chain subunit and an activity of combining specifically with mammalian
X Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in a cell expressing Fas. The
X agent has antiallergic, immunosuppressive and apoptotic activity and is
X used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, atopy and
X others.
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
X Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
X Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

y 1657 AGCTCAGGCGAGCTGTGC 1674
  |||||
  3 AGCCGAGGCGCCCTGTGC 20

RESULT 459
ABT06434/C
D ABT06434 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X
X ABT06434;
X
X 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)
X
X Cyclin 14-3-3 sigma gene PCR primer #14.
X
X Human; methylated gene; methylation; breast cancer; marker; WT-1;
X cell proliferative disorder; TWIST; HoxA5; NES-1; RARbeta; cyclin D2;
X retinoic acid receptor beta; oestrogen receptor; Wilms' tumour;

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KW 14.3.3 sigma; HIN-1; RASFLA; tumour suppressor gene; hypermethylation;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200259347-A2.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002455.
XX
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-00771357.
XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX Sukumar S, Evron E, Dooley WC, Sacchi N, Davidson N, Fackler MJ;
XX WPI; 2002-599803/64.
XX
XX Diagnosing and/or determining a predisposition to a cellular
XX proliferative disorder of breast tissue, in particular breast cancer, by
XX determining the state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids,
XX isolated from the subject.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 46; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of diagnosing a cellular
XX proliferative disorder of breast tissue, which involves determining the
XX state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids isolated from the
XX subject, where the state of methylation of the nucleic acids as compared
XX with a state of methylation from a subject not having the cellular
XX proliferative disorder of breast tissue is indicative of a cellular
XX proliferative disorder of breast tissue in the subject. The nucleic acids
XX may be TWIST, HoxA5, NES-1, retinoic acid receptor beta (RARbeta),
XX oestrogen receptor, cyclin D2, Wilms' tumour gene (WT-1), 14.3.3 sigma,
XX HIN-1 or RASFLA. The method is useful for diagnosing and/or determining
XX a predisposition to a cellular proliferative disorder, in particular
XX breast cancer including ductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma,
XX colloid carcinoma, tubular carcinoma, medullary carcinoma, metaplastic
XX carcinoma, intraductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma in situ and
XX papillary carcinoma in situ. The present sequence is a primer used in the
XX exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1131 TGAGTACCTGGAGAGAT 1148
  |||||
  18 TGAGTACCGGAGAGAGT 1

Db
RESULT 460
ABQ81566/C
ID ABQ81566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABQ81566;
XX
XX 30-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Luciferase reporter gene cassette PCR primer LuxA-Rev.
XX
XX Gene transfer; transformation; luciferase; reporter; enzyme;
XX luminescence; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200272808-A1.
XX
XX 19-SEP-2002.
XX
XX

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PF 07-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US007029..
XX
PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274094P.
XX
PR 22-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292828P.
XX
XX (XENO-) XENOGEN CORP.
XX
XX Francis KP, Doyle TC, Nawotka KA;
XX WPI; 2002-740812/80.
XX
XX Introducing a polynucleotide into a cell useful for identifying effective
XX pharmaceuticals and monitoring the presence of microorganisms, comprises
XX employing a light generating protein sequence acting as a reporter.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 50; 74pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of introducing a polynucleotide
XX into a target cell. The method employs a light generating (luminescent or
XX fluorescent) protein coding sequence acting as a reporter. A cell
XX population is treated with a polynucleotide comprising the reporter
XX coding sequence under conditions that facilitate uptake of the
XX polynucleotide, and the cells are then screened for cells that produce
XX light. The method allows transformation of drug-resistant cells or cells
XX having no useful auxotrophic markers, including Gram-negative and Gram-
XX positive bacteria such as Staphylococcus, yeast cells such as Candida
XX albicans, and mammalian cells. The method is useful for transforming their
XX cells, identifying effective pharmaceutical agents and determining their
XX point of action, monitoring the presence of microorganisms, and
XX introducing nucleic acids into the cells where it is difficult to select
XX transformants. The present sequence is PCR primer MGC-CAT-F1, which was
XX used in an example of the invention to confirm the correct orientation of
XX a luciferase luxABCD E Kmr cassette in transposon Tn4001
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1227 CATCCCTGAGGAGGTGG 1244
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 18 CATCTCTGAGGAGTGTGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 461
XX ABS54407
XX ID ABS54407 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABS54407;
XX XX
XX DT 22-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PCR primer, #1, used to detect and amplify APP isoforms.
XX
XX XX Human; PCR; ss; amyloid precursor protein; APP; APP695; APP770; APP751;
XX Alzheimer's disease; AD; transgenic; amyloid beta; Abeta;
XX degenerative disorder; brain; dementia; memory loss; schizophrenia;
XX neurotic plaque; cortex; hippocampus; subiculum; hippocampal gyrus;
XX amygdala; amyloid; Down's syndrome; primer.
XX
XX CS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX UN US2002104104-A1.
XX
XX XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX PD 08-SEP-1998; 98US-00149718.
XX
XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480653.
XX
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486538.
XX
XX PR 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00659797.
XX
XX PR 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00660487.
XX

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XX
XX (GAME/) GAMES X D.
XX (SCHE/) SCHENK D B.
XX (MCCO/) MCCONLOGUE L C.
XX (SEUB/) SEUBERT P A.
XX (RYDE/) RYDEL R E.
XX
XX Games KD, Schenk DB, Mcconlogue LC, Seubert PA, Rydel RE;
XX WPI; 2002-697836/75.
XX
XX Testing compounds for effect on Alzheimer's disease marker by using
XX transgenic mammal into which nucleic acid encoding protein including
XX APP770, APP751 or APP695 with/without specific mutations, has been
XX incorporated.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 20; 62pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a method for testing compounds for their effect
XX on an Alzheimer's disease (AD) marker, by administering the compound to a
XX non-human transgenic mammal which has had a nucleic acid construct stably
XX incorporated into the genome and has a promoter for expression of all, or
XX contiguous portion of, an amyloid beta (Abeta) containing protein
XX (amyloid precursor proteins (APP) 770, APP751 or APP695) and then
XX detecting or measuring levels of the marker. Alzheimer's disease is a
XX degenerative disorder of the brain and leads to dementia, memory loss and
XX schizophrenia. It is associated with neurotic plaques in the cortex,
XX hippocampus, subiculum, hippocampal gyrus and amygdala and one of the
XX major constituents of these plaques is amyloid. Predisposition to
XX Alzheimer's disease has been suggested to be associated with mutations in
XX the APP. Amyloid plaques are also abundantly present in Down's syndrome
XX individuals surviving to the age of 40. The method is useful for testing
XX compounds having an effect on the Alzheimer's disease marker. The sequence
XX presented is the PCR primer, #1, which was used to detect and amplify
XX human amyloid precursor protein (APP) 695, 751 and 770 isoforms
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1245 CGATGAGGACGAGACGA 1262
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 2 CGATGATGACGAGGACGA 19
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 462
XX AAL41499
XX ID AAL41499 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAL41499;
XX
XX DT 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mouse Hepp 5'-oligo PCR primer.
XX
XX XX Neuroprotective; neurotropic; cytostatic; neurodegenerative disease; blood;
XX amyotrophic sclerosis; haematological disorder; neoplasm; leukaemia;
XX acute myelomonocytic leukaemia; lymphoblastic lymphoma; multiple myeloma;
XX chronic lymphocytic leukaemia; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia;
XX B-prolymphocytic leukaemia; plasma cell leukaemia; large B-cell lymphoma;
XX adult t-cell lymphoma; nodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma; stem cell;
XX Burkitt's lymphoma; follicular lymphoma; hairy cell leukaemia;
XX mantle cell lymphoma; splenic marginal zone B-cell lymphoma;
XX T-prolymphocytic leukaemia; haematopoietic cytokine; growth factor;
XX progenitor cell; gene therapy; Hepp; haematopoietic progenitor protein;
XX mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX XX WO200266610-A2.
XX

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J 29-AUG-2002.
 K 15-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US004503.
 R 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268923P.
 X (UWMT-) UNIV MIAMI.
 A Jurecic R, Nachtman RG;
 I WPI; 2002-674928/72.
 R New hematopoietic progenitor protein (Hepp) genes and proteins, useful
 X for detecting, treating and preventing neurodegenerative diseases, e.g.
 T amyotrophic sclerosis, and hematological disorders, e.g. neoplasms of the
 T blood.
 X S Disclosure; Page 12; 54pp; English.
 X C The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid comprising at least 85%
 C identity to either of 2 2082 base pair sequences, given in the
 C specification. The nucleic acids and polypeptides of the invention are
 C useful for detecting, treating and preventing neurodegenerative diseases
 C such as amyotrophic sclerosis, and haematological disorders, particularly
 C neoplasms of the blood such as acute myelomonocytic leukaemia,
 C lymphoblastic lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, acute
 C plasma cell leukaemia, multiple myeloma, B-prolymphocytic leukaemia,
 C cell lymphoma, nodal marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma,
 C follicular lymphoma, hairy cell leukaemia, mantle cell lymphoma, splenic
 C marginal zone B-cell lymphoma, and T-prolymphocytic leukaemia. They are
 C also useful as reagents for differential identification of tissues and
 C cell types present in the biological sample. The mammal is useful in
 C screening drugs for treating the disorders cited above, and for testing
 C of novel haematopoietic cytokines/growth factors for mobilisation and
 C differentiation of stem and progenitor cells. The nucleic acids of the
 C invention can be used in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence
 C represents a PCR primer of a mouse haematopoietic progenitor protein
 C (Hepp) gene of the invention
 X Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Q Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 1851 GAGGGGTGGTGGGTCT 1868
 b ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 2 GAGGAGTGGCGGGTCT 19
 RESULT 463
 BX78206
 D ABX78206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 X C ABX78206;
 X 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
 X Human bifunctional apoptosis regulator antisense oligo ISIS NO 143737.
 X Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 W antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 W cytosstatic; antiinflammatory; inhibitor; infection; inflammation; tumour;
 W ss.
 X Homo sapiens.
 X Key Location/Qualifiers
 TH modified_base 1..20
 TT /*tag= a
 TT /mod_base= OTHER
 TT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, nucleotides 1-5 and 16
 TT -20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (MOE) nucleotides, nucleotides 7

FT -14 are 2'-deoxy- nucleotides, all C nucleotides are 5-
 FT methyl cytosines"
 PN US6468796-B1.
 XX 22-OCT-2002.
 PD 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.
 XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Watt AT;
 PA WPI; 2003-196749/19.
 XX New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
 PT bifunctional apoptosis regulator, for modulating expression of the
 PT regulator and treating diseases associated with expression of the
 PT regulator in humans.
 XX Claim 3; Col 45-46; 42pp; English.
 PS This invention describes a novel compound, 17-50 nucleobases in length
 CC which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid encoding human
 CC bifunctional apoptosis regulator (BAR) and inhibits the expression of
 CC human BAR. The products of the invention have cytostatic and
 CC antiinflammatory activity and can be used to inhibit human BAR expression
 CC during antisense therapy, useful for inhibiting the expression of human
 CC BAR in cells or tissues and for treating diseases associated with
 CC expression of BAR in an animal, particularly a human suspected of having
 CC or being prone to a disease or condition associated with expression of
 CC human BAR. In addition the antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g. prophylactically
 CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation. The
 CC oligonucleotides described in the invention have 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
 CC wings and a deoxy gap. This sequence represents a human BAR antisense
 CC oligonucleotide described in the disclosure of the invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1223 ACGCCATCCCTGAGGAGA 1240
 Db | ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 3 ATGGCATCCCTGAGGAGA 20
 RESULT 464
 ABZ99059/C
 ID ABZ99059 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABZ99059;
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200285308-A2.
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX PA
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14301; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2000 AATTCGAGGTGGAGGT 2017
 Pb 18 AATCAGAGGTGGAGGT 1
 RESULT 465
 ABZ92734
 ID ABZ92734 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ92734;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 CS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX PA
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7976; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGCCA 1965
 Db 1 CTGGCCTCAAGTATCCA 18
 RESULT 466
 ABZ97946
 ID ABZ97946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ97946;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RANTES oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 CS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.

```

1 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
2
3
4 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
5
6 (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
7
8 Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
9 I Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
10 K WPI; 2003-229219/22.
11
12 Pharmacological composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
13 respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
14 corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
15 ubiquinone.
16
17 Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13188; 872pp; English.
18
19 The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
20 first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
21 initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
22 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
23 junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
24 nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
25 antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
26 has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
27 immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
28 use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
29 preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
30 for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
31 antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
32 of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
33 receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
34 lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
35 lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
36 C Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
37 specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
38 at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
39
40 X Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
41
42 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
43 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No. 7e+02;
44 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
45
46 Y 1948 CTGGCCCTCAAGTGAGCCA 1965
47 ||| ||||| ||||| |||
48 b 3 CTGACCTCAAGTGATCCA 20
49
50 RESULT 467
51 ABZ82770/c
52 ID ABZ82770 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
53 X
54 X ABZ82770;
55 X
56 X 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
57
58 Mouse HSL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:159.
59
60 Hormone-sensitive lipase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibitor; obesity;
61 phosphorothioate; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; antisense therapy;
62 abnormal metabolic condition; hyperlipidaemia; type 2 diabetes; cancer;
63 hyperproliferative disorder; mouse; ss.
64
65 Mus musculus.
66 Synthetic.
67
68 Key Location/Qualifiers
69 modified_base 1..20
70 /tag= a
71 /mod_base= OTHER
72
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FT modified_base /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
XX
XX WO2003010139-A2.
XX
XX 06-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022672.
XX
XX 26-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915814.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Butler MM, Watt AT, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-239411/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted against nucleic acids encoding
XX hormone-sensitive lipase, useful for treating abnormal metabolic
XX condition, e.g. hyperlipidemia and obesity, or a hyperproliferative
XX disorder, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 17; Page 92; 167pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a hormone-sensitive lipase
XX (HSL) or a splice variant of HSL. The compound specifically hybridizes
XX with and inhibits the expression of HSL or a splice variant of HSL, or
XX specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
XX active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding HSL. (I) have anorectic,
XX antidiabetic and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense
XX therapy. (I) is useful for treating an animal, particularly human,
XX suspected of having an abnormal metabolic condition such as obesity,
XX hyperlipidaemia, type 2 diabetes, a hyperproliferative disorder such as
XX cancer (e.g. pituitary, colorectal, breast, testicular, pulmonary or
XX epithelial cancer). (I) is also useful in modulating blood glucose
XX levels, particularly plasma or serum glucose levels, in a diabetic
XX animal. The present sequence represents a mouse hormone-sensitive lipase
XX chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an
XX example from the present invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No. 7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 1324 TCCGATTCTCGAAGAGGAG 1341
XX ||| ||||| ||||| |||
XX Db 19 TCTAATTCTGACAGGAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 468
XX ABX14046/c
XX ID ABX14046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX14046;
XX
XX 25-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer, LuxA-Rev, to confirm the luxABCDE kmr cassette orientation.
XX
XX PCR; primer; ss; transposon; gram-positive; luciferase operon; luxCDABE;
XX bioluminescence; luciferase; reduced flavin mononucleotide; FMNH2;
XX fatty aldehyde; luxAB; fatty acid reductase; luxCDB; infection;
XX food industry; bacterial growth; foodstuff; kanamycin; luxABCDE kmr.
XX
```

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XX OS Photorhabdus luminescens.
XX PN US2002137215-A1.
XX PD 26-SEP-2002.
XX PF 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888049.
XX PR 06-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216257P.
XX PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274105P.
XX PA (FRAN/) FRANCIS K P.
XX PA (PURC/) PURCHIO A F.
XX PI Francis KP, Purchio AF;
XX DR WPI; 2003-102390/09.
XX PN New transposon cassette comprising a polynucleotide derived from a
PT transposon comprising 2 transposon inverted repeat sequences flanking an
PT internal polynucleotide sequence, useful for e.g. modifying a genome of a
PT target organism.
XX PS Example 4; Page 21; 44pp; English.
XX CC The invention discloses a transposon cassette for use in a gram-positive
CC target organism, comprising a polynucleotide sequence derived from a
CC transposon comprising first and second transposon inverted repeat
CC sequences flanking an internal polynucleotide sequence. The transposon
CC comprises the luciferase operon, luxCDABE. This operon confers
CC bioluminescence properties to the receiving bacteria. Bioluminescence is
CC thought to result from a luciferase-catalysed oxidation of reduced flavin
CC mononucleotide (FMN) and a long chain fatty aldehyde. The luciferase
CC enzyme is encoded by two sub units (luxAB), whereas the fatty acid
CC reductase polypeptides responsible for the biosynthesis of the aldehyde
CC substrate for the luminescent reaction are encoded by the three genes,
CC luxCDE. The methods can be used for identifying active host-cell gene
CC promoters, for screening a compound for pharmacological effectiveness
CC against a microorganism and for monitoring a microorganism
CC proliferation. The transposon cassettes are useful for conferring
CC bioluminescence to a bacterium which may be used in vivo monitoring in
CC various models of infection or used in the tracking of bacteria (e.g. in
CC food industries), for modifying a genome of a target organism, as a means
CC for monitoring bacterial growth in foodstuffs, and as a means of
CC identifying agents or conditions which suppress or encourage that growth.
CC The sequence presented is the PCR primer, LuxA-Rev, which was used to
CC confirm the luxABCD E kanamycin resistant (kmr) cassette orientation
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 1227 CATCCCTGAGGAGGTGG 1244
Db 18 CATCTCTGAGGAGGTGG 1
RESULT 469
AAD55426/c
1D AAD55426 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD55426;
XX 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX Human FGFR-3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #125105.
XX Human; antisense; fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; prophylaxis;
XX developmental disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; antisense therapy;
XX FGFR-3; ACH; JTK4; CEK2; cancer; phosphorothioate; ss.
```

```
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
XX FT are 5-methylcytidines"
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT 16..20
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN WO2003023004-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028549.
XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953047.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313244/30.
XX PT Novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding fibroblast
PT growth factor receptor 3, useful for inhibiting the expression of the
PT receptor and for treating an animal having cancer or developmental
PT disorder.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 78; 120pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptor 3 (also known
CC as FGFR-3, ACH, JTK4 and CEK2) to inhibit its expression. Antisense
CC compounds of the invention are useful for treating diseases or conditions
CC associated with FGFR-3 such as developmental disorders or
CC hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer of colorectal, bladder,
CC bone, lung, cervical, breast or skin. They are useful as research
CC reagents, therapeutics, prophylaxis, kits and diagnostics, and as tools
CC in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
CC patterns of a portion of the genes expressed within cells and tissues.
CC They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human FGFR-3
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 1210 GCGATTCTCTGAGGAGGCC 1227
Db 20 GCGCTGCTGAGGAGGCC 3
RESULT 470
AAZ18462/c
ID AAZ18462 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ18462;
XX 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Polymorphic fragment in region 5' to ASTH11.
```

1 ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; genetic locus;
2 therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; ss.
3 Homo sapiens.
4 WO9937809-A1.
5
6 29-JUL-1999.
7
8 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.
9
10 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.
11
12 (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
13
14 Brooks-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH, Galvin M;
15 Miller A, North M;
16 WPI; 1999-479058/40.
17
18 Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a predisposition
19 to development of asthma.
20
21 Disclosure; Page 63; 195pp; English.
22
23 The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,
24 mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1I and ASTH1J are genes present
25 within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p,
26 and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The
27 ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions
28 and anti-ASTH1 antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals
29 predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation of gene
30 activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The ASTH1
31 protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in drug
32 screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or
33 expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a
34 therapeutic. Sequences AA218366-218509 represent polymorphisms in the
35 ASTH1I and ASTH1J genes
36
37 Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
38
39 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
40 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
41 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
42
43 Y 1650 GGCCCCGAGCTCAGGGCAGC 1669
44 ||||| :|||||||
45 b 20 GGCCAGCTGTCTCAGGGCAGC 1
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PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
DR
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 2507; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. the SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 914 GTGTGGGAATTTGTCAAGA 931
||||| ||||| |||||
DB 21 GTGTGGAGTTTCTCAGA 4

RESULT 472
AAZ28046
ID AAZ28046 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ28046;
XX
XX 01-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer 12G10-14 for Hhl cDNA amplification.
XX
XX Mouse; haematopoiesis; Hzf; Hhl; haematopoietic zinc finger; antianaemic;
XX haemostatic; immunostimulant; cytostatic; dermatological; thrombolytic;
XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cardiant; anaemia; leukopaenia;
XX thrombocytopaenia; hyperplasia; erythrocytopaenia; thalassaemia;
XX granulocytopaenia; thromocythaemia; polycythaemia; leukaemia; thrombosis;
XX lupus erythematosus; atherosclerosis; haemorrhage; embolism;
XX myocardial infarction; AIDS; mouse; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX WO200049145-A2.
XX
XX 24-AUG-2000.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-CA000171.
XX
XX 19-FEB-1999; 99US-0120972P.
XX
XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
XX


```

PI  Hiidaka M, Stanford W, Caruana G, Kimura Y;
XX  WPI; 2000-565374/52.
XX
XX  New hematopoietic zinc finger nucleic acid for diagnosing, monitoring,
PT  and treating conditions mediated by the polypeptides encoded by it, such
PT  as anemia, leukemia, myocardial infarction and atherosclerosis.
XX
XX  Example 1; Page 29; 68pp; English.
XX
XX  The invention relates to two haematopoietic genes expressed primarily in
CC  haematopoietic lineages. The two genes are designated Hzf (haematopoietic
CC  zinc finger) and Hhl (haematopoietic cell, heart and liver). AAA28038-
CC  A28039 and AA94699-Y94700 represent the Hzf and Hhl gene and protein
CC  sequences. The invention includes the gene and protein sequences,
CC  fragments and analogues of the sequences, host cells comprising any of
CC  the nucleic acid sequences, antibodies directed against the proteins, and
CC  probes specific for the genes. Also included are methods for identifying
CC  Hzf and Hhl regulatory compositions, and methods for treating a condition
CC  mediated by either protein. The Hzf and Hhl proteins exhibit antianaemic,
CC  haemostatic, immunostimulant, cytostatic, dermatological,
CC  immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory, thrombolytic, and cardiant
CC  activities. Hzf is primarily expressed in megakaryocytes, and
CC  multipotential progenitor cells, while Hhl is expressed in myeloid
CC  lineages, and heart and liver tissues as its name suggests. The nucleic
CC  acid and polypeptide sequences of the invention may be used in the
CC  production of a transgenic non-human mammal, which can be used to screen
CC  for an agent that reduces or inhibits Hzf or Hhl associated pathology.
CC  Conditions that may be treated using the proteins and nucleotides of the
CC  invention include anaemia, thrombocytopaenia, leukopaenia, hypoplasia,
CC  polycythaemia, leukaemia, lupus erythematosus, thrombosis,
CC  atherosclerosis, haemorrhage, embolism, and myocardial infarction. The
CC  nucleotide or protein sequences may modulate production of blood cells in
CC  situations where a patient has a disease such as AIDS, or in clinical
CC  settings, such as in conjunction with a bone marrow transplant or in the
CC  treatment of aplasia or myelosuppression caused by radiation, chemical
CC  treatment, or chemotherapy. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC  used in Northern blot analysis of the Hhl products
XX
XX  Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX  Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
XX  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  1520 TCTCAGCTCTGGCTTC 1537
XX  ||| |||| |||| ||||
XX  3 TCTCAGCTGTGGCTTC 20
XX
XX  RESULT 473
XX  AAA95353/c
XX  ID AAA95353 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX  AC AAA95353;
XX  AC AAA95353;
XX  DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX  B. cereus zwittermixin A mutant sequencing primer #1.
XX
XX  Zwittermixin A; aminopolylol antibiotic; crop protection; phytopathogen;
XX  biocontrol agent; infectious disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX  Bacillus cereus.
XX
XX  WO2000058351-A2.
XX
XX  05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX  22-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0007570.
XX
XX  23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125769P.
XX
XX
XX  (WISC ) WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND.
XX
XX  Handelsman J, Milner JL, Stohl EA, Emmert EA;
XX  WPI; 2000-647222/62.
XX
XX  Novel Bacillus cereus nucleic acid molecule useful for synthesis of
XX  zwittermixin A for protecting crops against phytopathogens.
XX
XX  Example 4; Page 32; 80pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention describes the coding sequence for the enzymes from
XX  Bacillus cereus which form the zwittermixin A aminopolylol antibiotic.
XX  These enzymes are known as Orf1, Orf2, Orf3 and Zmak. The antibiotic is
XX  useful in plants as a biocontrol agent as it help protect them from
XX  phytopathogens, which destroy crops. In addition, the coding sequence and
XX  proteins are useful for the treatment of human infectious diseases. The
XX  present sequence is a primer used to sequence the zwittermixin A genes
XX
XX  Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX  Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX  Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
XX  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  1320 GTTCTCCGATTCTGAAGA 1337
XX  |||| |||| |||| ||||
XX  20 GTTCTTCGATTCAGAAGA 3
XX
XX  RESULT 474
XX  AAA80368/c
XX  ID AAA80368 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX  AC AAA80368;
XX  AC AAA80368;
XX  DT 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX  Human ASTH1I 5' region polymorphic site, SEQ ID NO:112.
XX
XX  ASTH1 locus; ASTH1I; ASTH1J; human; chromosome 11p; asthma;
XX  bronchial hyperactivity; ets family; transcription factor;
XX  splice variant; genetic predisposition; polymorphism; antibody;
XX  drug screening; prophylaxis; therapy; diagnosis;
XX  single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  US6087485-A.
XX
XX  11-JUL-2000.
XX
XX  21-JAN-1998; 98US-00009913.
XX
XX  21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035663P.
XX  01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051432P.
XX
XX  (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
XX
XX  Galvin M, Miller A, North M, Cardon L, Buckler A;
XX  Brooks-Wilson AR, Carey AH;
XX  WPI; 2000-505109/45.
XX
XX  New nucleic acids other than naturally occurring chromosomes encoding
XX  ASTH1 protein, for e.g. screening compositions that modulate expression
XX  or function of ASTH1 proteins or as diagnostics for genetic
XX  predisposition to asthma.
XX
XX  Example; Col 41-42; 131pp; English.
XX
XX  The invention relates to the ASTH1 locus on the short arm of human

```

chromosome (11p). This locus comprises the ASTH1 and ASTH1J genes, which are associated with a genetic predisposition to asthma and bronchial hyperreactivity. The ASTH1 and ASTH1J genes are oriented in opposite directions with the ASTH1 locus, and have similar patterns of expression and common sequence motifs. They are both expressed in trachea, lung and several other tissues. ASTH1 and ASTH1J are novel members of the ets family of transcription factors, which have been implicated in the activation of a variety of genes including the tcrA gene and cytokine genes known to be important in the aetiology of asthma. Both ASTH1 and ASTH1J mRNAs are alternatively spliced. Alternative splicing of transcripts has no effect on the open reading frame of ASTH1J, as the exons involved are all 5' to the start codon in exon b. In contrast, alternative splicing of ASTH1 transcripts results in 3 different ASTH1 isoforms. The invention also encompasses mouse asth1j protein. The ASTH1 nucleic acids are useful as diagnostics to identify a hereditary predisposition to asthma, as probes for identifying ASTH1 related genes, for identifying expression of the gene in a biological specimen, and for generating genetically modified non-human animals or site specific gene modifications in cell lines. The encoded ASTH1 proteins are useful as immunogens to raise specific antibodies; in drug screening for compositions that mimic or modulate activity or expression of ASTH1 and/or ASTH1J (including altered forms of these proteins); and as a therapeutic. The ASTH1 genes or fragments thereof, encoded proteins, ASTH1 genomic regulatory regions, and anti-ASTH1 and anti-ASTH1J antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals predisposed to development of asthma, and for modulation of gene activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The intact ASTH1 or ASTH1J proteins or active fragments thereof may be used to modulate or reduce bronchial hyperreactivity. Sequences AA80260-A80261 and AA80264-A80416 represent polymorphic sites within the ASTH1J or ASTH1 genes

Q Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1650 GGCCCGAGCTCAGGCAGC 1669
||||| :|||||||
b 20 GGCCCGAGCTCAGGCAGC 1

ESULT 475
AF96168
D AAF96168 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
X AAF96168;
X 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
X Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #929.
X Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
W polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
M myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
W pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
X Homo sapiens.
X Key Location/Qualifiers
H Variation replace(11,T)
T /*tag= a
T /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
X WO200118250-A2.
X 15-MAR-2001.
X 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
X 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
X 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
X 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX MPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX Example; Page 114; 242pp; English.
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1734 CATAGAGGTCCAGGTC 1751
||||| :|||||||
Db 1 CATAGAGGTCCAGGTC 18

RESULT 476
AAH62525
ID AAH62525 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAH62525;
XX 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Adrenergic alpha-2B-receptor polymorphism containing DNA fragment #426.
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; cancer; inflammation;
XX heart disease; paternity testing; forensic science; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH Variation replace(11,G)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX WO200138576-A2.
XX 31-MAY-2001.
XX 17-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031639.
XX 24-NOV-1999; 99US-0167334P.
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX Gargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX MPI; 2001-367705/38.
XX New nucleic acid segments of the human genome, particularly from genes

I material of a donor animal and a recipient animal.
 J Example 1; Page 23; 71pp; English.
 K The invention relates to a non-human congenic animal (I) comprising
 L genetic material of a donor animal (DA) and a recipient animal (RA),
 M exhibiting a type II diabetes-associated phenotype, where less than about
 N one chromosome of the genome of (I) is derived from the DA, and the
 O genetic material from DA is necessary for expression of the type II
 P diabetes-associated phenotype in the congenic animal. Insulin degradation
 Q polypeptides having amino acid substitutions linked to a type II diabetes
 R -associated phenotypes are also described. (I) is useful in testing a
 S drug, for identifying susceptibility genes residing within quantitative
 T trait loci (QTLs), and characterizing pathophysiological implications of
 U the genes. Genetic fine-mapping may also be carried out using (I).
 V Sequences AAF83607-608 represent nested PCR primers specific for the rat
 W Htr7 gene
 X
 Y Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Z
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 1463 AGGAGAGCCAGAGGCCA 1480
 Z ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 b 18 AGAGAGAGAGAGGCCA 1
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 479
 BT13266
 D ABT13266 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 X
 C ABT13266;
 X
 T 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 X
 E Fanconi anaemia FANCD exon amplifying PCR primer SEQ ID No 169.
 X
 W Cytostatic; dermatological; vasotropic; anti-anaemic; FA pathway defect;
 W Fanconi anaemia protein complex; FANCD; DNA repair; Cockayne's syndrome;
 W cell cycle abnormality; Fanconi anaemia; ataxia telangiectasia; cancer;
 W Bloom's syndrome; Hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer; gene therapy;
 W Xeroderma pigmentosum; PCR; primer; ss.
 X
 S Unidentified.
 X
 N WO200236761-A2.
 N
 N 10-MAY-2002.
 D
 X 02-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US045551.
 F
 X 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245756P.
 X
 X (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.
 A
 X D'andrea AD, Taniguchi T, Timmers C, Grompe M;
 X
 X WPI; 2002-519251/55.
 X
 T Novel isolated Fanconi anemia protein complex polypeptide, termed FANCD2,
 T useful for treating Fanconi anemia pathway defect in cell target or for
 T treating patient with defective FANCD2 gene.
 X
 X Claim 8; Page 56; 103pp; English.
 X
 X The invention relates to an isolated Fanconi anaemia protein complex
 X (FANCD2) polypeptide. The FANCD2 protein comprises a sequence of 1472
 X amino acids fully defined in the specification, its 90% identical
 X sequence, a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide that is at least 90%
 X identical to sequences given in specification such as a 5127 base pair
 X sequence, or a fragment which is at least 50 amino acids in length. The

CC FANCD2 protein is useful for treating an FA pathway defect in a cell
 CC target or for treating a patient with a defective FANCD2 gene. The FANCD2
 CC gene is useful for making a recombinant expression vector. The FANCD2
 CC protein and its gene are useful as a novel target for therapeutic
 CC development, and in diagnostic test and screening assays for diseases
 CC associated with DNA repair and cell cycle abnormalities such as Fanconi
 CC anaemia, Bloom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, Hereditary non-polyposis
 CC colon cancer, ataxia telangiectasia and Xeroderma pigmentosum. The FANCD2
 CC gene is useful in producing probes and primers for screening patients in
 CC genetic based test, for diagnosing Fanconi anaemia and cancer, for
 CC preparing an experimental mouse model for use in screening new
 CC therapeutics for treating conditions involving defective DNA repair, and
 CC in gene therapy methods. A recombinant vector containing the FANCD2 gene
 CC of the invention is useful in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer for amplifying a FANCD exon relating to the
 CC invention
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1488 CAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTT 1505
 DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 3 CAAGGAGGAGGTCAAGTT 20
 RESULT 480
 AAS97716/c
 ID AAS97716 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS97716;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #283.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
 KW protein replacement therapy.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 EN WO200183749-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
 XX
 PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
 XX
 PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
 XX
 PI Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-075162/10.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
 PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
 PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 85; 239pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by

CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1086 CAAGTCCACATCAGTCC 1103
 DB 18 CAAGCCACATCAGTCC 1

RESULT 481
 ABT03664/c
 ID ABT03664 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC ABT03664;
 XX DT 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human Mx-1 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 185.
 XX KW Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;
 XX KW transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200240716-A2.
 XX PD 23-MAY-2002.
 XX PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043461.
 XX PR 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249508P.
 XX PA (CEMI-) CEMINES LLC.
 XX PI Palm K;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-537346/57.

CC Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by identifying
 CC the presence of markers in host test sample using array of neoplastic
 CC molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array of the
 CC reagents.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 16; 41pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of
 CC neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic
 CC molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analyzing
 CC the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic
 CC disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for
 CC cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding
 CC sequences of markers of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1734 CATAAAGGTTGCCAGGTC 1751
 DB 18 CATAGAGGTTGCCAGGTC 1

RESULT 482
 ABT06423/c
 ID ABT06423 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC ABT06423;
 XX DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Cyclin 14-3-3 sigma gene PCR primer #7.
 XX KW Human; methylated gene; methylation; breast cancer; marker; WT-1;
 XX KW cell proliferative disorder; TWIST; HoxA5; NES-1; RARbeta; cyclin D2;
 XX KW retinoic acid receptor beta; oestrogen receptor; Wilms' tumour;
 XX KW 14.3.3 sigma; HIN-1; RASSF1A; tumour suppressor gene; hypermethylation;
 XX KW PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200259347-A2.
 XX PD 01-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002455.
 XX PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-00771357.
 XX PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX PI Sukumar S, Evron E, Dooley WC, Sacchi N, Davidson N, Fackler MJ;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-599803/64.

CC Diagnosing and/or determining a predisposition to a cellular
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue, in particular breast cancer, by
 CC determining the state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids
 CC isolated from the subject.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 44; 115pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to a method of diagnosing a cellular
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue, which involves determining the
 CC state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids isolated from the
 CC subject, where the state of methylation of the nucleic acids as compared
 CC with a state of methylation from a subject not having the cellular
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue is indicative of a cellular
 CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue in the subject. The nucleic acids
 CC may be TWIST, HoxA5, NES-1, retinoic acid receptor beta (RARbeta),
 CC oestrogen receptor, cyclin D2, Wilms' tumour gene (WT-1), 14.3.3 sigma,
 CC HIN-1 or RASSF1A. The method is useful for diagnosing and/or determining
 CC a predisposition to a cellular proliferative disorder, in particular
 CC breast cancer including ductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma,
 CC colloid carcinoma, tubular carcinoma, medullary carcinoma, metaplastic
 CC carcinoma, intraductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma in situ and
 CC papillary carcinoma in situ. The present sequence is a primer used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1131 TGAGTACCTGGAGAGAT 1148
 DB 19 TGAGTACCGGAGAGGT 2

```

XX AC ADD71341;
XX AC
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE
XX FF FAT 1 gene intron 12 polymorphism PCR primer #6.
XX KW diabetes; haplotype; polymorphism; diagnosis; renopathy; intron;
XX KW glutamine:fructose-6-phosphate amide transferase 1; ss; primer.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX XX WC2003023063-A1.
XX XX
XX XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX XX
XX XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009093.
XX XX
XX XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00271870.
XX XX
XX XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00090861.
XX XX
XX XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX XX
XX XX Itakura M, Yasumo H, Watanabe I;
XX XX
XX XX WPI; 2003-313261/30.
XX XX
XX XX Judging relative onset risk of diabetes including type I or II diabetes
XX XX and renopathy with or without type II diabetes accompanying, by detecting
XX XX haplotype with gene polymorphism from human genomic DNA.
XX XX
XX XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 13; 157bp; Japanese.
XX XX
XX XX The invention relates to a method of judging the onset risk of diabetes
XX XX comprising detecting a haplotype consisting of gene polymorphism at 1 or
XX XX more positions selected from (a)-(h) from a specimen containing human
XX XX genomic DNA supplied by a patient: (a) the nucleotide located at position
XX XX 36 of the intron 1 on GFAT1 (glutamine:fructose-6-phosphate amide
XX XX transferase 1) gene (nucleotide number 632 in sequence ADD71329; (b) the
XX XX nucleotide located at position 7 of the intron 11 on GFAT1 gene
XX XX (nucleotide number 266 in sequence ADD71330; (c) the nucleotide located
XX XX at position -147 of the intron 12 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide number 338 in
XX XX sequence ADD71331; (d) the nucleotide located at positions 1853-1877 of
XX XX the intron 8 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide numbers 336-360 in sequence
XX XX ADD71332; (e) the nucleotide located at positions 1988-2007 of the intron
XX XX 12 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide numbers 328-347 in sequence ADD71333; (f)
XX XX the nucleotide located at position -11 to -22 of the intron 18 on GFAT1
XX XX gene (nucleotide numbers 253-264 in sequence ADD71334; (g) the nucleotide
XX XX located at positions 2632-2661 of the intron 3 on GFAT1 gene (nucleotide
XX XX numbers 237-266 in sequence ADD71335; and (h) the nucleotide located at
XX XX position 66 of the intron 18 on GFAT2 gene (nucleotide number 225 in
XX XX sequence ADD71351). The method is useful for judging relative onset risk
XX XX of diabetes including type I or II diabetes and renopathy with or without
XX XX type II diabetes accompanying. This sequence represents a PCR primer used
XX XX to amplify intron 12 of the GFAT1 gene in order to determine
XX XX polymorphisms in the sequence.
XX XX
XX XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
XX XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX QY 485 ATGCAAGAGAGTCCGAGG 502
XX DB 18 ATCCAAAGAGTCCGATG 1
XX
XX RESULT 485
XX AAV62339
XX ID AAV62339 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAV62339;

```


detecting HIV-1 and HIV-2 and all their subtype nucleic acids in biological samples, and for giving progress in our understanding of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The primers are able to detect all HIV-1 and HIV-2 subtypes without detecting non-related viruses. The primer sets for HIV-1 and HIV-2 are compatible with each other, and can be combined to form a co-amplification assay for HIV-1 and HIV-2. Using more than one primer set to amplify target nucleic acid sequences which overlap a common probe region maximises strain sensitivity and robustness

Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

666 TGGAGAGTACTTCCAGG 683
|||||
19 TGGAGAGAACTCCAGG 2

RESULT 488
AAV63684/c
D AAV63684 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AAV63684;

11-MAR-1999 (first entry)

HIV-2 long terminal repeat (LTR) region PCR primer.

HIV-1; HIV-2; detection; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; AIDS;
co-amplification assay; PCR primer; ss.

Synthetic.
Human immunodeficiency virus 2.

EP887427-A2.

30-DEC-1998.

24-JUN-1998; 98EP-00304959.

25-JUN-1997; 97US-0050759P.

(ORTH-) ORTHO-CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS INC.

Backus JW, Atwood SM, Casey AE, Rasmussen EB, Cummins TU;

WPI; 1999-047891/05.

Detecting Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1 and 2 - using at least four new oligonucleotide primers and multiple detection probes.

Claim 12; Page 4; 25pp; English.

PCR primers AAV63681-88 are used to amplify human deficiency type 2 (HIV-2) nucleic acids. The specification also describes primers and probes for HIV-1 and HIV-2. The primers and probes are useful for amplifying and detecting HIV-1 and HIV-2 and all their subtype nucleic acids in biological samples, and for giving progress in our understanding of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The primers are able to detect all HIV-1 and HIV-2 subtypes without detecting non-related viruses. The primer sets for HIV-1 and HIV-2 are compatible with each other, and can be combined to form a co-amplification assay for HIV-1 and HIV-2. Using more than one primer set to amplify target nucleic acid sequences which overlap a common probe region maximises strain sensitivity and robustness

Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

666 TGGAGAGTACTTCCAGG 683
|||||
22 TGGAGAGAACTCCAGG 5

RESULT 489
AAAX34601/c
ID AAX34601 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AAAX34601;

30-JUN-1999 (first entry)

HIV protease and reverse transcriptase gene amplifying forward primer.

HIV-1; genetic type determination; protease; reverse transcriptase gene;
RT-PCR; primer; ss.

Synthetic.
Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

WO9916910-A1.

08-APR-1999.

28-SEP-1998; 98WO-CA000913.

26-SEP-1997; 97US-00938641.

(VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.

Dunn JW, Lacroix J;

WPI; 1999-255107/21.

New method for detection and characterization of the allelic type of HIV-1, by determining positions of A and T nucleotides with protease and reverse transcriptase-specific primers.

Disclosure; Page 4; 42pp; English.

The invention relates to a method for determining the genetic type of HIV-1 present in a sample containing HIV-1. The method comprises determining the positions of A and T nucleotides within the protease and reverse transcriptase genes and comparing to known genetic types, and if an unambiguous result is not given, sequencing to determine all four base positions. The methods and kits are useful for obtaining information of the allelic type of a sample derived from an HIV-infected individual. They are useful for detection and characterization of HIV. Sequences AAX34601-607 represent primers used for the RT-PCR amplification of the protease and reverse transcriptase genes of the HIV genome

Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 77.3%; Pred. NO. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1985 TGCTGCTTCTCTCTAATCTG 2006
|||||
22 TGCTWTGCTGCTCTGYTCTG 1

RESULT 490
AAC72510/c
ID AAC72510 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AAC72510;

09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1560.

KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200058519-A2.
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
 XX
 PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
 PT genetic analysis.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1393 AAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 1410
 DB ||| |||||||||||
 18 AAATGAGAGGATGAAAAA 1
 XX
 RESULT 491
 AAC72519/c
 ID AAC72519 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC72519;
 XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1566.
 XX
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200058519-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
 XX

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
 PT genetic analysis.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1393 AAAACAGAGGATGAAAA 1410
 DB ||| |||||||||||
 18 AAATGAGAGGATGAAAAA 1
 XX
 RESULT 492
 AAD13642
 ID AAD13642 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD13642;
 XX
 DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CS 198 EST-specific clone sequencing primer #1.
 XX
 KW CS 198; gastrointestinal tract disease; GI tract; cancer; gastric ulcer;
 KW gastritis; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; pancreatitis;
 KW Barrett's oesophagus; gene therapy; drug screening; human; primer; EST;
 KW expressed sequence tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2001010904-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-1998; 98US-00050516.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00828855.
 XX
 PA (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.
 PA (COHE/) COHEN M.
 PA (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
 PA (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
 PA (GORD/) GORDON J.
 PA (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
 PA (HAYD/) HAYDEN M.
 PA (HODG/) HODGES S C.
 PA (KLAS/) KLASS M R.
 PA (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.

A (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.
 X (STRO/) STROUPE S D.
 X Billings PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
 I Granados EN, Hayden M, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD;
 I Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
 X R WPI; 2001-496163/54.
 X
 X Detecting the presence of target CS 198 polynucleotide, useful for
 T detecting or diagnosing diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, comprises
 T contacting test sample with at least one CS 198-specific polynucleotide.
 X
 S Example 2; Page 47; 68pp; English.
 X
 C The invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a target
 C CS 198 polynucleotide comprising contacting the test sample with at least
 C one CS 198-specific polynucleotide. The method is useful for detecting
 C diseases of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract organs, particularly cancer.
 C The CS 198 polynucleotides, polypeptides and antibodies are useful for
 C detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring, prognosticating, preventing,
 C treating or determining predisposition to diseases and conditions of the
 C GI tract such as cancer, gastric ulcer, gastritis, Crohn's disease,
 C ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis and Barrett's oesophagus. The CS 198
 C polypeptides are useful as standards or reagents in diagnostic
 C immunoassays, as components or as target sites for various therapies.
 C Antibodies directed against at least one epitope contained within these
 C polypeptides are useful as delivery agents for therapeutic agents, in
 C diagnostic tests and for screening for conditions or diseases associated
 C with CS 198, particularly cancer. Monoclonal antibodies may also be used
 C for the generation of chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. The CS 198
 C polynucleotide is also useful in gene therapy and drug screening. The
 C method of the invention provides an alternative, non-surgical diagnostic
 C method capable of detecting early stage GI tract disease such as cancer.
 C The present sequence is a primer used for sequencing human CS 198
 C expressed sequence tag (EST)-specific clones
 X
 Q Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 491 AGAAGTCGAGGATCTG 508
 b |||||||
 2 AGAAGTCGAGGATCTG 19
 ESULT 493
 BA10178/c
 D ABA10178 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 X
 C ABA10178;
 X
 T 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 X
 E Tail primer #171 from primer set 256 used in gene sorting method.
 X
 W Gene sorting; PCR primer; disease diagnosis; disease analysis;
 W cell differentiation; gene therapy; ss.
 X
 S Synthetic.
 X
 N W0200175180-A2.
 X
 D 11-OCT-2001.
 X
 F 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009392.
 X
 R 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00538709.
 X
 A (QBIQ-) QBI ENTERPRISES LTD.
 X
 PI Ulanovsky L, Mugasimangalam R, Einat P, Zezin-Sonkin D, Shlomit G;
 XX WPI; 2001-626451/72.
 XX
 XX Sorting genes into non-redundant groups, useful e.g. for gene isolation,
 PT diagnosis and in gene therapy, by amplifying cDNA fragments attached to
 PT selective adaptors.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Fig 13; 67pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a method for sorting genes. The method
 CC comprises producing first double stranded (ds) cDNA from mRNA by reverse
 CC transcription using a poly-T primer. The ds cDNA is then digested with a
 CC restriction enzyme that generates cohesive ends with overhanging single
 CC stranded sequence containing a constant number of nucleotides, and the
 CC digestion products are ligated to a set of ds DNA oligonucleotide
 CC adaptors. Each adaptor has at one end, a sequence complementary to a
 CC possible overhang and the other end a primer-template sequence specific
 CC for the adaptor complementary sequence, and between these two ends the
 CC same sequence is present for all adaptors. The ligated cDNA molecules are
 CC amplified in separate PCR assays, using for each a primer that anneals to
 CC polyT and a second primer, from a set that anneals to the cDNA specific
 CC primer-template sequences. Amplicons are finally sorted into non-
 CC redundant groups defined by the specific primer that annealed to the
 CC primer-template sequence and thus primed PCR. The method is useful for
 CC producing a collection of non-redundant cDNA groups, especially where
 CC every expressed-gene transcript in the original sample is represented by
 CC its own subgroup. The method is also useful for isolation, identification
 CC or analysis of genes, and analysis and diagnosis of diseases, for studying
 CC cell differentiation and in gene therapy. The present sequence was used
 CC to illustrate the method of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1532 GCTTCCTGCTGAGTCCCT 1549
 Db |||||||
 18 GCTTCCTGCTGAGTCTCT 1
 RESULT 494
 ABS97958
 ID ABS97958 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS97958;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B15 polymorphic sequence #2.
 XX
 KW Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
 KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;
 KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KW epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GSTI2; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KW HMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfotransferase themlabile; STM;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; lactoferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX


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K F 23-OCT-2002; 2002US-00278547.
X R 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00828855.
R R 30-MAR-1998; 98US-00050516.
X A (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.
A A (COHE/) COHEN M.
A A (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.
A A (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
A A (GORD/) GORDON J.
A A (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.
A A (HAYD/) HAYDEN M A.
A A (HODG/) HODGES S C.
A A (KLAS/) KLAS M R.
A A (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
A A (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
A A (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.
A A (STRO/) STROUPE S D.
X I Billengel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
I I Granados EN, Hayden MA, Hodges SC, KLAS MR, Kratochvil JD;
I I Roberts-Rapp L, Russell JC, Stroupe SD;
X R WPI; 2003-596961/56.
X X Detecting the presence of a target CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample
X T comprises contacting the sample with a CS198 specific polynucleotide and
T T detecting the presence of the target CS198 polynucleotide in the test
X X sample.
X X Example 2; Page 47; 67pp; English.
X C The invention describes a method of detecting the presence of a target
C C CS198 polynucleotide in a test sample. The method comprises contacting
C C the test sample with at least one CS198 specific polynucleotide or its
C C complement, and detecting the presence of the target CS198 polynucleotide
C C in the test sample, where the CS198-specific polynucleotide has at least
C C 50% identity to a polynucleotide having any of the 27 fully defined
C C sequences of 34-2894 bp (31-27) given in the specification, or their
C C fragments or complements. The composition and methods are useful in
C C diagnosing, staging, monitoring, prognosticating, preventing or treating,
C C or determining the predisposition of an individual to, diseases and
C C conditions of the gastrointestinal tract, e.g. cancer and in gene
C C therapy. This sequence represents a primer used to sequence fragments of
C C the CS198 gene.
X X Q Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 491 AGAAGTCCGAGGCATCTG 508
b 2 AGAAGTCCGAGGCATCTG 19
ESULT 497
AT05637
D AAT05637 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
X C AAT05637;
X X 06-JUN-1996 (first entry)
X X Primer F8-1732AS, antisense to bases 1732-1753 of factor VIII cDNA.
X X Primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; intron 10;
X W substitution; factor V; activated protein C; APC; cleavage site;
X W resistance; thrombo-embolic disease; coagulation cascade; ss.
X S Synthetic.
X X
```

```
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 10..12 a
FT /*tag= a
FT /*note= "antisense mismatch"
XX PN WO9529259-A1.
XX PD 02-NOV-1995.
XX PF 21-APR-1995; 95WO-NL000149.
XX PR 22-APR-1994; 94EP-00201116.
XX PA (BLOE-) STICHTING CENT LAB VAN DE BLOEDTRANSFUSI.
XX PI Voorberg JJ, Van Mourik JA, Mertens K;
XX WPI; 1995-383004/49.
XX PT Activated protein C resistant mutant factors V or VIII - useful for
PT detecting and treating disorders in the blood coagulation cascade.
XX PS Example 6; Page 23; 48pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in AAT05636-39 are primers which were used in the
CC construction of a mutated factor VIII molecule. The amplified cDNA
CC encodes a molecule in which Arg 562 is substituted for Ile. This mutation
CC occurs in the cleavage site for activated protein C (APC) which confers
CC resistance to APC cleavage. The novel factor VIII based protein can be
CC used for the treatment of disorders in the blood coagulation cascade
XX CC Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2025 CTAGTTTCCTTTTGAGATAC 2045
Db 1 CTGGTTCCATTGTGATCTAC 21
RESULT 498
AAT05638/C
ID AAT05638 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAT05638;
XX X 06-JUN-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Primer F8-1732S, sense to bases 1732-1753 of factor VIII cDNA.
XX XW Primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; intron 10;
XX KW substitution; factor V; activated protein C; APC; cleavage site;
XX KW resistance; thrombo-embolic disease; coagulation cascade; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_difference 10..12
FT /*tag= a
FT /*note= "sense mismatch"
XX PN WO9529259-A1.
XX PD 02-NOV-1995.
XX PF 21-APR-1995; 95WO-NL000149.
XX PR 22-APR-1994; 94EP-00201116.
XX PA (BLOE-) STICHTING CENT LAB VAN DE BLOEDTRANSFUSI.
X X
```

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XX Voorberg JJ, Van Mourik JA, Mertens K;
XX WPI; 1995-383004/49.
XX Activated protein C resistant mutant factors V or VIII - useful for
XX detecting and treating disorders in the blood coagulation cascade.
XX Example 6; Page 23; 48pp; English.
XX The sequences given in AA05636-39 are primers which were used in the
XX construction of a mutated factor VIII molecule. The amplified cDNA
XX encodes a molecule in which Arg 562 is substituted for Ile. This mutation
XX occurs in the cleavage site for activated protein C (APC) which confers
XX resistance to APC cleavage. The novel factor VIII based protein can be
XX used for the treatment of disorders in the blood coagulation cascade
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2025 CTAGTTTCCTTTTGAGATAC 2045
DB 21 CTGGTTCCATTTTGATCTAC 1

RESULT 499
AAQ75781
ID AAQ75781 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75781;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

```

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Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1575 TTTTATATTTTCTATTTCTCT 1595
DB 1 TTTTATATTTTCTATTTCTCT 21

RESULT 500
AAT69816/c
ID AAT69816 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT69816;
XX
XX 10-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Factor VIII PCR sense primer.
XX
XX Factor VIII-db695-HCII; heparin cofactor II; blood coagulation;
XX blood clotting; heparin cofactor II; haemophilia; gene therapy;
XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9718315-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAY-1997.
XX
XX 13-NOV-1996; 96WO-EP004977.
XX
XX 13-NOV-1995; 95US-00558107.
XX
XX (IMMO) IMMUNO AG.
XX
XX Voorberg JJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-289291/26.
XX
XX Hybrid Factor VII with modified activity, comprises region from donor
XX anticoagulant or antithrombotic protein - useful for treatment of
XX coagulation disorders.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 40; 96pp; English.
XX
XX A sense PCR primer (AAT69816) comprises nucleotides 1732-1752 of human
XX Factor VIII cDNA. It was used with an antisense primer (AAT69817),
XX comprising nucleotides 2577-2595 of Factor VIII cDNA, in a PCR
XX amplification to detect Factor VIII db695-HCII cDNA (see also AAT69811)
XX in transfected C127 cells. It was also used in the construction of Factor
XX VIII-hirudin hybrid protein DNA
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2025 CTAGTTTCCTTTTGAGATAC 2045
DB 21 CTGGTTTCCTTTTGATCTAC 1

RESULT 501
AAV09689
ID AAV09689 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV09689;
XX
XX 20-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cathepsin K gene PCR primer.
XX
XX Cathepsin K; human; osteoporosis; periodontal disease; Paget's disease;
XX Gaucher's disease; Alzheimer's disease;

```

W central nervous system inflammation; hyperparathyroidism;
W bone degradation; dental implant degradation; metastasis; tumour;
X diagnosis; therapy; marker; PCR; primer; ss.
S Synthetic.
S Homo sapiens.
X N EP812916-A2.
X D 17-DEC-1997.
X F 19-MAY-1997; 97BP-00303395.
X R 14-JUN-1996; 96US-0019942P.
X R 17-JUN-1996; 96US-0020273P.
X R 26-AUG-1996; 96US-0026083P.
X A (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
X A (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
X A (GENO-) INST GENOMIC RES.
X I Adams MD, Blake JA, Fitzgerald LM, Fraser CM, Kirkness EF;
X I Lee NH, Debouck CM, Drake FH, Gowen M, Rood J, Hastings GA;
X R WPI; 1998-034977/04.
X T DNA encoding human cathepsin K - useful for diagnosing and treating
T diseases associated with cathepsin K e.g. osteoporosis, bone degradation,
T metastatic tumours, etc.
X S Example 1; Page 52; 84pp; English.
X C This oligonucleotide comprises a PCR primer for the human cathepsin K
C gene (see AAV09660). PCR primers (see AAV09679-90) to adjacent exons of
C the cathepsin K gene were used in the amplification of human genomic DNA.
C DNA sequencing of intron-exon boundaries allowed sequencing of the
C cathepsin genomic DNA. DNA encoding human cathepsin K is useful for the
C diagnosis and treatment of e.g. osteoporosis, periodontal disease,
C Paget's disease, Gaucher's disease, CNS inflammation, Alzheimer's
C disease, hyperparathyroidism, bone degradation, metastatic tumours, and
C degradation of bone implants and prostheses, especially dental implants
X S Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 713 GCAAAGGCAAGTATTATGCTG 733
b 1 GCAAAGGCTGTATTATGATG 21
E
RESULT 502
AAV67375
D AAV67375 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
X C AAV67375;
X T 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
E Nucleotide fragment containing polymorphic site, WI-5865 (ii).
X ss; polymorphic site; nucleic acid analysis; diagnosis; monitoring;
W cancer; inflammation; heart disease; CNS disease.
X S Homo sapiens.
X N WO9838846-A2.
X D 11-SEP-1998.
X F 06-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004571.
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,

XX 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813159.
PR 28-MAR-1997; 97US-0042125P.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX Lipshutz RJ, Chee M, Fan J, Berno A;
XX WPI; 1998-495419/42.
XX New nucleic acid segments containing polymorphic sites, or complements
PT and methods of detecting a nucleic acid - for general use including
PT diagnosis and monitoring of diseases.
XX Claim 1; Page 9; 42pp; English.
XX New nucleic acid segment comprising one of the 10 - 100 bp sequences
CC given in the specification (sequences of a polymorphic site), or the
CC complement of the segment and a method of analysing a nucleic acid
CC comprising determining the base occupying the polymorphic site of the
CC polymorphic fragment sequences are disclosed in the specification. The
CC information obtained from nucleic acid analysis by the method described
CC is useful in diagnosis or monitoring of diseases like cancer,
CC inflammation, heart disease, CNS diseases, and susceptibility to
CC infection by microorganisms. In addition, the nucleic acid segments are
CC useful in manufacturing medication in the treatment of prophylaxis of
CC diseases, and also the use of the DNA segments as pharmaceutical
XX S Sequence 21 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1608 AAAAAATTATTAATAATAAT 1628
Db 1 AAAAAATTAAAAATAATAAT 21
RESULT 503
AAZ26339
ID AAZ26339 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAZ26339;
XX DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human polymorphic region 528.
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9841648-A2.
XX PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| PT | prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque, | |
| PT | dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease. | |
| XX | Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English. | |
| XX | This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor | |
| CC | potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active | |
| CC | on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is | |
| CC | subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is | |
| CC | used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a | |
| CC | precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele | |
| CC | specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene | |
| CC | present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic | |
| CC | cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor | |
| CC | is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene | |
| CC | present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the | |
| CC | normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be | |
| CC | used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g. | |
| CC | cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic | |
| CC | lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and | |
| CC | graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove | |
| CC | malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-226825 represent | |
| CC | human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention | |
| XX | Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other; | |
| SQ | Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21; | |
| | Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02; | |
| | Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0; | |
| QY | 440 AGCAGCAGCGGACATCGCTG 460 | |
| DB | 1 ACAGGTGAAGGCGCATCGCTG 21 | |
| | | |
| RESULT 504 | | |
| AAZ25870/c | | |
| ID | AAZ25870 standard; DNA; 21 BP. | |
| XX | AAZ25870; | |
| AC | 30-NOV-1999 (first entry) | |
| XX | Human polymorphic region 59. | |
| XX | Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH; | |
| KW | cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI; | |
| KW | allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention; | |
| KW | atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis; | |
| KW | dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant; | |
| KW | graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss. | |
| XX | Homo sapiens. | |
| XX | WO9841648-A2. | |
| PN | 24-SEP-1998. | |
| PD | 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419. | |
| PF | 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P. | |
| XX | (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC. | |
| XX | Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP; | |
| PI | WPI; 1998-521232/44. | |
| DR | Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis, | |
| XX | prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque, | |
| PT | dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease. | |
| XX | Example 14; Fig 1; 605pp; English. | |
| PS | | |
| PT | prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque, | |
| PT | dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease. | |
| XX | Example 14; Fig 1; 605pp; English. | |
| PS | | |
| XX | This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor | |
| CC | potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active | |
| CC | on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is | |
| CC | subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is | |
| CC | used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a | |
| CC | precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele | |
| CC | specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene | |
| CC | present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic | |
| CC | cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor | |
| CC | is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene | |
| CC | present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the | |
| CC | normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be | |
| CC | used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g. | |
| CC | cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic | |
| CC | lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and | |
| CC | graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove | |
| CC | malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-226825 represent | |
| CC | human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention | |
| XX | Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other; | |
| SQ | Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21; | |
| | Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02; | |
| | Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0; | |
| QY | 1496 AGGTCAAGTTGGCTCAATGG 1516 | |
| DB | 21 AGGTCAATGTTGGCAGCAATGG 1 | |
| | | |
| RESULT 505 | | |
| AAZ29898 | | |
| ID | AAZ29898 standard; DNA; 21 BP. | |
| XX | AAZ29898; | |
| AC | 22-JUN-1999 (first entry) | |
| XX | Primer OS469 for mutant haemagglutinin HA (T155S; L226V). | |
| DT | Lipid; vector; fusion; cell membrane; hemagglutinin; mutation; primer; | |
| XX | receptor binding pocket; sialic acid; fusogenic; PCR; amplification; | |
| KW | antisense; ss. | |
| XX | Synthetic. | |
| OS | Influenza virus. | |
| XX | WO9913905-A1. | |
| PN | 25-MAR-1999. | |
| XX | 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019552. | |
| PF | 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059239P. | |
| XX | (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| PA | Bates P, Mir-Shekari Y; | |
| XX | WPI; 1999-243944/20. | |
| DR | New lipid-containing vector with a mutant hemagglutinin, useful in gene | |
| PT | therapy. | |
| PT | Example 1; Page 23; 58pp; English. | |
| PS | The invention relates to the construction of a lipid-containing vector | |
| XX | capable of fusing to a cell membrane, where the vector comprises | |
| CC | hemagglutinin (HA) with a mutation in the receptor binding pocket, which | |
| CC | abrogates binding to a sialic acid-containing receptor but does not | |
| CC | affect the fusogenic capacity of the HA. The primers AAX29884-X29898 are | |
| CC | used to generate the mutant HA proteins. Primers AAX29896-X29898 were | |

C used to construct mutant HA(T1559,L226V). The new vectors are useful for
 C targeted delivery of a component to a desired cell i.e. a nucleic acid,
 C an antisense nucleic acid, a gene, a protein, a peptide, a Vpr protein,
 C an enzyme, an intracellular antagonist of HIV, a radionuclide, a
 C cytotoxic compound, an antiviral agent or an imaging agent
 X
 Q Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 780 CATTTCACGCGGTCTATGTC 800
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 b 1 CATTTCGACGCGTCTAGGTC 21
 RESULT 506
 AA74118/C
 D AAV74118 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 X
 C AAV74118;
 X
 X 12-APR-1999 (first entry)
 T
 X Western equine encephalitis virus PCR primer WEE-2.
 E
 X WEE virus; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
 W
 X Synthetic.
 S
 S Western equine encephalomyelitis virus.
 S
 X W09853077-A1.
 N
 X 26-NOV-1998.
 D
 X 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010645.
 F
 X 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047162P.
 R
 R 24-JUN-1997; 97US-0053652P.
 R
 X 16-DEC-1997; 97US-00991840.
 X
 A (REED-) REED ARMY INST RES WALTER.
 X
 X Parker MD, Smith JF, Crise BJ, Oberste MS, Schmura SM;
 T
 X WPI; 1999-045316/04.
 R
 X New DNA encoding infectious Western or Venezuelan equine encephalitis
 T virus genome - useful for the production of live or attenuated vaccines
 T for human or veterinary medicine.
 T
 X Disclosure; Page 30; 112pp; English.
 S
 X This is the nucleotide sequence of PCR primer WEE-2. Primers (see
 C AA74110-21) were designed for preparation of Western equine encephalitis
 C (WEE) virus PCR products. DNA representing the entire genome (see
 C AA74107) was prepared. The primers are based on previously obtained
 C partial genome sequences. The invention relates to new DNA encoding WEE
 C or Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus genome, used for the production
 C of live or attenuated vaccines for human or veterinary medicine
 X
 Q Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 475 GGCTGCGACCATGCAAGAG 495
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 b 21 GGCATGCGCATGAAGAGCAG 1

RESULT 507
 AAZ74690
 ID AAZ74690 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ74690;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:3046.
 DE
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W09954500-A2.
 PN
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 PF
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (BEST) GENSET.
 XX
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.
 PT
 XX Claim 8; Page 2159; 2745pp; English.
 PS
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1405 GAAAAAGAGAAAGACCCAGAG 1425
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GATTAATGAGAGGACCCAAAG 21
 RESULT 508
 AAF95584
 ID AAF95584 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF95584;
 XX
 XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX


```

DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #345.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,C)
XX /*tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 73; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 236 AAGCAATGCTGAGGAGATGA 256
DB 1 AAGCAATGCTGAGGAGATGA 21

RESULT 509
AAF95482
ID AAF95482 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF95482;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #243.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,A)
XX /*tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 66; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 12 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1380 AGCCAGAGAGATCAAAACAGA 1400
DB 1 AGCAAGCCAGTAAACAGA 21

RESULT 510
AAF97263
ID AAF97263 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF97263;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2024.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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X Key Location/Qualifiers
H Variation replace(11,A)
T /*tag= a
T /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
X WO200118250-A2.
X 15-MAR-2001.
X 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
X 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
X 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
X 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
X (WHEED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
X (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
X Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley CQ, McCarthy JJ;
X WPI; 2001-226749/23.
X Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
T applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
T analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
T atherosclerosis.
X Example; Page 185; 242pp; English.
X The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular
C disease in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
C polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
C genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
C in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
C diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
C disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
C pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
C useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
C correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
C the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
X
Q Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1488 CAAGCAGGAGGTCAAGTTGGC 1508
b 1 CCAGGATGAGGTCAAGAAGGC 21
|||||
RESULT 511
AD09194
D AAD09194 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
X AAD09194;
X 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
T 04-SEP-2001 (first entry)
X Enterovirus 71 DNA amplifying antisense RT-PCR primer, 163A #5.
X Enterovirus 71; EV71; serotype-specific identification; RT; HFMD;
X reverse transcription; hand-foot-and-mouth disease; neurologic disease;
X encephalitis; meningitis; cranial nerve palsy; Guillan-Barre syndrome;
X poliomyelitis-like syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
X Human enterovirus 71.
X WO200134848-A2.
X

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PD 17-MAY-2001.
XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029021.
XX 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164520P.
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX Brown BA, Kilpatrick DR, Pallansch MA, Oberste MS;
XX WPI; 2001-329101/34.
XX Novel nucleic acids, useful as primers in amplification and sequencing
XX reactions to rapidly amplify and sequence target enterovirus 71 nucleic
XX acids.
XX Disclosure; Page 14; 75pp; English.
XX The present sequence is a RT (reverse transcription)-PCR primer, 163A
XX which is used in the amplification and sequencing of enterovirus 71
XX (EV71). The present invention relates to a method of serotype-specific
XX identification of EV71 by RT-PCR. The invention also provides nucleic
XX acids which are used as primers in amplification or sequencing reactions
XX to rapidly amplify or sequence EV71 DNA. EV71 is responsible for hand-
XX foot-and-mouth disease (HFMD) and neurologic diseases such as
XX encephalitis, meningitis, cranial nerve palsies, Guillan-Barre syndrome
XX and poliomyelitis-like syndrome. The DNAs of the present invention are
XX useful for detecting the presence or absence of EV71. They are also
XX useful for determining the nucleotide sequence of EV71 DNA. (Updated on
XX 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1399 GAGGATGAAAAGAGAAAGAC 1419
Db 1 GAGCATAAACAGGAGAAAGAC 21
|||||
RESULT 512
AAH49470
ID AAH49470 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAH49470;
XX 11-DEC-2001 (first entry)
DE D. melanogaster peptide receptor PCR primer 22s.
XX Insect; fruitfly; peptide receptor; plant protection; insecticide;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Drosophila melanogaster.
XX DE10013618-A1.
XX 20-SEP-2001.
XX 18-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01013618.
XX 18-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01013618.
XX (FARB ) BAYER AG.
XX Antonicek H, Friedrich G, Schulte T;
XX WPI; 2001-571695/65.
XX New polypeptides from Drosophila melanogaster have biological activity of
XX peptide receptor, useful to find new compounds for plant protection and
XX

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X (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
X
X R WPI; 2002-594261/64.
X
X T Human activated Th1 and Th2 cell expression gene group, useful for the
X T diagnosis and treatment of Th1 and Th2-related diseases.
X
X S Disclosure; Page 57; 60pp; Japanese.
X
X C The invention relates to SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags
X C representing groups of genes which are expressed in activated human Th1
X C and/or Th2 cells. The SAGE tags of this invention consist of a sequence
X C of 10 nucleotides located downstream of the 5'-CATG-3' sequence motif
X C lying nearest to the polyA region of cDNAs derived from a variety of
X C genes. These tags serve to uniquely identify each transcript and can thus
X C be used to analyse the pattern of gene expression in particular cell
X C types. The invention also relates to proteins encoded by the genes
X C expressed in Th1 and/or Th2 cells, antibodies against these proteins, and
X C inhibitors of the expression of groups of genes that are expressed in
X C either or both the two cell types. Groups of genes expressed in Th1
X C and/or Th2 cell types may be used for the diagnosis and treatment of Th1
X C and Th2-related disorders. Sequences ABV78611-ABV78626 represent reverse
X C transcription-PCR primers used in the SAGE protocol to determine gene
X C expression patterns in Th1 and Th2 cells derived from umbilical cord
X C blood leukocytes
X
X Q Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1695 CCACCTGCGCACCCATCTTC 1715
b 21 CAACAGTGCACCCCAATCTTC 1
RESULT 515
BS98543
D ABS98543 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
C ABS98543;
X
X T 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
X
X E Human acetyl choline muscarinic receptor 3 polymorphic sequence #9.
X
X W Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
X W cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
X W adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
X W aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
X W cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
X W epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
X W glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
X W HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
X W NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoltransferase thermolabile; STM;
X W UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
X W UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uronkinase receptor; uPA;
X W multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
X W multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
X W acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
X W altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
X W central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
X W single nucleotide polymorphism.
X
X S Homo sapiens.
X
X N WO200257410-A2.
X
X D 25-JUL-2002.
X
X P 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044938.
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XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
XX
XX PI Guida M, Hall J;
XX XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.
XX
XX PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
XX PT e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
XX PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
XX PT disorder-related traits.
XX
XX PS Example 28; Page 159; 714pp; English.
XX
XX C This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
XX C molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
XX C human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
XX C cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
XX C aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
XX C (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
XX C inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
XX C protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
XX C transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
XX C sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
XX C (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
XX C transferase (UGT2B15), uronkinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
XX C (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
XX C (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
XX C receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
XX C The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
XX C genetic linkage markers for locating and characterising the genes that
XX C are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
XX C identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
XX C traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
XX C expression, mutation or underexpression. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
XX C and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
XX C polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1,
XX C ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
XX C MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
XX C metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
XX C AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
XX C susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
XX C used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
XX C susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
XX C nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
XX C immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
XX C protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
XX C haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
XX C peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
XX C polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1588 ATTTCTCTGTGTTATTATATA 1608
Db 1 ATATATATGTTGTTATATATA 21
RESULT 516
AAD32818
ID AAD32818 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD32818;
XX
XX DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
```

DE Human FOXP3 gene exon 10+11 amplifying PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; detection; mutation; scurfy gene; FOXP3 gene; scurfy disease;
 KW FOXP3 gene-related disease; X-linked disorder; polyendocrinopathy;
 KW immune dysregulation; diagnosis; enteropathy; X-linked syndrome; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200216656-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041814.
 XX
 PR 21-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226759P.
 XX
 PA (CELL-) CELTECH R & D INC.
 XX
 PI Brunkow ME;
 XX
 JR WPI; 2002-292072/33.
 XX
 XX Detecting mutations of human orthologs of murine scurfy gene, FOXP3 for
 PT diagnosing FOXP3 gene-related diseases in humans, by amplifying FOXP3
 PT nucleic acid sequence using oligonucleotide primers and detecting
 PT mutations.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 19; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to methods and compositions for detecting a
 CC mutation in a human orthologue of the murine scurfy gene, termed FOXP3.
 CC The method is useful for detecting mutations of the FOXP3 gene and is
 CC useful for diagnosis FOXP3 gene-related diseases in humans. Mutations in
 CC the human scurfy/FOXP3 gene causing human X-linked disorders which may or
 CC may not be similar to scurfy disease in mice, may be detected. An e.g. of
 CC such a human disorder is immune dysregulation, enteropathy.
 CC polychromatopathy or X-linked syndrome. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer used to amplify human FOXP3 gene exon 10+11
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 905 ACGCCAAGTGTGTGGAAATTTG 925
 Db 1 ACCCCAAGTTGGGAATGTG 21
 RESULT 517
 ID ABK90250
 XX ABK90250 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ABK90250;
 XX
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE C. elegans venom antigen protein 2, VAP-2, RT-PCR primer T045A10r1.
 XX
 KW Primer; venom antigen protein; VAP-1; VAP-2; anaemia; malnutrition;
 KW pulmonary disorder; nutritional disorder; hyperinfection; nematocidic;
 KW trichinosis; onchocerciasis; river blindness; lymphatic filariasis; ss;
 KW parasitic nematode; antihelminthic; transgenic; chromosome IV;
 KW reverse transcriptase PCR.
 XX
 OS Caenorhabditis elegans.
 XX
 PN WO200257440-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX

PF 18-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001332.
 XX
 PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263081P.
 XX
 PA (CAME-) CAMBRIA BIOSCIENCES LLC.
 XX
 PI Liu LX, Westlund B, Burnam L, Link E, Sluder A;
 XX
 JR WPI; 2002-590738/63.
 XX
 XX New transgenic nematode having a transgene that regulates the expression
 PT of a nematode secretory product, useful for screening anti-nematode
 PT agents for treating, preventing or reducing nematode infestation in
 PT plants or individuals.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 71; 105pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a transgenic nematode, the cells of which
 CC contain a transgene comprising a regulatory element of a gene that
 CC encodes a nematode secretory product or its homologue operably linked to
 CC a DNA sequence encoding a detectable marker. Also included are (1)
 CC identifying a compound that inhibits a nematode secretion pathway, for
 CC use as an anti-nematode agent for use in preventing or reducing nematode
 CC infestation of a plant (the agent may be used to treat the soil or seed);
 CC (2) a vector comprising: (a) a vap-1 or vap-2 polynucleotide encoding VAP
 CC -1 or VAP-2 protein (venom antigen protein) or a polypeptide having at
 CC least 10 consecutive residues of VAP-1/VAP-2 or at least 50 % identity to
 CC VAP-1 or VAP-2; (iii) has a sequence comprising the Caenorhabditis
 CC elegans vap-1 or vap-2 promoter operably linked to a polynucleotide
 CC encoding a detectable marker; or (b) a regulatory element comprising a
 CC polynucleotide sequence comprising the promoter of a gene belonging to
 CC the C. elegans vap family of genes operably linked to a polynucleotide
 CC encoding a detectable marker; (3) expressing a first polynucleotide in a
 CC C. elegans amphiid sheath cell; and (4) expressing a polypeptide in a C.
 CC elegans amphiid sheath cell. The transgenic nematode is useful for
 CC screening anti-nematode agents. The anti-nematode agent or pharmaceutical
 CC composition containing the agent is useful for preventing or reducing
 CC nematode infestation of plants, or for treating or reducing the
 CC likelihood of nematode infestation in an individual (e.g. for preventing
 CC diseases caused by nematodes such as anaemia, malnutrition, pulmonary
 CC disorders, nutritional disorders, hyperinfection in immunocompromised
 CC individuals, nematocidic, trichinosis, onchocerciasis (river blindness)
 CC and lymphatic filariasis. The VA genes are located on chromosome IV of
 CC the C. elegans genome. The present sequence is a reverse transcriptase
 CC (RT)-PCR primer used to isolate the cDNA encoding VAP-2
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 387 GTTCTGTCTCAGTTGTCTACTGG 407
 Db 1 GTTCTTCTGTTCCTGTCTGG 21
 RESULT 518
 ID ACF64073
 XX ACF64073 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ACF64073;
 XX
 DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IL3 forward PCR primer #49.
 XX
 KW Human; detection; computer-readable storage medium; polymorphic site;
 KW signal carrying data; data processing system; multiple sclerosis;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

X WO2003014319-A2.
N
X
D 20-FEB-2003.
X
F 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.
R
R 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.
R 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.
X
A (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
X
X Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HY, Jin W, Natsoulis G;
X WPI; 2003-268196/26.
X
T New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple
T sclerosis.
X
S Disclosure; Page 11; 93pp; English.
X
C The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (PN)
C comprising: (a) a sequence comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides
C of a sequence comprising variant sequences (A) from Table 4 given in the
C specification; or (b) a sequence that is complementary to (A). Also
C described: (1) an array of (PN)s comprising two or more of the isolated
C (PN)s; (2) detecting a (PN) in an individual; (3) a computer-readable
C storage medium, where each record has a field identifying a base
C occupying a (PN) site and a location of the polymorphic site; and (4) a
C signal carrying data for access by an application program having executed
C on a data processing system. The (PN) can be used for detecting loci
C associated with multiple sclerosis. ACF64025 to ACF64424 represent
C sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
X
Q Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1118 ACCGACACAGCAATGAGTACC 1138
b 1 ACCGACACAGCAATGAGTACC 21

ESULT 519
BT13584/C
D ABT13584 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
X
C ABT13584;
X
T 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
X
E Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #112.
X
W PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;
W drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.
X
S Unidentified.
X
N WO200277222-A1.
X
D 03-OCT-2002.
X
F 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002372.
X
R 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00070940.
X
A (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
X
X Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H;
I Sonaka I;
X

DR WPI; 2003-018922/01.
XX
PT Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing
PT expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
PT regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
PT cancer.
XX
PS Claim 19; Page 76; 101pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after
CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis
CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 907 GCCAAGTGTCTGGAATTGTC 927
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 21 GCCAAGTGTCTGATATTTC 1

RESULT 520
ADD44398
ID ADD44398 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADD44398;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SHP-1 5' PCR primer.
XX
KW erythropoietin receptor; EPOR; tyrosine phosphatase; Src homology 2; SH2;
KW tyrosine phosphatase; SHP1; neuroprotective; cerebrotective;
KW hypertensive; vasotropic; cardiac; antiinflammatory; nootropic;
KW antiparkinsonian; antiemetic; cytostatic; anti-HIV; antialcoholic;
KW tranquilizer; vulnery; ophthalmological; neuroprotection;
KW acute nervous system disease; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO2003078959-A2.
XX
PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 11-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US007200.
XX
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363440P.
XX
PA (ORTH) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
XX
PI Renzi M, Thirumalai N, Jolliffe L, Farrell FX;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-812477/76.
XX
PT Use of a composition that decreases the tyrosine phosphatase activity of
PT a Src homology 2 containing protein tyrosine phosphatase (SHP1) in a cell
PT of the nerve system for treating a condition related to erythropoietin
PT receptor.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 6; 64pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for treating a nervous system
CC condition related to erythropoietin receptor (EPOR). The novel method
CC comprises administering a composition that decreases the tyrosine
CC phosphatase activity of an Src homology 2 (SH2) containing protein

C complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
 C AQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Also see AAQ91325-58). (Updated on 25-
 C MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

X Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1151 AACAGCGACTGTTTGAGAAC 1171
 |||||
 b 2 AAGTGCACACGTTTGAGAAC 22

RESULT 523

AT44289
 D AAT44289 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

X C AAT44289;

X 22-JUL-1997 (first entry)

E 5'- and 3'-Guanosine-capped anti-c-myb antisense oligonucleotide 27.

X Antisense therapy; c-myb; oncogene; guanosine; 3'-cap; 5'-cap;
 W Antisense resistance; stability; anticancer; ss.

X Synthetic.

X Key Location/Qualifiers
 H 1. .3

T misc_feature /*tag= a

T /function= "cap"

T /note= "all 3 nucleotides are linked by P=S bonds"

T misc_feature 4. .20

T /*tag= b

T /label= anti-c-myb oligonucleotide

T /note= "the bonds between nucleotides 5-6, 7-8, 8-9, 13-

T 14, 15-16, 16-17 and 19-20 are all phosphorothioate (P=S)

T linkages"

T 21. .22

T misc_feature /*tag= c

T /function= "cap"

T /note= "both nucleotides are linked by P=S bonds"

X DE19502912-AL.

D 01-AUG-1996.

X 31-JAN-1995; 95DE-01002912.

X 31-JAN-1995; 95DE-01002912.

X (FARH) HOECHST AG.

X Peyman A, Uhlmann B;

X WPI; 1996-355223/36.

X Oligo:nucleotide(s) with series of G residues at at least one end have
 T increased stability against nuclease and cell penetration, - are partic.
 T anti-sense sequences for treating and diagnosing cancer, viral diseases
 T etc.

X Disclosure; Page 8; 15pp; German.

X Ten- to 40-mer oligonucleotides which have a cap of 1-10 (esp. 4) G
 X residues on at least one end are provided; if caps are present at both
 X ends, they can be of the same or different lengths. A cap sequence
 X increases nuclease resistance of the oligonucleotide and also increases
 X cell penetration. Phosphorothioate linkages also help to increase
 X resistance to nucleases. The present sequence is an example of a capped

CC oligonucleotide which can be used in anticancer therapy
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 14 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1854 GGGGTGGCTGGGCTTCAAGG 1874

Db 1 GGGGTGGCTGGGCTTCAAGG 21

RESULT 524

AAX24143

ID AAX24143 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC

XX AAX24143;

XX DT

XX 01-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX c-myb directed phosphonomonoester oligonucleotide analogue 3.

XX Phosphonomonoester analogue; inhibitor; antisense; cancer; restenosis;

KW ribozyme; diagnostic agent; detection; treatment; disease; virus;

KW integrin; cell-cell adhesion receptor; TNF-alpha; c-myb; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX DE19508923-AL.

XX 19-SEP-1996.

XX 13-MAR-1995; 95DE-01008923.

XX 13-MAR-1995; 95DE-01008923.

XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.

XX Anuschirwan P, Uhlmann E, Breipohl G, Wallmeier H;

XX WPI; 1996-425893/43.

XX New oligo:nucleotide analogues contg. phosphomonoester bridges - for
 PT therapeutic inhibition of gene expression, e.g. in cancer or viral
 PT infection, with good specificity and in vivo stability.
 XX Disclosure; Page 19; 36pp; German.

XX This invention describes novel phosphonomonoester oligonucleotide
 CC analogues which act as inhibitors of gene expression (as sense/antisense,
 CC ribozyme or triplex-forming molecules), useful as diagnostic agents (i.e.
 CC probes for detecting nucleic acid) or for treatment of diseases caused by
 CC viruses, influenced by integrins or cell-cell adhesion receptors, induced
 CC by factors such as TNF-alpha, or cancer or restenosis. The products of
 CC the invention satisfy the requirements of good in-vivo stability; ability
 CC to cross cellular and nuclear membranes, and specific binding to target
 CC nucleic acid better than known oligonucleotides

XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 14 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1854 GGGGTGGCTGGGCTTCAAGG 1874

Db 1 GGGGTGGCTGGGCTTCAAGG 21

RESULT 525

AAX24144

ID AAX24144 standard; DNA; 22 BP.


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XX AC AAX24144;
XX DT 01-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE c-myb directed phosphononoester oligonucleotide analogue 4.
XX KW Phosphononoester analogue; inhibitor; antisense; cancer; restenosis;
XX KW ribozyme; diagnostic agent; detection; treatment; disease; virus;
XX KW integrin; cell-cell adhesion receptor; TNF-alpha; c-myb; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX SN DE19508923-A1.
XX PD 19-SEP-1996.
XX PF 13-MAR-1995; 95DE-01008923.
XX PR 13-MAR-1995; 95DE-01008923.
XX PA (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX PI Anuschirwan P, Uhlmann E, Breipohl G, Wallmeier H;
XX PR WPI; 1996-425893/43.
XX PT New oligo:nucleotide analogues contg. phospho:mono:ester bridges - for
XX PT therapeutic inhibition of gene expression, e.g. in cancer or viral
XX PT infection, with good specificity and in vivo stability.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 19; 36pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel phosphononoester oligonucleotide
XX CC analogues which act as inhibitors of gene expression (as sense/antisense,
XX CC ribozyme or triplex-forming molecules), useful as diagnostic agents (i.e.
XX CC probes for detecting nucleic acid) or for treatment of diseases caused by
XX CC viruses, influenced by integrins or cell-cell adhesion receptors, induced
XX CC by factors such as TNF-alpha, or cancer or restenosis. The products of
XX CC the invention satisfy the requirements of good in-vivo stability; ability
XX CC to cross cellular and nuclear membranes, and specific binding to target
XX CC nucleic acid better than known oligonucleotides
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 14 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1854 GGGGTGGCTGGGTCTTCAGG 1874
Db 1 GGGGTCCGGGGTCTTCGGGG 21

RESULT 526
AAT72229/c
ID AAT72229 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAT72229;
XX DT 19-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Grapevine leafroll virus detection primer C547.
XX KW Grapevine leafroll associated virus; GLRaV; Vitis; rootstock;
XX KW disease resistance; transgenic plant; primer; PCR;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX SN WO9722700-A2.
XX PN WO9722700-A2.
XX PD 26-JUN-1997.

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XX PF 20-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020747.
XX PR 21-DEC-1995; 95US-0009008P.
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX PI Gonsalves D, Ling K;
XX PR WPI; 1997-341691/31.
XX PT DNA encoding grape-vine leaf-roll virus proteins - useful to impart viral
XX PT -resistance to Vitis scion or root-stock cultivar(s).
XX PS Example 13; Page 54; 172pp; English.
XX CC Primer C547 (AAT72229) is the complement of nucleotides 5880-5901 of ab
XX CC isolated grapevine leafroll associated virus type 3 (GLRaV-3) genomic
XX CC sequence. It was used with forward primer H229 (AAT72228) in a PCR
XX CC detection method of the GLRaV-3 genome (see also AAT72214-25)
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 291 GGGTCCATCCGTCGAGTAA 311
Db 22 GGGTCCATCCGTCGAGTAA 2

RESULT 527
AAT78976/c
ID AAT78976 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAT78976;
XX DT 13-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Primer hdl0103 used for RT-PCR analysis of human brain mRNA.
XX KW Huntington's disease; animal model; transgenic animal; mouse; therapy;
XX KW drug screening; mdh gene; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; human;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN CA2178022-A.
XX PD 02-DEC-1996.
XX PF 03-JUN-1996; 96CA-02178022.
XX PR 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457273.
XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX PI Hayden M, Lin B, Nasir J;
XX PR WPI; 1997-298677/28.
XX PT Mouse Huntington's Disease gene - useful for generating transgenic mice
XX PT as a model of Huntington's Disease.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 28; 69pp; English.
XX CC This synthetic oligonucleotide, designated hdl0103, was used in RT-PCR
XX CC for first strand synthesis using human total brain mRNA. A murine
XX CC homologue, mdh (see AAT78974), of the human Huntington's disease gene has
XX CC been identified
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

```

Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1977 CTGCCCTCTGTCGTCTCTTC 1997
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
b 22 CTCGCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 2

RESULT 528
AT94930/C
D AAT94930 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
X C
X C AAT94930;
X T
T 13-MAR-1998 (first entry)
X E
E Primer #2 for mouse SAA1 gene.
X X
X PCR primer; amplify; SAA1; SAA2; SAA3; SAA4; serum amyloid protein;
W biological indicator; human; mouse; ionising radiation exposure;
W radiation biology; forensic pathology; ss.
X S
S Synthetic.
S Mus musculus.
X X
X WO9730179-A1.
N
X 21-AUG-1997.
D
X F
F 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US001972.
X X
X 15-FEB-1996; 96US-00602145.
R
X (UYP1-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
A
I Goltry KL, Greenberger JS;
I WPI; 1997-425053/39.
R
X
X Determining exposure to ionising radiation agent with persistent
T biological markers - used to determine whether or not an individual has
T been exposed to radiation, valuable in basic radiation biology and in
T forensic pathology.
X
S Example 8; Page 20; 35pp; English.
X
C AAT94929-T94944 represent amplification primers for the murine and human
C serum amyloid A1 (SAA1), SAA2, SAA3 and SAA4 genes. The amplified
C sequences can be used in the method of the invention. The method of the
C invention is for identifying a biological indicator of exposure to
C ionising radiation. The method comprises exposing a population of cells
C to ionising radiation, and using differential display to compare gene
C expression in the population of cells exposed to the ionising radiation
C to gene expression in control population of cells not exposed to the
C ionising radiation. A gene or gene fragment (preferably from a SAA gene)
C is then selected that has an altered level of gene expression as compared
C to the control population of cells, which level of gene expression persists
C following exposure to the ionising radiation. Kits are provided within
C the scope of the invention. The method can be used to determine whether
C an individual has been exposed to radiation. This is useful in basic
C radiation biology and in forensic pathology.
X
Q Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 460 GTGAATTGGCTGGGGCCCTG 480
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
b 21 GTAGTTTGTCTGGGGCCCTG 1

RESULT 529
AAX83008
ID AAX83008 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAX83008;
XX
DT 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer A to isolate human WRN gene 5' exons.
XX
XX Human; WRN; Werner's syndrome; detection; diagnosis; autosomal;
XX recessive disorder; phenotype; primer; RT-PCR; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9724435-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUL-1997.
XX
PF 30-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020785.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1995; 95US-0009409P.
PR 29-DEC-1995; 95US-00580539.
PR 30-JAN-1996; 96US-0010835P.
PR 30-JAN-1996; 96US-00594242.
PR 12-APR-1996; 96US-00632175.
XX
PA (DARW-) DARWIN MOLECULAR CORP.
XX
XX Oshima J, Fu Y, Yu C, Mulligan J, Schellenberg GD;
XX WPI; 1997-363671/33.
DR
XX
PT Isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the WRN gene product - useful for
PT detection and treatment of Werner's syndrome, and related diseases.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 41; 153pp; English.
XX
CC Primers AAX83008-X83064 were used to RT-PCR amplify exons from the 5' and
CC 3' ends of the human WRN gene (AAX83003) which encodes a protein related
CC to Werner's syndrome. The products can be used for the detection and
CC treatment of Werner's syndrome (WS), an autosomal recessive disorder with
CC a complex phenotype, as well as related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1138 CTGCGAAGATCAACACAGCA 1158
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 1 CTGGCAAGGATCAACACAGCA 21

RESULT 530
AAX83086
ID AAX83086 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAX83086;
XX
DT 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human WRN genomic DNA PCR primer CD-A.
XX
XX Human; WRN; Werner's syndrome; detection; diagnosis; autosomal;
XX recessive disorder; phenotype; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.

```


C The specification describes vaccines which comprise immunologically effective amounts of T cell receptor (TCR) peptides. The TCRs are present on the surface of T cells. The TCRs are chosen from V beta 6.2/3, V beta 6/5, V beta 6.7, V beta 2, V beta 5/1, V beta 7 or V beta 13. The V beta TCR peptide-based vaccines are useful for prevention or treatment of multiple sclerosis. The presence of V beta 6.7 appears to be particularly associated with multiple sclerosis and can be used to determine an individual's susceptibility to multiple sclerosis. Vaccinating, rather than passively administering heterologous antibodies, allows the host's own immune system to mobilize and suppress auto aggressive T cells. Therefore, the suppression is persistent and may involve any and all immunological mechanisms in effecting that suppression. Such a multifaceted response is more effective than the uni-dimensional suppression achieved by passive administration of monoclonal antibodies or extant-derived regulatory T cell clones. PCR primers AAX1892-X81914 were used to amplify and analyse human TCR V beta genes, in the course of the invention

Q Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

647 CTGTGCTCTTCATGATG 667
 |||||
 22 CTGTGCTCTTCATGGGCTG 2

RESULT 533
 AAX8465
 ID AAX8465 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX8465;
 XX
 T 01-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human MIP-1 alpha WT probe 2.
 W RANTES; chemokine; detection; primer; probe; amplification; MIP-1 alpha; regulated upon activation normal T expressed and secreted; MIP-1 beta; macrophage inflammatory protein; CD4+ T-cell; inhibitor; prognosis; primary non-syngyctium-inducing HIV-1 strain; therapy; ss.
 X Synthetic.
 S Homo sapiens.
 X W09937815-A1.
 X 29-JUL-1999.
 X 22-JAN-1999; 99WO-US001327.
 X 22-JAN-1998; 98US-00010641.
 X (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV.
 X Romano JW, Shurtliff R, Williams KG;
 X WPI; 1999-469145/39.
 X Detection of expression levels of the cytokines RANTES, MIP-1alpha and MIP-1beta used as prognostic markers of HIV-infected patients.
 X Claim 1; Page 40; 48pp; English.
 X This invention describes novel oligonucleotides which are used for detecting the chemokines RANTES (regulated upon activation normal T expressed and secreted), macrophage inflammatory protein (MIP)-1 alpha or MIP-1 beta by (a) obtaining a sample possible containing RANTES or MIP-1 alpha or MIP-1 beta RNA, (b) performing an isothermal transcriptional amplification on the sample with 2 oligonucleotide primers, (c) detecting the product of step (b) where detection of a product indicates the

CC presence of RANTES, MIP-1 alpha or MIP-1 beta in the sample. The assay is used to determine the levels of the chemokines RANTES, MIP-1 alpha and MIP-1 beta in samples, especially cells. These chemokines have been shown to be inhibitors of CD4+ T-cells by primary non-syngyctium-inducing HIV-1 strains. Thus the level of expression of these genes can be used as prognostic markers for direct therapeutic management of HIV-infected patients. By being isothermic, the assay requires less manipulation by the experimenter. Also 'spiking' the sample with a known amount of control RNA allows quantitation and qualification of the products in a single assay. AAX88447-X88491 represent the primers and probes used in the method of the invention

Q Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1583 TTCTATTCTCTGTGTTT 1603
 |||||
 1 TTTCGATTTCACAGTGTTT 21

RESULT 534
 AAX87272/C
 ID AAX87272 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX87272;
 XX
 T 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 DE PRO201 reverse PCR primer 30676.tm.r.
 X PRO201; cancer; tumour; diagnosis; therapy; human; PCR; primer; ss.
 X Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 X W09935170-A2.
 X 15-JUL-1999.
 X 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 X 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.
 X 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
 X 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
 X 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
 X 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
 X 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 X (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 X Botstein D, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Lawrence DA, Roy MA; Wood WI;
 X WPI; 1999-430385/36.
 X Antibody against proteins expressed in neoplastic cells, useful for tumor diagnosis and treatment.
 X Example 2; Page 53; 162pp; English.
 X This is the nucleotide sequence of reverse primer 30676.tm.r that can be used in the PCR amplification of DNA30676 (see AAX87254) nucleic acids coding for PRO201 (UNQ175) (see AAY06477). This gene is amplified in various tumour lines. The invention identifies 14 genes (see AAX87254-67) that are amplified in the genome of certain human lung, colon and/or breast cancers and/or cell lines. This gene amplification is expected to be associated with overexpression of the gene product and to contribute to tumorigenesis. The encoded proteins (see AAY06477-90) may be useful targets for the diagnosis and/or treatment of certain cancers, and may act as predictors of the prognosis of tumour treatment

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1420 CCAGAGGAGAGAAAGAGTC 1440
Db 22 CCAGAAGAGACCAAGAGTC 2

RESULT 535
AAZ32147/C
ID AAZ32147 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAZ32147;
XX DT 12-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human PRO201 (Nsp1) cDNA clone DNA30676 PCR reverse primer.
XX KW Human; PRO309; PRO309; Nsp1; Nsp2; Nsp3; SH2 domain; EST;
XX KW expressed sequence tag; tumour; tumorigenesis; diagnosis; cancer;
XX KW identification; proliferation; neoplastic cell growth; PCR primer; probe;
XX KW ss.

XX DS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XN WO954467-Al.
XX XD 28-OCT-1999.
XX PF 23-APR-1999; 99WO-US008847.
XX PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082767P.
XX PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Stewart TA, Lu Y;
XX XN WPI; 1999-620728/53.
XX PT New human polypeptides useful to screen for antagonists and produce
XX PT antibodies useful to diagnose and treat tumors, e.g. cancers.
XX PS Example 14; Page 65; 152pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes human proteins designated PRO201, PRO309
XX CC and PRO309, (also designated Nsp1, Nsp2 and Nsp3 respectively) which are
XX CC encoded by cDNA clones DNA30676, DNA40575 and DNA61601. The proteins were
XX CC shown to be encoded by genes that are amplified in the genome of tumour
XX CC cells, and are therefore believed to be useful targets for the diagnosis
XX CC and/or treatment (including prevention) of benign and malignant tumours
XX CC e.g. cancers in mammals, especially humans. They can be used to produce
XX CC anti-PRO201, anti-PRO309 or anti-PRO309 antibodies useful (optionally
XX CC combined with radiation treatment or a cytotoxic or chemotherapeutic
XX CC agent) to inhibit the growth of tumour cells or to treat e.g. leukaemias,
XX CC and immunologic disorders. The antibodies (especially in growth
XX CC inhibitory amounts) can also be included with a carrier and optionally a
XX CC second antibody or cytotoxic/chemotherapeutic agent in compositions
XX CC useful as above. They can be used to detect the proteins in cells, by
XX CC contacting the cell with the antibody and detecting binding, useful to
XX CC diagnose tumours in mammals (by contacting the antibody with a tissue
XX CC sample and detecting complex formation). Such diagnosis is especially
XX CC useful in mammals suspected of having neoplastic cell growth or
XX CC proliferation. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
XX CC gene amplification of the cDNA clone DNA30676 encoding PRO201 (Nsp1)

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1420 CCAGAGGAGAGAAAGAGTC 1440
Db 22 CCAGAAGAGACCAAGAGTC 2

RESULT 536
AAZ91086/C
ID AAZ91086 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAZ91086;
XX DT 06-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Streptomyces avidinii cst gene primer cststreptavidin-r.
XX KW plant somatic tissue degeneration; plant essential factor; depletion;
XX KW viability; cyto gene; plant development; plant morphology; flower;
XX KW fruit plant; wheat; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Streptomyces avidinii.
XX XN WO200007427-A2.
XX PD 17-FEB-2000.
XX PF 30-JUL-1999; 99WO-IL000420.
XX PR 03-AUG-1998; 98IL-00125632.
XX PA (AGRI-) AGRIC RES ORG.
XX PI Kapulnik Y, Ginzberg I;
XX XN WPI; 2000-195402/17.
XX PT Degeneration of somatic plant tissue by expression of a heterologous
XX PT protein, useful for controlling plant development and morphology, such as
XX PT decreasing the number of flowers present to increase the number of fruit.
XX PS Example; Page 42; 91pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of effecting degeneration of a somatic
XX CC plant tissue by expressing a heterologous protein capable of binding a
XX CC plant essential factor (PEF), in somatic plant tissue cells, where
XX CC heterologous protein expression causes depletion of the PEF so the plant
XX CC viability is maintained, while simultaneous degeneration of the somatic
XX CC plant tissue is effected. Sequence AAZ91073-291078 represent examples of
XX CC the heterologous gene introduced into the plants and are derived from
XX CC Streptomyces avidinii. The primers AAZ91080-291087 were used to PCR
XX CC amplify these genes for expression in plant cells. The methods can
XX CC provide for the selective and optionally reversible cell degeneration in
XX CC somatic plant tissue. They can be used for artificially controlling plant
XX CC development and morphology. They can be used e.g. to decrease the number
XX CC of flowers in fruit producing plants so as to increase the number of
XX CC fruits which reach maturity

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 593 TTCACCATGGTGACGCGGTGG 613
Db 21 TTCACCAAGTGAAGCCGTAG 1

RESULT 537
AAF22128

```

D AAF22128 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
X
C AAF22128;
X
X 20-MAR-2001 (first entry)
X
X Arabidopsis thaliana chromosome centromere associated primer #12.
X
X Centromere; microsome; vector; ds.
X
X Arabidopsis thaliana.
X
X WO200005325-A2.
X
X 21-SEP-2000.
X
X 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007392.
X
X 18-MAR-1999; 99US-0125219P.
X
X 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127409P.
X
X 18-MAY-1999; 99US-0134770P.
X
X 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153584P.
X
X 17-SEP-1999; 99US-0154603P.
X
X 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0172493P.
X
X (UYCH-) UNIV CHICAGO.
X
X Preuss D, Copenhaver G, Keith K;
X
X WFI; 2000-587529/55.
X
X Recombinant DNA construct comprising a plant centromere, useful for
X producing stably inherited microsome which can serve as vectors for the
X construction of transgenic plant and animal cells.
X
X Disclosure; Page 281; 1449pp; English.
X
X The present invention relates to a recombinant DNA construct of a plant
X (Arabidopsis thaliana) centromere. The constructs are useful for
X producing stably inherited microsome which can serve as vectors for the
X construction of transgenic plant and animal cells expressing selected
X proteins such as hormones, enzymes, interleukins, clotting factors,
X cytokines, antibodies, and growth factors
X
X Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
X Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
X Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
X
X 1144 AAGATCAACAGCGACTGT 1164
X ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
X 1 AAGATAAGCAGCGAATGTGT 21
X
X RESULT 538
X AAA46940/C
X D AAA46940 standard; cDNA; 22 BP.
X
X C AAA46940;
X
X X 03-OCT-2000 (first entry)
X
X PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding novel polypeptide PRO201.
X
X PRO201; PRO292; PRO327; PRO1265; PRO344; PRO343; PRO347; PRO357; PRO715;
X PRO1017; PRO112; PRO509; PRO853; PRO882; tumour cell; probe;
X tumorigenesis; cancer; neoplastic cell growth; cell proliferation;
X PCR primer; ss.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X
X WO200037640-A2.
X
X 29-JUN-2000.
X
X 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
X
X 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
X
X 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
X
X 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
X
X 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
X
X 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
X
X 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
X
X 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.
X
X 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
X
X 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
X
X (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
X
X Botstein D, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Hillan K, Lawrence DA, Roy MA;
X Wood WI;
X
X WFI; 2000-452188/39.
X
X New anti-polypeptide antibody useful in the treatment and diagnosis of
X neoplastic cell growth and proliferation.
X
X Example 17; Page 109; 220pp; English.
X
X PCR primers AAA46939-40 and probe AAA46941 were used to isolate cDNA
X encoding a novel human polypeptide. The specification describes novel
X polypeptides designated PRO201, PRO292, PRO327, PRO1265, PRO344,
X PRO347, PRO357, PRO715, PRO1017, PRO1112, PRO509, PRO853 and PRO882.
X These genes are amplified in the genome of tumour cells. The polypeptides
X are believed to contribute to tumorigenesis. The polypeptides are useful
X target for the identification of certain cancers, and may act as
X predictors of the prognosis of tumour treatment. Antibodies against these
X polypeptides are useful in the treatment and diagnosis of neoplastic cell
X growth and proliferation in mammals
X
X Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
X Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
X Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
X
X 1420 CCAGAGCAGAGAGAGAGTC 1440
X ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
X 22 CCAGAGAGAGACCAAGAGTC 2
X
X RESULT 539
X AAF76109/C
X ID AAF76109 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
X
X AC AAF76109;
X
X 22-MAY-2001 (first entry)
X
X CCR5/CCR2b PCR primer, SEQ ID:13, used to genotype HIV susceptibility.
X
X CC chemokine receptor; beta chemokine receptor; CCR; human; CCR5; CCR2;
X polymorphism; genotyping; HIV-1 transmission; infection susceptibility;
X AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; disease progression;
X chromosome 3p21-22; PCR primer; ss.
X
X Homo sapiens.
X
X WO200112857-A2.
X
X 22-FEB-2001.
X
X 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022255.
X
X 12-AUG-1999; 99US-0148530P.
X

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XX (UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.
 PA Tang J, Kaslow RA;
 PI WPI; 2001-211235/21.
 XX
 XX Surveying CC beta chemokine receptor (CCR) genotypes in population,
 PT involves amplifying genomic DNA of individuals with experimental and
 PT control primer combinations, size-separating amplicons and determining
 PT CCR genotype.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 42; 118pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method of surveying the CC (beta) chemokine
 XX receptor (CCR) genotypes in a population. The method is particularly
 CC applied to the human CCR5 and CCR2 genes located on chromosome 3p21-22,
 CC which encode co-receptors for HIV-1. The method involves obtaining
 CC genomic DNA samples from a representative number of individuals within a
 CC population; combining each sample with experimental and control primer
 CC combinations to produce primer-annealed DNA; amplifying the DNA to
 CC produce amplicons; separating the amplicons by size; determining the CCR
 CC genotype based upon the presence of CCR alleles; and compiling the
 CC genotypes determined. The method is particularly applied to the human
 CC CCR5 and CCR2 genes, which encode co-receptors for HIV-1. Polymorphisms
 CC in these genes are associated with a variation in the susceptibility of
 CC an individual to infection by HIV-1, or with a variation in the disease
 CC progression of AIDS after infection. The invention specifically claims
 CC the experimental PCR primers AAF76098-AAF76112, and the control PCR
 CC primers AAF76113-AAF76114 for surveying CCR5 and CCR2b genotypes. The
 CC method of the invention fulfills a longstanding need for the development
 CC of a rapid and informative genotyping strategy that can be readily
 CC applied to analyse CCR5, CCR2 and related genetic variants, and to
 CC evaluate the relationship of each genotype to HIV transmission and
 CC disease progression. The present sequence represents a human CCR5/CCR2b
 CC experimental PCR primer for use in the method of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1312 GAGGAGAGTCTCCGATTCT 1332
 |||||
 Db 21 GAAGAACTGTTCTCGATTCT 1
 RESULT 540
 AAF76108/C
 ID AAF76108 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF76108;
 XX
 XX 22-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human CCR5/CCR2b PCR primer, SEQ ID:12, used to genotype HIV susceptibility.
 DE
 XX CC chemokine receptor; beta chemokine receptor; CCR; human; CCR5; CCR2;
 XX polymorphism; genotyping; HIV-1 transmission; infection susceptibility;
 KW AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; disease progression;
 KW chromosome 3p21-22; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200112857-A2.
 PN
 XX 22-FEB-2001.
 PD
 XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022255.
 PF
 XX 12-AUG-1999; 99US-0148530P.
 PR
 XX

(UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.
 PA Tang J, Kaslow RA;
 PI WPI; 2001-211235/21.
 XX
 XX Surveying CC beta chemokine receptor (CCR) genotypes in population,
 PT involves amplifying genomic DNA of individuals with experimental and
 PT control primer combinations, size-separating amplicons and determining
 PT CCR genotype.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 42; 118pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method of surveying the CC (beta) chemokine
 XX receptor (CCR) genotypes in a population. The method is particularly
 CC applied to the human CCR5 and CCR2 genes located on chromosome 3p21-22,
 CC which encode co-receptors for HIV-1. The method involves obtaining
 CC genomic DNA samples from a representative number of individuals within a
 CC population; combining each sample with experimental and control primer
 CC combinations to produce primer-annealed DNA; amplifying the DNA to
 CC produce amplicons; separating the amplicons by size; determining the CCR
 CC genotype based upon the presence of CCR alleles; and compiling the
 CC genotypes determined. The method is particularly applied to the human
 CC CCR5 and CCR2 genes, which encode co-receptors for HIV-1. Polymorphisms
 CC in these genes are associated with a variation in the susceptibility of
 CC an individual to infection by HIV-1, or with a variation in the disease
 CC progression of AIDS after infection. The invention specifically claims
 CC the experimental PCR primers AAF76098-AAF76112, and the control PCR
 CC primers AAF76113-AAF76114 for surveying CCR5 and CCR2b genotypes. The
 CC method of the invention fulfills a longstanding need for the development
 CC of a rapid and informative genotyping strategy that can be readily
 CC applied to analyse CCR5, CCR2 and related genetic variants, and to
 CC evaluate the relationship of each genotype to HIV transmission and
 CC disease progression. The present sequence represents a human CCR5/CCR2b
 CC experimental PCR primer for use in the method of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1312 GAGGAGAGTCTCCGATTCT 1332
 |||||
 Db 21 GAAGAACTGTTCTCGATTCT 1
 RESULT 541
 AAI66685
 ID AAI66685 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAI66685;
 XX
 XX 07-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human CCR5/CCR2b PCR primer.
 DE
 XX CCR5/CCR2b PCR primer, SEQ ID:12, used to genotype HIV susceptibility.
 KW
 KW CCR5/CCR2b PCR primer, SEQ ID:12, used to genotype HIV susceptibility;
 KW high density lipoprotein; human; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2001171032-A1.
 PN
 XX 27-SEP-2001.
 PD
 XX 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-JP002327.
 PF
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00084264.
 PR
 XX (BMLB-) BML INC.
 PA
 XX Nagano M, Ito M, Sagehashi Y, Hattori H, Egashira T, Yamashita S;
 PI

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02; Mismatches 17; Conservative 0; Indels 4; Gaps 0;

QY 1956 AAGTGAAGCAAGAAACACTGC 1976
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 22 AAGTGAAGCAAGAAACACTGC 2

RESULT 544
 AADI17776
 ID AADI17776 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AADI17776;
 XX
 XX 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human NOV-4 expression analysis probe.
 DE
 XX Human; NOV-X protein; KIAA1233-like protein; STE20-like protein; tumour;
 KW trypsin inhibitor-like protein; gene therapy; haematopoietic; illness;
 KW immunological disorder; neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; immunomodulatory; pharmacogenomic; haemostatic;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; fertility disorder; neuroprotective;
 KW cytotatic; neurotropic; anti-infertility; cancer; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1 /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "FAM-labelled cytosine"
 FT modified_base 22 /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "TAMRA-labelled cytosine"
 XX
 XX WO200162928-A2.
 XX
 XX 30-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 26-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006151.
 XX
 XX 25-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184951P.
 XX
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185548P.
 XX
 XX 01-MAR-2000; 2000US-0185967P.
 XX
 XX 18-APR-2000; 2000US-0197723P.
 XX
 XX 27-APR-2000; 2000US-0199957P.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00789390.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 XX Vernet CAM, Fernandes E, Shimkets RA, Macdougall J, Spaderna SK;
 XX WPI; 2001-582051/65.
 XX
 XX New isolated KIAA1233-like, STE20-like, or trypsin inhibitor-like
 PT polypeptide for diagnosing and treating pathological disorders, such as
 PT Parkinson's disease and for use in pharmacogenomics.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 168; 189pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to novel human polypeptides referred as NOV-X and
 CC their corresponding nucleic acid sequences. NOV-X collectively include
 CC NOV-1, NOV-2a and NOV-2b which are novel KIAA1233-like polypeptides, NOV-
 CC 3a, NOV-3b, NOV-3c and NOV-3d which are novel STE20-like polypeptides and
 CC NOV-4a, NOV-4b, NOV-4c, NOV-4d and NOV-4e which are novel trypsin
 CC inhibitor-like polypeptides. NOV-X is used to identify a potential
 CC therapeutic agent that can modulate its activity and can be used for
 CC treating a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant
 CC physiological interactions of NOV-X. NOV-X or its DNA is used to
 CC determine the presence or predisposition to a disease associated with
 CC altered levels of NOV-X. NOV-X, its DNA and its antibody are used to

CC treat or prevent a pathology associated with NOV-X. The pathological
 CC states that can be treated or prevented are haematopoietic, cancer,
 CC immunological, tumour, neurodegenerative (e.g. Alzheimer's and
 CC Parkinson's disease), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) illness and
 CC fertility disorders. NOV-X and its DNA are used in pharmacogenomics for
 CC predictive medicine. NOV-X DNA is used in gene therapy. The present
 CC sequence is a probe used in the quantitative expression analysis of NOV-
 CC 4a, NOV-4b, NOV-4c, NOV-4d and NOV-4e in various cells and tissues
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1017 GGCCCTGGATACGAGATCCC 1037
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 2 GGCCCTGGATACGAGATCCC 22

RESULT 545
 ABQ94637/c
 ID ABQ94637 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX ABQ94637;
 AC
 XX
 XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Tumour suppression-related oligonucleotide #288.
 DE
 XX Tumour; cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; viral resistance; human;
 KW viral infection; cell degeneration disease; neurodegeneration; ds;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; immune disease; inflammatory disease.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX FR2819824-A1.
 XX
 XX 26-JUL-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
 XX
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
 XX
 XX (MOLB-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijndier M, Susini L;
 XX WPI; 2002-610803/66.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid implicated e.g. in tumor suppression, useful for
 PT diagnosis of tumors, viral infection and cellular degeneration and for
 PT drug screening.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 104; 623pp; French.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to novel human nucleic acid sequences (I).
 CC The present sequence is one such nucleic acid sequence. Expression of (I)
 CC are implicated in tumour suppression or reversion and apoptosis and viral
 CC resistance. (I) are useful as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, measuring and/or amplifying nucleic acid sequences, as
 CC antisense reagents and for recombinant production of polypeptides. (I),
 CC polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), vector containing (I), cells containing
 CC these vectors and antibodies (Ab) against (II) are all useful for
 CC treatment/prevention of viral, tumour and cell degeneration diseases
 CC (especially neurodegeneration, such as Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia). Analysing the expression of (I) is also useful for
 CC diagnosis and/or prognosis of such diseases. Transgenic animals carrying
 CC (I) are used for studying the aetiology of these diseases (also immune
 CC and inflammatory diseases). Note: In the present specification, SEQ ID 1
 CC to 2280 are claimed in Claim 1, however only SEQ ID 1 to 2270 are shown
 CC in the specification

```

X IQ Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
    Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
    Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

YY 2054 TTTTGTGAGCCTCTTTGTAA 2074
    ||||| | | | | | | | | | |
YY 22 TTTTITTAACCTCGTTGTAA 2

RESULT 546
ABQ94643/c
XX ABQ94643 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX ABQ94643;
XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Tumour suppression-related oligonucleotide #294.
XX Tumour; cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; viral resistance; human;
XX viral infection; cell degeneration disease; neurodegeneration; ds;
XX Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; immune disease; inflammatory disease.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX FR2819824-A1.
XX 26-JUL-2002.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M, Susini L;
XX WPI; 2002-610803/66.
XX New nucleic acid implicated e.g. in tumor suppression, useful for
XX diagnosis of tumors, viral infection and cellular degeneration and for
XX drug screening.
XX Claim 1; Page 104; 623pp; French.
XX The present invention relates to novel human nucleic acid sequences (I).
XX The present sequence is one such nucleic acid sequence. Expression of (I)
XX are implicated in tumour suppression or reversion and apoptosis and viral
XX resistance. (I) are useful as probes or primers for detecting,
XX identifying, measuring and/or amplifying nucleic acid sequences, as
XX antisense reagents and for recombinant production of polypeptides. (I),
XX polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), vector containing (I), cells containing
XX these vectors and antibodies (Ab) against (II) are all useful for
XX treatment/prevention of viral, tumour and cell degeneration diseases
XX (especially neurodegeneration, such as Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia). Analysing the expression of (I) is also useful for
XX diagnosis and/or prognosis of such diseases. Transgenic animals carrying
XX (I) are used for studying the aetiology of these diseases (also immune
XX and inflammatory diseases). Note: In the present specification, SEQ ID 1
XX to 2280 are claimed in Claim 1, however only SEQ ID 1 to 2270 are shown
XX in the specification
XX Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

YY 2054 TTTTGTGAGCCTCTTTGTAA 2074
    ||||| | | | | | | | | | |
YY 22 TTTTITTAACCTCGTTGTAA 2

RESULT 548
ABQ94633/c
XX ABQ94633 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX

```

AC ABQ94633;
 XX
 DT 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression-related oligonucleotide #284.
 XX
 DE Tumour; cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; viral resistance; human;
 KW viral infection; cell degeneration disease; neurodegeneration; ds;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; immune disease; inflammatory disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN FR2819824-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
 XX
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M, Susini L;
 XX WPI; 2002-610803/66.
 XX
 CC New nucleic acid implicated e.g. in tumor suppression, useful for
 PT diagnosis of tumors, viral infection and cellular degeneration and for
 PT drug screening.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 103; 623pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel human nucleic acid sequences (I).
 CC The present sequence is one such nucleic acid sequence. Expression of (I)
 CC are implicated in tumour suppression or reversion and apoptosis and viral
 CC resistance. (I) are useful as probes or primers for detecting.
 CC identifying, measuring and/or amplifying nucleic acid sequences, as
 CC antisense reagents and for recombinant production of polypeptides. (I),
 CC polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), vector containing (I), cells containing
 CC these vectors and antibodies (Ab) against (II) are all useful for
 CC treatment/prevention of viral, tumour and cell degeneration diseases
 CC (especially neurodegeneration, such as Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia). Analysing the expression of (I) is also useful for
 CC diagnosis and/or prognosis of such diseases. Transgenic animals carrying
 CC (I) are used for studying the aetiology of these diseases (also immune
 CC and inflammatory diseases). Note: In the present specification, SEQ ID 1
 CC to 2280 are claimed in Claim 1, however only SEQ ID 1 to 2270 are shown
 CC in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 2054 TTTTGTGACCCCTTTGTAA 2074
 ||||| |||||
 22 TTTTGTAACTCGTTGTAA 2
 QY
 DB
 RESULT 549
 AB231366/c
 ID AB231366 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AB231366;
 XX
 DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5585.
 XX
 KW Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
 KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;

KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Candida albicans.
 XX
 PN WO200253728-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
 XX
 PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
 XX
 PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
 XX
 PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
 XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
 XX
 CC Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
 PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
 PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
 XX
 PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5585; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
 CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
 CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
 CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
 CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
 CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
 CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
 CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
 CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
 CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
 CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
 CC for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
 CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
 CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
 CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
 CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
 CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
 CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
 CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
 CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
 CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1242 TGCGGATGAGGACGACGAGA 1262
 ||||| |||||
 22 TGACGATGCGATGATGACGA 2
 QY
 DB
 RESULT 550
 ABX93392
 ID ABX93392 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX93392;
 XX
 DT 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Neisserial adhesin A (NadA) related reverse primer #1.
 XX
 KW Neisserial adhesin A; NadA; antibacterial; immunostimulant; vaccine;

```

W  Neisserial infection; meningitis; bacterial meningitis; bacteraemia;
W  systemic immunity; mucosal immunity; allele; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XS  Neisseria meningitidis.
XX  WO2003010194-A2.
XX
XD  06-FEB-2003.
XX
XF  26-JUL-2002; 2002WO-IB003396.
XX
XR  27-JUL-2001; 2001GB-00018401.
XR  06-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00021591.
XR  14-MAY-2002; 2002GB-00011025.
XX
XA  (CHIR-) CHIRON SPA.
XX
XI  Arico M, Comanducci M;
XX
XR  WPI; 2003-248057/24.
XX
XT  New Neisserial adhesin A protein and nucleic acids, useful for preventing
XT  or treating meningitis, particularly bacterial meningitis, and
XT  bacteraemia, and for eliciting an systemic and/or mucosal immunity.
XX
XS  Disclosure; Page 76; 79pp; English.
XX
XC  The invention describes a Neisserial adhesin (NadA) comprising a 362,
XC  398, 405, 364, 400, 407, 391, 393, 405, 107, 355, 357, 323, or 319
XC  residue amino acid sequence given in the specification, or an amino acid
XC  sequence having at least 50 % identity to the amino acid sequences, or a
XC  fragment of them. The NadA protein, or nucleic acid encoding NadA protein
XC  is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for preventing Neisserial
XC  infection in a mammal, such as an infection of Neisseria meningitidis
XC  from hypervirulent lineages ET-5, EY-37 and cluster 24. The NadA protein
XC  is useful for preventing or treating diseases, specifically meningitis
XC  (particularly bacterial meningitis) and bacteraemia, and for eliciting an
XC  systemic and/or mucosal immunity. This sequence represents a primer used
XC  to isolate DNA encoding neisserial adhesin A (NadA) alleles
XX
XQ  Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX  Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XY  775 GAGGCCATTTCACCGCGTC 795
XX  ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX  2 GAGGCGATTGTCAAACCGTTC 22
XX
XX  RESULT 551
XX  IDE24096/C
XX  D ADE24096 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XC  ADE24096;
XX
XX  29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XE  Human Haemogen/EDAG RT-PCR primer #1.
XX
XW  Human; haemogen; haematopoietic gene; EDAG; ss; PCR; haematopoiesis;
XW  leukaemia; familial haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis; HPLH1;
XW  nuclear factor; early haematopoietic differentiation; leukaemogenesis;
XW  lymphomagenesis; cytostatic; primer; RT-PCR; reverse transcriptase PCR.
XS  Homo sapiens.
XX
XN  US2003113817-A1.
XX
XD  19-JUN-2003.
XX
XF  22-MAR-2002; 2002US-00103140.
XX
XX  22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277624P.
XX  (LILL/) LI L.
XX  (YANG/) YANG L.
XX
XI  Li L, Yang L;
XX
XD  WPI; 2003-874636/81.
XX
XR  Novel nuclear factors such as mammalian Hemogen/EDAG useful as
XR  therapeutic agents to treat diseases associated with abnormal early
XR  hematopoietic differentiation e.g., leukemia.
XX
XS  Example 1; SEQ ID NO 8; 30pp; English.
XX
XX  The invention relates to a nuclear factor such as mammalian Haemogen
XX  (haematopoietic gene)/EDAG (not defined) polypeptide that is selectively
XX  expressed in developing or immature haematopoietic cells, encoded by a
XX  fully defined sequence appearing as ADE24089 or ADE24093, or a fragment,
XX  homologue or functional derivative of the polypeptide. Also include are
XX  an isolated nucleic acid molecule that encodes Haemogen/EDAG (or
XX  hybridises to the EDAG nucleic acid), an expression vector comprising the
XX  EDAG nucleic acid operatively linked to a promoter (and optionally,
XX  additional regulatory sequences that regulate expression of the nucleic
XX  acid in a eukaryotic cell), a cell transformed or transfected with the
XX  vector, and an antibody that is specific for an epitope of Haemogen/EDAG.
XX  The antibody is useful for identifying or quantitating cells expressing a
XX  EDAG polypeptide in a cell or tissue sample. The above method is useful
XX  for detecting an abnormality in early haematopoiesis associated with an
XX  abnormal amount of EDAG protein in a biological fluid sample, a cell
XX  sample or a tissue sample. EDAG nucleic acid is useful for drug screening
XX  of potential agents that simulate or inhibit early haematopoietic
XX  differentiation and may contribute to the inhibition of leukaemogenesis
XX  or lymphomagenesis. Haemogen/EDAG, nucleic acid and antibody are useful
XX  as therapeutic agents to treat diseases associated with abnormal early
XX  haematopoietic differentiation such as certain forms of leukaemia and
XX  familial haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HPLH1). The gene for human EDAG
XX  is located on chromosome 9q22 (a leukaemia breakpoint associated region).
XX  The present sequence is a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer for human
XX  Haemogen/EDAG used in Northern blot analysis.
XX
XQ  Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX  Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY  392 GTCAGTTGTCTACTGTCGTGTT 412
XX  ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX  21 GTCAGGTGTCTGATGGTGTCT 1
XX
XX  RESULT 552
XX  ADE15309/C
XX  ID ADE15309 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX  ADE15309;
XX
XX  29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XD  Transcription inhibition detection related promoter element seqid 62.
XX
XE  antibacterial; transcription; transcription unit;
XX  gene expression inhibition; transcription unit inhibition;
XX  bacterial growth inhibition; promoter element; ds.
XX
XS  Unidentified.
XX
XN  US6605431-B1.
XX
XD  12-AUG-2003.
XX
XX

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R 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
X
X (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
X
X Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Meswiggen JA;
X
X WPI; 1999-591315/50.
X
X Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
X of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
X
X Claim 53; Page 83; 305pp; English.
X
X The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
X cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
X hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
X gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
X AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
X and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
X corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
X AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
X and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
X AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
X sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
X AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
X AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
X for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
X AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
X the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
X stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
X integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
X especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
X macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
X neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
X angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
X syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
X and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
X integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
X
X Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
X
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
X Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
X Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
X
X 1679 TGAGCTCTTCAGGAG 1694
X :|||:|||||
X 1 UGAGGUCCUCCAGGAG 16
X
X RESULT 555
X AAA21211/c
X D AAA21211 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
X
X AAA21211;
X
X 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
X
X Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4437.
X
X Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
X integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
X hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
X ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
X dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
X age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
X myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
X Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X
X W09950403-A2.
X

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XX PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Meswiggen JA;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
XX Claim 55; Page 194; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1890 CAGGCTCCTAAAGTAA 1905
XX :|||||:|||||
XX 17 CAGGCTCCTAAAGTAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 556
XX AAA22756
XX ID AAA22756 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA22756;
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5982.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
XX dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
XX tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX

```

Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 CS WO9950403-A2.
 FN 07-OCT-1999.
 FD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 FF 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 FR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX Claim 54; Page 240; 305pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (AMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1948 CTGGCTCAAGTACG 1963
 DB 2 CUGGCCUCAAUGAUC 17
 RESULT 557
 AAF03297/c
 ID AAF03297 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAF03297;
 AC AAF03297;
 XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DT Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1592.
 DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX interferon alpha; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200061729-A2.
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 PP 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 PI WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 XX Claim 37; Page 92; 164pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CCAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1371 CTTCAAAAAGCCAAAG 1386
 DB 17 CTTCAAAATAGCCAAAG 2
 RESULT 558
 AAF03300/c
 ID AAF03300 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAF03300;
 AC AAF03300;
 XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DT Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1595.
 DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200061729-A2.
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 PP 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 PI WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha; ss.

XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 XX central nervous system injury.
 XX Claim 88; Page 88; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 XX an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinyne (cleaving RNA
 XX with a IGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 XX immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 XX NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 XX sequence is an inozyme of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 XX Matches 10; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1826 AAAGTGCCCTATTG 1841
 Db |||||:||||:|:|:
 1 AAAGGUGCUCUAUUG 16
 RESULT 561
 ID ABK03088/c
 XX ABK03088 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABK03088;
 XX

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human CD20 Inozyme #39.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 XX cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 XX MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 XX Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 XX central nervous system injury.
 XX Claim 30; Page 146; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 XX an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinyne (cleaving RNA
 XX with a IGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 XX immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 XX NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 XX sequence is an inozyme of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 XX Matches 10; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1826 AAAGTGCCCTATTG 1841
 Db |||||:||||:|:|:
 1 AAAGGUGCUCUAUUG 16
 RESULT 561
 ID ABK03088/c
 XX ABK03088 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABK03088;
 XX

C chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 C Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 C disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 C states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 C sequence is an inozyme of the invention

X Q Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1072 TTGGACCAAGATTCA 1087

b 17 TTGGACCAAGATTCA 2

RESULT 562

ABN00979/c

D ABN00979 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

X X

C ABN00979;

X X

T 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

X X

Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:971.

X X

X Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 X muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 X skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

X X

X Homo sapiens.

X X

X WO200192524-A2.

X X

D 06-DEC-2001.

X X

F 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

X X

R 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

X R

R 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

X R

R 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

X R

R 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

X R

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

X R

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

X R

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

X R

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

X R

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

X R

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

X R

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

X R

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

X R

R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

X R

R 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

X R

X (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

A X

I X

X X

X Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

X X

X WPI; 2002-179446/23.

X X

X New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1

X proteins,

CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

X X

Qy 465 TTGGGCTGGGGGCTG 480

X X

Db 17 TTGGGCTGGGGGCTG 2

RESULT 563

ABN00980/c

ID ABN00980 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

X X

AC ABN00980;

X X

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

X X

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:972.

X X

X Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 X muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 X skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

X X

OS Homo sapiens.

X X

EN WO200192524-A2.

X X

FD 06-DEC-2001.

X X

FF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

X X

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

X R

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

X R

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

X R

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

X R

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

X R

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

X R

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

X R

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

X R

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

X R

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

X R

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

X R

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

X R

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

X R

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

X X

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

FA X

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DX, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX X

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX X

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1

XX proteins,

PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 FT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 972; 214pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 465 TTGGGCTGGGGCGCTG 480
 Db 16 TTGGGCTGGGGCGCTG 1
 RESULT 564
 ABN08954/c
 ID ABN08954 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABN08954;
 AC
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8946.
 DE
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8946; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1681 AGCTCTTCCAGGAGCC 1696
 Db 16 AGCTCTTCCAGGAGCC 1
 RESULT 565
 ABN08953/c
 ID ABN08953 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABN08953;
 AC
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8945.
 DE
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

R 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
R 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
R 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
R 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
R 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
X X (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
X X
X Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
X RPI; 2002-179446/23.
X X
X New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
X or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
X desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
X X
X Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8945; 214pp; English.
X X
X The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
X protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
X 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
X nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
X hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
X provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
X protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
X expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
X used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
X -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
X and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
X capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
X therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
X production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
X polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
X disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
X and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
X The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
X hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
X The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
X specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
X at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
X X
X Q Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1681 AGCTCTTCAGGAGCC 1696
b 17 AGCTCTTCAGGAGCC 2
ESULT 566
CD00535
D ACD00535 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
C ACD00535;
X
X 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
X G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1009.
X Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
X G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
W

XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO2003031621-A2.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX Zhang J;
XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
XX investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
XX expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1032; 156pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
XX coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
XX 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
XX 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
XX without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
XX sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kb in
XX length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
XX for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
XX aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
XX encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 714 CAAAGGCAAGTATTAT 729
Db 1 CAAAGGCAAGTATTAT 16
|||||
RESULT 567
ACD00534
ID ACD00534 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ACD00534;
XX
XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1007.
XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
XX G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003031621-A2.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX

identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids, polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
|||||
b 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 570
CD64839
D ACD64839 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
C ACD64839;
X
T 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
X HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #1750.
X

Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

Hepatitis C virus.
WO200281494-A1.
17-OCT-2002.
26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
(BLAT/) BLATT L.
(MACE/) MACEJAK D.
(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
(MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
(PAVC/) PAVCO P.
(LEBP/) LEE P.
(DRAP/) DRAPER K.
(ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
Draper K, Roberts E;

WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 306; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1644 AACCAAGGCCCGAGC 1659
|||||
Db 2 AACCAAGGCCCGAAC 17

RESULT 571
ACD57830/C
ID ACD57830 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ACD57830;
AC
XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #528.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

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PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEF/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 243; 387pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1644 AACCAAGGCCCGAGC 1659
DB 17 AACCAAGGCCCGAAC 2
|||||
RESULT 572
ADB45937/c
ID ADB45937 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB45937;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #6260.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

(MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
WPI; 2003-441574/41.
New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
polypeptide and antibodies.
Disclosure; Page 763; 771pp; French.
The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
(AB) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
expression of the nucleotides.
Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGGCTCAAGTCAGC 1963
DB 16 CTGGGCTCAAGTCATC 1
|||||
RESULT 573
ADB45549/c
ID ADB45549 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB45549;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5872.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

```

X WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 X New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 X useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 X polypeptide and antibodies.
 X Disclosure; Page 718; 771pp; French.
 X The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 X fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 X sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 X nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 X the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 X nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 X identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 X sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 X suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 X recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 X experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 X cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 X (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 X of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 X or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 X Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 X and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 X also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 X potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 X expression of the nucleotides.

X Q Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
 b | | | | | | | | | |
 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1

RESULT 574
 AAQ11746
 X D AAQ11746 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 X C AAQ11746;
 X 24-OCT-2003 (revised)
 X T 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 X T 02-AUG-1991 (first entry)
 X Target duplex from Herpes Simplex genome.
 X Triple helix; anti-sense therapy; switchback; polarity reversal; ds.
 X Viruses.
 X WO9106626-A.
 X 16-MAY-1991.
 X 23-OCT-1989; 89US-00425803.
 X 23-OCT-1989; 89US-00425803.
 X R 29-MAR-1990; 90US-00502272.
 X R 30-JUL-1990; 90US-00559958.
 X (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
 X Froehner B, Toole JJ;
 X WPI; 1991-164176/22.

PT Oligo:nucleotide triple helix with double-helical nucleotide duplex -
 PT useful in anti-sense therapy, to inhibit e.g. viral polymerase(s), or
 XX interfere with binding factors to nucleic acids.
 PS Disclosure; Fig 4A; 61pp; English.
 XX The sequence is a target for novel oligonucleotides which comprise a 1st
 CC sequence (S1), of at least 3 bases with 3'-5' or 5'-3' polarity,
 CC coupled to a 2nd sequence (S2) of at least one base having the opposite
 CC polarity. S1 and S2 are joined by 5'-5'; 3'-3'; base-5'; 5'-base; base-3';
 CC ; or 3'-base linkages opt. through a linker. Other oligonucleotides
 CC comprise a sequence (S3) of at least 3 bases enriched in purine
 CC residues, and a sequence (S4) of at least 3 bases enriched in
 CC pyrimidines. Both types of oligos react with strands of target duplex DNA
 CC to form a triplex. They are therefore useful in antisense therapy to
 CC inactivate undesirable DNA or RNA and can also inhibit viral polymerases,
 CC interfere with nucleic acid binding factors, induce interferon prodn.
 CC etc. Oligos with a polarity reversal have better stability against
 CC nuclease degradation. An oligo specific for the Herpes target duplex was
 CC designed to have the formula: 5'-TTTTTNNTTTTT-3'-linker-3'-CCCC-5'.
 CC It contains a region of inverted polarity but maintains the CT motif
 CC throughout. It effects a crossover between the upper strand in which T
 CC residues target the A-rich portion of the inverted polarity of the polyc
 CC tract which targets the polyG region in the opposite strand. (Updated on
 CC 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.) (Updated on 24-OCT-2003 to standardise
 CC OS field)
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1406 AAAAAGAGAAAGACCC 1421
 Db | | | | | | | | | |
 2 AAAAAGAGAAAGACCC 17

RESULT 575
 AAQ68779/C
 X ID AAQ68779 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 X AC AAQ68779;
 X 19-FEB-1995 (first entry)
 X CHA255 light chain CDR3 wild type coding sequence.
 X Polymerase chain reaction; primer; PCR; amplify; heavy; light; chain;
 X complementarity determining region; CDR; variable; constant; region;
 X monoclonal antibody; MAb; binding affinity; EDTA; DOTA; tumour; cancer;
 X colorectal; breast; metal chelate; hapten; ss.
 X Synthetic.
 X AU9350602-A.
 X 26-MAY-1994.
 X 10-NOV-1993; 93AU-00050602.
 X 12-NOV-1992; 92US-00975230.
 X (HYBR-) HYBRITECH INC.
 X Ahrweiler PM, Moore MD;
 X WPI; 1994-209063/26.
 X P-PSDB; AAR54177.
 X Polypeptide used in imaging and treatment of carcinomas and tumours -
 PT comprising substnd antibody CDR having binding affinity for metal chelate
 PT of EDTA or DETA or analogues.

XX PS Claim 25; Fig 3B; 61pp; English.

XX CC The sequences given in AAQ68779-88 encode the wild type and mutagenised

XX CC versions of the complementarity determining region 3 (CDR3) of the

XX CC antibody designated CHA255 light chain. CHA255 is a murine monoclonal

XX CC antibody (Mab) which is capable of binding complexes. Mutagenesis of

XX CC these CDRs, causes the production of polypeptides with a particularly

XX CC high binding affinity for EDTA or DOTA metal complexes. CDR1 and -3 of

XX CC the heavy chain, and CDR2 and -3 of the light chain were targeted for

XX CC mutagenesis. Five residues of both CDR1 and -3 of the CHA255 heavy chain,

XX CC five of seven residues of light chain CDR and six of nine light chain

XX CC CDR3 residues were specifically targeted for codon-based mutagenesis. The

XX CC mutagenised Mab's can be used in compositions for in vivo imaging of

XX CC malignant tissues or tumours. They are also useful for the treatment of

XX CC malignant tissues or tumours eg. colorectal or breast cancer. Both

XX CC methods involve the use of radionuclides which bind to metal chelates or

XX CC haptens which are specifically delivered to the target site by a

XX CC targeting molecule. CDR derived peptides may be used to construct bi-

XX CC functional antibodies having dual specificities, or as donor or

XX CC recipients of CDR sequences

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 564 CCAGAGGGTGTGTAC 579

DB 18 CCAGAGGGTGTGTAC 3

RESULT 576

AAV57517/c

ID AAV57517 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV57517;

XX DT 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Zcytor7 cytokine receptor encoding cDNA amplifying outer nest primer.

XX KW Zcytor7; cytokine receptor; ligand-binding polypeptide; kidney; pancreas;

XX KW type 2 cytokine receptor family; CRF2; prostate tissue; nervous tissue;

XX KW agonist; cell proliferation; cell differentiation; renal disease; human;

XX KW neural disease; pancreatic disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9837193-A1.

XX PD 27-AUG-1998.

XX PF 18-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003029.

XX PR 20-FEB-1997; 97US-00803305.

XX PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-00943087.

XX PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX PI Lok S, Kho CJ, Jelmberg AC, Adams RL, Whitmore TE, Farrah TM;

XX WPI; 1998-480798/41.

XX DR Novel human Zcytor7 DNA encodes a type 2 cytokine receptor - useful for

XX PT treating renal, neural, pancreatic and prostatic diseases.

XX EX Example 1; Page 62; 72pp; English.

XX PS Sequences shown in AAV57517 to AAV57524 represent primers used for the

XX CC PCR amplification of the cDNA encoding the Zcytor7 cytokine receptor.

CC Zcytor7 is a ligand-binding receptor polypeptide and is a novel member of

CC the type 2 cytokine receptor family (CRF2). An expression vector

CC containing the Zcytor polynucleotide, operably linked to transcription

CC promoter, a sequence encoding a transmembrane and intracellular domain,

CC or both, and a transcriptional terminator can be used to transform host

CC cells for the recombinant production of the polypeptide. The sequences

CC can be used to study the Zcytor7 gene and to isolate ligands binding to

CC it. Zcytor7 is preferentially expressed in the kidney, pancreas, prostate

CC or nervous tissue. Agonists of Zcytor7 can be used to stimulate

CC proliferation and differentiation of cell in these organs. The

CC antagonists and agonists can also be used in the treatment of renal,

CC neural, pancreatic and prostate diseases

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1408 AAAGAGAAAGACCCAG 1423

DB 17 AAAGAGAAACCCAG 2

RESULT 577

AAV52697

ID AAV52697 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV52697;

XX DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human genome biallelic marker primer 65.

XX KW Biallelic marker; human; high density disequilibrium map; disease; trait;

XX KW identification; Alzheimer's disease; drug response; drug efficacy;

XX KW drug toxicity; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9904038-A2.

XX PD 28-JAN-1999.

XX PF 17-JUL-1998; 98WO-IB001193.

XX PR 18-JUL-1997; 97EP-00401740.

XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchoumakov I;

XX WPI; 1999-132278/11.

XX DR Production of biallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,

XX PT determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying

XX PT nucleotides which vary between individuals.

XX PS Example 7; Page 212; 288pp; English.

XX CC This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of biallelic

XX CC markers represented in AAV52533-X52632 and AAV52833-X52843 for use in

XX CC constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The

XX CC method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic

XX CC DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the

XX CC order of genomic DNA fragments in the genome, (c) determining the

XX CC sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)

XX CC identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between

XX CC individuals, thereby defining a set of biallelic markers. The methods can

XX CC be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's

XX CC disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be

IC used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The
 IC method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the
 IC human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-
 IC X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1410 AGAGAAAGACCCAGAG 1425
 |||||
 b 1 AGAGAAAGACCCAGAG 16

RESULT 578
 AAX49365
 ID AAA49365 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AAA49365;

XX 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX Sequencing primer for Neisseria meningitidis Hsp70 gene.

XX Hsp70; Hsp60; heat shock protein; immunogen; immunity; vaccine;
 XX detection; Neisseria meningitidis; Aspergillus fumigatus;
 XX Candida glabrata; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200034465-A2.

XX 15-JUN-2000.

XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-CA001152.

XX 08-DEC-1998; 98US-00207398.

XX (STRE-) STRESSGEN BIOTECHNOLOGIES CORP.

XX Wisniewski J;

XX WPI; 2000-423415/36.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecule for eliciting immune response in mammal
 XX encodes Neisseria meningitidis heat shock protein 70, Aspergillus
 XX fumigatus Hsp60 and Candida glabrata Hsp60 polypeptide.

XX Example 3; Page 51; 118pp; English.

XX The Hsp70 heat shock protein or fragments derived from Neisseria
 XX meningitidis and the Hsp60 heat shock protein or fragments derived from
 XX Aspergillus fumigatus or Candida glabrata can be used as immunogens to
 XX give protective immunity from these microorganisms. Nucleotide sequences
 XX encoding these proteins are useful for producing recombinant proteins for
 XX immunizing an animal or as probes and/or primers to detect the
 XX microorganisms in a biological sample. Two primers (AAA49360, AAA49361)
 XX were used to clone the Hsp70 gene of Neisseria meningitidis. This primer
 XX was then used to confirm the sequence of the cloned gene

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 236 AAGCCAATGCTGAGGA 251
 |||||
 b 2 AAGCCAATGCTGAGGA 17

RESULT 579

AAX74823

ID AAX74823 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AAX74823;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9179.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GBST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 XX map of the human genome.

XX Claim 8; Page 2187; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 XX present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1410 AGAGAAAGACCCAGAG 1425
 |||||
 Db 1 AGAGAAAGACCCAGAG 16

RESULT 580

AAA56784/C

ID AAA56784 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AAA56784;

XX 17-OCT-2000 (first entry)

DE MTRF1 initiator probe.
 XX
 XX Multiple triplex reporter forming; MTRF; self-complexing;
 KW nucleic acid detection; signal amplification system;
 XW genetic hereditary testing; infectious disease; cancer; initiator probe;
 XW ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 DN WO200029624-A2.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2000.
 XX
 XX 19-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027525.
 XX
 XX 19-NOV-1998; 98US-0109082P.
 PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-0117389P.
 PR 07-MAY-1999; 99US-0132976P.
 XX
 PA (CYGE-) CYGENE INC.
 PI Ramberg ER;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-387827/33.
 XX
 XX Multiple Triplex Receptor Forming (MTRF) self-complexing probe
 PT composition useful for detection and analysis of nucleic acids, comprises
 PT an initiator probe and at least two MTRF probes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 75; 142pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence is the multiple triplex receptor forming (MTRF)
 CC initiator probe MTRF1. It is a component of a MTRF self-complexing probe
 CC composition which may be used for detection and analysis of nucleic acid
 CC sequences and for signal amplification. The composition also comprises at
 CC least 2 MTRF probes which complex to the initiator probe to form triplex
 CC nucleic acid structures. The triplex structures together form the self-
 CC complexing probe. The MTRF system may be used for direct RNA analysis and
 CC DNA diagnostic analysis. It is useful for early and sensitive detection
 CC of infectious disease and cancer and for genetic hereditary testing. The
 CC system provides high sensitivity and specificity and is easy to automate
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1423 GAGGAGAGAGAGAGAG 1438
 Db 18 GAGGAGAGAGAGAGAG 3
 RESULT 581
 AA271801/c
 ID AA271801 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA271801;
 XX
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:6157.
 DE
 DE Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9954500-A2.
 PN
 XX Penger A, Sprenger R, Brinkmann U;
 PI
 XX

PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.
 PT
 XX Claim 8; Page 1543; 2745pp; English.
 PS
 XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1582 TTTTCTATTCTCTCTGT 1597
 Db 17 TTTTCTATTCTCTCT 2
 RESULT 582
 ACA98740/c
 ID ACA98740 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA98740;
 XX
 XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human CYP2C8 SNP detection PCR primer #180.
 DE
 XX Cytochrome P450 polypeptide 2C8; CYP2C8; arachidonic acid metabolism;
 KW cancer; cardiovascular disease; cytostatic; cardiovascular; gene therapy;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism detection; SNP detection; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200299099-A2.
 PN
 XX 12-DEC-2002.
 PD
 XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP006000.
 PF
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001EP-00112899.
 PR
 XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 PA
 XX Penger A, Sprenger R, Brinkmann U;
 XX
 XX

RR WPI; 2003-167344/16.
 XX New polymorphic variants of the gene encoding Cytochrome P450 polypeptide
 XT 2C8 (CYP2C8), useful for diagnosing or treating a disease, e.g.
 XT arachidonic acid metabolism, cancer or cardiovascular diseases.
 XX
 XS Claim 1; Page 52; 178pp; English.
 XX
 XC The invention describes a new polynucleotide comprises a polynucleotide:
 XC (a) having any of 101 nucleic acid sequences with 18-19 bp fully defined
 XC in the specification; (b) encoding any of seven polypeptides having 7
 XC amino acids, or a polypeptide with 3 amino acids; (c) capable of
 XC hybridising to a Cytochrome P450 polypeptide 2C8 (CYP2C8) gene; (d)
 XC encoding a molecular CYP2C8 variant polypeptide or its fragment. The
 XC polynucleotide, gene, vector, polypeptide or antibody is useful for
 XC diagnosing or treating a disease, for preparing a pharmaceutical composition
 XC for treating a disease. This disease includes arachidonic acid
 XC metabolism, cancer or cardiovascular diseases. This sequence represents a
 XC primer used to isolate regions of the human cytochrome P450 polypeptide
 XC 2C8 gene (CYP2C8) in order to identify the single nucleotide polymorphism
 XC (SNP) in that region of different individuals useful in disease diagnosis
 XX
 XQ Sequence 19 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 YY 1600 ATTATATATAAAATTT 1615
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Zb 16 ATTTTATATAAAATTT 1
 RESULT 583
 ICA98737
 ID ACA98737 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 IC ACA98737;
 XX 28-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human CYP2C8 SNP detection PCR primer #177.
 X
 W Cytochrome P450 polypeptide 2C8; CYP2C8; arachidonic acid metabolism;
 W cancer; cardiovascular disease; cytostatic; cardiovascular; gene therapy;
 W single nucleotide polymorphism detection; SNP detection; PCR; primer; ss.
 X
 S Homo sapiens.
 X
 N WO200299099-A2.
 X
 D 12-DEC-2002.
 X
 F 31-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP006000.
 X
 R 01-JUN-2001; 2001EP-00112899.
 X
 A (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 X
 I Penger A, Sprenger R, Brinkmann U;
 X
 R WPI; 2003-167344/16.
 XX
 XT New polymorphic variants of the gene encoding Cytochrome P450 polypeptide
 XT 2C8 (CYP2C8), useful for diagnosing or treating a disease, e.g.
 XT arachidonic acid metabolism, cancer or cardiovascular diseases.
 XX
 XS Claim 1; Page 52; 178pp; English.
 XX
 XC The invention describes a new polynucleotide comprises a polynucleotide:
 XC (a) having any of 101 nucleic acid sequences with 18-19 bp fully defined
 XC in the specification; (b) encoding any of seven polypeptides having 7

CC amino acids, or a polypeptide with 3 amino acids; (c) capable of
 CC hybridising to a Cytochrome P450 polypeptide 2C8 (CYP2C8) gene; (d)
 CC encoding a molecular CYP2C8 variant polypeptide or its fragment. The
 CC polynucleotide, gene, vector, polypeptide or antibody is useful for
 CC diagnosing or treating a disease, for preparing a pharmaceutical composition
 CC for diagnosing a disease, or for preparing a pharmaceutical composition
 CC for treating a disease. This disease includes arachidonic acid
 CC metabolism, cancer or cardiovascular diseases. This sequence represents a
 CC primer used to isolate regions of the human cytochrome P450 polypeptide
 CC 2C8 gene (CYP2C8) in order to identify the single nucleotide polymorphism
 CC (SNP) in that region of different individuals useful in disease diagnosis
 XX
 XQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1600 ATTATATATAAAATTT 1615
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 4 ATTTTATATAAAATTT 19
 RESULT 584
 ADE30271/c
 ID ADE30271 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE30271;
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:893.
 DE
 X short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
 KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
 KW cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
 KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003072590-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
 XX
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX
 XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
 DR
 XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
 PT protein kinase genes.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 893; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for

modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma, septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics; studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1680 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 1695
DB 18 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 3
|||||:|||||
18 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 3

RESULT 585
ADE30480
ID ADE30480 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
AC ADE30480;
XX
XX
29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1102.
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; RNA interference;
KW cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO2003072590-A1.
PN
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
PF
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
PA
XX
XX McSwiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
DR
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
PT

Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1102; 164pp; English.

The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma, septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics; studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1680 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 1695
DB 2 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 17
|||||:|||||
2 GAGCTCTTCCAGGAGC 17

RESULT 586
AAN50092/c
ID AAN50092 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAN50092;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 09-SEP-1991 (first entry)
XX
XX Sequence of probe for tendamistate (T) signal sequence.
DE
XX Signal peptide; Streptomyces lividans expression vector; ss.
KW Streptomyces tendae.
XX
OS EP161629-A.
PN
XX 21-NOV-1985.
PD
XX
XX 08-MAY-1985; 85EP-00105610.
PF
XX 17-MAY-1984; 84DE-03418274.
PR
XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.
PA
XX Koller KP;
PI
XX WPI; 1985-290927/47.
DR
XX Signal peptide(s) for Streptomyces and their fusion prods. - causing
PT excretion of polypeptide, esp. tendamistate, into the culture medium.
PT
XX Claim 3; Page 18; 31pp; German.
PS
XX The AA SQ of AAP50089 acts as a signal peptide for Streptomyces, causing
CC fusion prods. with a genetically codable peptide (esp. tendamistate (T))
CC to be split by a peptidase with excretion of the peptide released from
CC the cell into the culture medium. To prepare the signal peptide, total
CC DNA is isolated from a T-producing strain of S.tendae (pref. pretreated
CC with a sublethal dose of acriflavin), digested with PstI, and the 2.3kb

Fragment isolated by Southern hybridisation with the probe of formula
 AAN50092. AAN50092 contains the signal peptide coding sequence
 immediately before the T-structural gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 correct PD field.)

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1253 ACGAAGACGACCTGCA 1268
 19 ACGAAGACGACACTGA 4

RESULT 587
 AAQ90792 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 X AAQ90792;
 X C
 X C
 X 02-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 X Hepatitis C virus gene HC-J1/cDNA PCR primer nt2421-3046.
 X Hepatitis C virus; HCV gene HC-J1/cDNA; specific antibodies; PCR primer;
 W ss.
 W Synthetic.
 X JP06284887-A.
 X 11-OCT-1994.
 X 10-DEC-1993; 93JP-00345753.
 X 10-DEC-1992; 92JP-00360705.
 X (IMMO) IMMUNO JAPAN KK.
 X WPI; 1994-362594/45.
 X HCV genes and the corresponding proteins - used in the production of anti
 -HCV antibodies and the detection of HCV infection.
 X Example 1; Page 5; 35pp; Japanese.
 X AAQ90791 and AAQ90792 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification of
 AAQ74770, which encodes AAR66995 the HC-J1/protein, the cDNA can be used
 in the construction of an expression vector for the transformation of a
 host cell. The host cell can then be used in the production of proteins
 and peptides, useful in the preparation of monoclonal and polyclonal HCV-
 specific antibodies

Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1473 AGAAGCCAAAGGGGTC 1488
 1 AGAATCCAAAGGGGTC 16

RESULT 588
 AT16367/c
 D AAT16367 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 X AAT16367;
 X 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

15-AUG-1996 (first entry)
 AP-PCR primer RS for detecting murine polymorphisms.
 Primer; arbitrarily primed polymerase chain reaction; AP-PCR;
 amplification; identification; classification; bacteria; mammal; plant;
 polymorphism; genetic mapping; eukaryote; ss.
 Synthetic.
 US5487985-A.
 30-JAN-1996.
 09-OCT-1992; 92US-00959119.
 15-OCT-1990; 90US-00598913.
 21-DEC-1990; 90US-00633095.
 (STRA-) STRATAGENE.
 Sorge JA, McClelland M, Welsh JT;
 WPI; 1996-105231/11.
 Novel arbitrarily primer polymerase chain reaction - produces a
 fingerprint pattern of bands, useful for identification and
 classification of organisms.
 Example 12; Col 27; 31pp; English.
 The sequences given in AAT16366-67 are primers which were used to
 demonstrate the method of the invention. The method of the invention is
 termed "arbitrarily primed polymerase chain reaction" (AP-PCR) and causes
 the generation of a set of discrete DNA sequences characteristic of a
 genome. The method comprises forming a PCR admixt. by combining in a PCR
 buffer, genomic DNA and at least one primer 10-50 bases in length and
 then subjecting the admixt. to at least one PCR thermocycle. The
 hybridisation step permits the arbitrary priming of the genomic DNA,
 thereby producing a set of discrete DNA segments. The amplification
 products are then contacted with a second primer, which matches the first
 primer except that the second primer has one or more additional bases at
 the 3' terminus, to form a second admixt. This second admixt. is then
 subjected to PCR thermocycles in which the hybridisation does not permit
 formation of primer-template duplexes with a substantial degree of
 mismatch, thereby amplifying a discrete subset of DNA segments. The
 method may be used for the identification and classification of organisms
 such as bacteria, mammals and plants, and for the generation of
 polymorphisms suitable for genetic mapping of eukaryotes. These primers
 were used to detect polymorphisms between tissues and strains by AP-PCR
 of tissue RNA and cDNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

639 GGTGATGACGTGTTC 654
 16 GGTGATGACGTGTTC 1

RESULT 589
 AAV99610/c
 ID AAV99610 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 X AAV99610;
 X 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 X Maize rpoB gene primer rpoB#2.
 X

KW Promoter; nuclear encoded plastid RNA polymerase; NEP; rpoB; chloroplast;
 KW transgenic plant; maize; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Zea mays.
 XX WO9855595-A1.
 XX PN
 XX 10-DEC-1998.
 XX PF 03-JUN-1998; 98WO-US011437.
 XX PR 03-JUN-1997; 97US-0048376P.
 XX PR 12-SEP-1997; 97US-0058670P.
 XX PA (RUTF) UNIV RUTGERS STATE NEW JERSEY.
 XX PI Maliga P, Silhavy D, Sziraman P;
 XX WPI; 1999-070262/06.
 XX DR Isolated nuclear-encoded plastid RNA polymerase promoter sequences -
 PT useful for expressing exogenous protein in plant plastids such as
 PT chloroplasts.
 XX Example 1; Page 16; 79pp; English.
 XX PS This is the nucleotide sequence of maize rpoB gene primer rpoB#2. The 5'
 CC nucleotide of the primer corresponds to nucleotide 21418 of the
 CC complementary strand of the maize plastid genome. Primers (see AAV99606-
 CC 10) were used in primer extension analysis to identify nuclear-encoded
 CC Plastid (NEP) RNA polymerase promoters. The invention provides isolated
 CC rpoB, atpB, clpP and 16S rDNA NEP and PEP promoter elements (see AAV99569
 CC -99) useful for producing exogenous proteins of interest in plant
 CC plastids
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 754 GGGATTGATGACGAGT 769
 Db 16 GGGATTGATGACGAGT 1
 RESULT 590
 AAX38344
 ID AAX38344 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAX38344;
 XX 16-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DE E. coli K12 R1 antisense oligonucleotide 44.
 XX Microorganism inhibitor; antisense; nuclease resistant; treatment;
 KW ribonucleotide reductase; secA gene; pathological condition; R1 subunit;
 KW antimicrobial agent; crop protection; primer; R2 subunit; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Escherichia coli.
 XX WO9902673-A2.
 XX PN 21-JAN-1999.
 XX PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-CA000666.
 XX PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0052160P.
 XX PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;
 XX WPI; 1999-120874/10.
 XX DR New oligonucleotides complementary to RR or SecA genes - useful to
 PT inhibit growth of microorganisms.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 17; 103pp; English.
 XX CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (AAX38301-
 CC X38552) which are nuclease resistant, and comprises about 3-50
 CC nucleotides complementary to the ribonucleotide reductase gene or the
 CC secA gene of a microorganism. The antisense oligonucleotides are used to
 CC treat mammalian pathological conditions mediated by microorganisms. The
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful as antimicrobial agents in crop
 CC protection
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 619 GCCTTCTACACACGCG 634
 Db 3 GCCTTCTACACACGCG 18
 RESULT 591
 AAX96851
 ID AAX96851 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAX96851;
 XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydomphila pneumoniae.
 XX WO9927105-A2.
 XX 03-JUN-1999.
 XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffais R;
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 PT Page 1858; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae

C nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 C especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 C epitope of C. pneumoniae

X Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1093 CACATCAGTCTTCCA 1108

b 1 CACATCAGTCTTCCA 16

RESULT 592

AZ75715/C

D AAZ75715 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

C AAZ75715;

X 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

T Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10071.

E Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 X genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 W haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 W amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 W diagnosis; ss.

X Homo sapiens.

X WO954500-A2.

N 28-OCT-1999.

D 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

F 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

R 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

X (GEST) GENSET.

A Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

I WPI; 2000-013267/01.

X Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium

X map of the human genome.

S Claim 8; Page 2377; 2745pp; English.

X AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 C invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 C nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 C primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 C have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density mapping of the
 C human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 C which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 C Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 C identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 C agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 C differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 C pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 C N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 C 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 C present invention

X Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1402 GATGAAAAAGAGAAAG 1417
 |||||
 DB 16 GATGAAAAAGAGAGAAAG 1

RESULT 593

AAS04158/C

ID AAS04158 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAS04158;

AC AAS04158;

XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE Arbitrary primer RS used in AP-PCR.

XX AP-PCR; arbitrarily primed PCR; arbitrary primer; DNA fingerprint;
 KW rapid organism identification; PCR primer; RS; mouse; ss.

XX Mus sp.

OS US6207810-B1.

XX 27-MAR-2001.

PD 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154364.

XX 15-OCT-1990; 90US-00598913.

XX 21-DEC-1990; 90US-00633095.

XX 09-OCT-1992; 92US-00959119.

XX (STRA-) STRATAGENE.

PA (CALB-) CALIFORNIA INST BIOLOGICAL RES.

XX McClelland M, Welsh JT;

XX WPI; 2001-298945/31.

XX New isolated transforming growth factor-beta1 repressed transcript 1

XX polynucleotide useful for distinguishing growth-arrested cells from non-

XX growth-arrested cells, and for producing antibodies.

XX Example 12; Col 36; 48pp; English.

XX The present sequence for arbitrary primer RS is used in the first and

XX second strand synthesis of mouse cDNA by AP-PCR (arbitrarily primed PCR).

XX Various arbitrary primers (AAS04145-AAS04151, AAS04154-AAS04180) are

XX described in the invention of a rapid method for generating discrete DNA

XX PCR products (characteristic of a genome) as a "fingerprint". The AP-PCR

XX method comprises priming the target nucleic acid from a genome or

XX cellular RNA preparation with a single-stranded primer to form a primed

XX nucleic acid with a substantial degree of mismatch between the primer and

XX target sequence. The primed sequence is amplified by at least 1 cycle of

XX PCR and the resulting product amplified by a second step of PCR of at

XX least 10 cycles. AP-PCR is useful for the rapid identification of

XX bacterial species and strains, mammals and plants. AP-PCR is useful as it

XX does not require knowledge of the nucleotide sequence of the organism to

XX be identified. Transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta1 repressed

XX transcript 1 (TRT1) polynucleotide (AAS04153) which is associated with

XX arrested cell growth is also described. TRT1 is useful for the production

XX of anti-sense RNA capable of hybridising to the TRT1 polynucleotide, for

XX producing antibodies, and for distinguishing growth-arrested cells from

XX non-growth-arrested cells. The sequence for JF9.5m (AAU02482) which is

XX associated with normal growth of ovary cells is also given

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 639 GGTGATGACTGTGTCC 654


```

Db      16 GGTCAAGACTGTTCC 1
|||||
AAAF99237/c
ID AAF99237 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF99237;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #353.
XX
XX Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200122972-A2.
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
XX 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
XX
XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
XX (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
XX Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
XX Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
XX Claim 101; Page 45; 338pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 210 AAAAATGGAATCTTAT 225
|||||
Db 16 AAAAATGGAATCTAT 1
|||||
RESULT 595
AAC92699/c
ID AAC92699 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC92699;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Nck-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:60.
XX
XX Human Nck-2; adapter protein; Nck adapter protein; hNck-beta; Grb4;
KW signal transduction; SH2 domain; SH3 domain; src homology domain;
KW integrin signalling; receptor tyrosine kinase signalling;
KW growth factor receptor signalling; PINCH; v-Abl; Ras; Sos;
KW transcriptional activation; cancer; tumour; leukaemia; breast cancer;
KW expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6165728-A.
XX
XX 26-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1999; 99US-00444053.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1999; 99US-00444053.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-090480/10.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound which inhibits expression of human nck-2 useful
PT for treating disease or condition associated with expression of nck-2,
PT and as research reagents, kits and diagnostics.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAC92649-C92728 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human Nck-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
CC Nck-2 mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on Nck-2 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Nck-2 (also known as Nck adapter protein,
CC hNck-beta and Grb4), contains both SH2 and SH3 src homology domains and
CC functions as an adapter protein in integrin-mediated and receptor
CC tyrosine kinase-mediated signal transduction, particularly in growth
CC connect growth factor receptor signalling. Moreover, Nck-2 participates in pathways that
CC involved in integrin, growth factor and Wnt signalling pathways. Nck-2
CC interaction with PINCH, a LIM domain-containing adapter protein which is
CC also interacts with EGF (epidermal growth factor) and PDGF (platelet-
CC derived growth factor) receptors, inhibiting EGF- and PDGF-stimulated DNA
CC synthesis in an SH2-dependent manner. Nck-2 is also able to interact with
CC v-Abl, Ras and Sos proteins to induce transcriptional activation, and is
CC therefore implicated in the development of cancer, particularly leukaemia
CC and breast cancer. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for
CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with Nck-2
CC expression, such as leukaemia and breast cancer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1437 AGTCACCGAGAGGAG 1452
|||||
Db 16 AGTCACCGAGGAGGAG 1
|||||
RESULT 596
ABK99708
ID ABK99708 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABK99708;
XX

```

21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 Human RAIDD antisense oligonucleotide #40.
 Antisense gene therapy; RAIDD; death domain; caspase recruitment domain;
 CARD; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; growth disorder; human;
 metabolic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
 RIP associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain;
 receptor interacting protein; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO200248314-A2.
 20-JUN-2002.
 29-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US050914.
 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-00705267.
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 Zhang H, Freier SM, Watt AT;
 WPI; 2002-583496/62.
 Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
 encoding RAIDD which is an adaptor molecule containing both death domain
 and caspase recruitment domains, for treating hyperproliferative
 disorder.
 Claim 3; Page 92; 144pp; English.
 The invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
 targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding RAIDD which is an
 adaptor molecule containing both death domain (DD) and caspase
 recruitment domains (CARD), where (I) specifically hybridises with and
 inhibits expression of RAIDD, or specifically hybridises with at least an
 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on (II). (I) is useful for
 inhibiting the expression of RAIDD (Receptor interacting protein (RIP)
 associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain) in cells or
 tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease or condition
 associated with RAIDD, where the disease or condition is a
 hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, or a growth or metabolic
 disorder. (I) is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis,
 as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various
 members of a biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is
 also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 inflammation or tumour formation. This sequence represents a human RAIDD
 C antisense oligonucleotide used to control expression of the RAIDD protein
 X
 Q Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 1000 ACATATGACAGACGCTG 1015
 b 2 ACATATGACAGACGCTG 17
 RESULT 597
 AD29314
 D AAD29314 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 X
 C AAD29314;
 X
 T 07-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 X Human antibody DAV-1 light chain (CL-B region) DNA amplifying PCR primer.
 E
 X Human; bifunctional molecule; monoclonal antibody; gene therapy; cancer;
 N

KW vascular disorder; diabetic retinopathy; restenosis; ophthalmic disorder;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; hormonal disorder; DAV-1 light chain;
 KW cytostatic; vasotropic; ophthalmological; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200204522-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP007878.
 XX
 PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-00613017.
 XX
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.
 PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Nemerow GR, Li E;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-171707/22.
 XX
 PT New bifunctional molecules comprising an antibody or its antigen-binding
 PT portion, and a targeting agent, useful for e.g. gene therapy, or for
 PT promoting Adenoviral vector-mediated gene delivery to cells lacking av
 PT integrins.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 67; 106pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a bifunctional molecule comprising an
 CC antibody or its antigen-binding portion, and a targeting agent where the
 CC antibody specifically binds to an antigen in a protein that binds to av
 CC integrin, and the targeting agent specifically binds to a cell surface
 CC protein that activates the phosphatidylinositol 3 (PI3K) signalling
 CC pathway. The bifunctional molecules are useful for gene therapy, for
 CC promoting Adenoviral (Ad) vector-mediated gene delivery to cells lacking
 CC av integrins, for enhancing Ad binding and internalisation, and in gene
 CC delivery of by fibreless adenovirus particles. The bifunctional molecules
 CC permit targeting of viral and bacterial vectors to cells that express
 CC targeted receptors. Diseases that can be targeted include cancers,
 CC vascular disorders, diabetic retinopathies, restenosis, ophthalmic
 CC disorders, hyperproliferative disorders, and hormonal disorders. The
 CC present sequence is human penton base monoclonal antibody, DAV-1 light
 CC chain DNA (CL-B region) amplifying PCR primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 924 TGTCAAGAGCTTTAAC 939
 Db 1 TGTCAAGAGCTTCAAC 16
 RESULT 598
 ABK37060
 ID ABK37060 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK37060;
 XX
 XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human lysophospholipase I gene, antisense oligonucleotide #12.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; vasotropic;
 KW antilipemic; cardiant; lysophospholipase I; inflammation; ischaemia;
 KW hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis;
 KW antisense gene therapy; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

T disorder-associated chromosomal regions on chromosomes 3, 10 and 19,
T useful, for e.g. detecting statistical correlations between marker allele
T and a phenotype.

X Example 2; Page 298; 31pp; English.

X The invention relates to a set of novel map-related biallelic markers,
X preferably located on obesity disorder-associated chromosomal regions on
X chromosomes 3, 10 and 19. The markers are useful for genotyping or
X estimating the frequency of an allele in a population, for detecting an
X association between a genotype or haplotype and a phenotype, for detecting a
X disease involving drug responses, obesity or disorders related to
X obesity, such as hyperuricaemia, digestive pathology, hepatic function
X disorders, cancer, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia,
X insulin disorders, atheromatous disease and cardiac insufficiency. The
X markers are useful for detecting a statistical correlation between a
X biallelic marker allele and a phenotype and/or between a biallelic marker
X haplotype and a phenotype. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to
X amplify a human obesity-associated biallelic marker

X Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.16+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 506 CTGGCTTCTGTACGT 521

|||||

b 18 CTGGCTTCTGTATAT 3

RESULT 601

BX34051

D ABX34051 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

X ABX34051;

X 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)

X Human cancer suppressing protein PP7982 PCR primer #1.

X Human; primer; ss; cancer suppressing protein; cancer; PCR.

X Homo sapiens.

X CN1351081-A.

X 29-MAY-2002.

X 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00127102.

X 31-OCT-2000; 2000CN-00127102.

X (SHAN-) SHANGHAI INST ONCOLOGY.

X Gu J;

X WPI; 2002-609437/66.

X New human protein with cancer cell growth suppressing function and a
X polynucleotide encoding it, for treating diseases, such as, cancer.

X Example 2; Page 11 (disclosure); 39pp; Chinese.

X This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of a novel human
X protein with cancer suppressing function. The invention also comprises a
X method for preparing the polypeptide by recombination, and an application
X of the polypeptide in treating diseases such as cancer, etc. Also
X disclosed in an antagonist of the polypeptide and its medical action. The
X present sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a cDNA encoding
X a cancer suppressing protein of the invention

X Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.16+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1948 CTGGCTCAAGTGAGC 1963

|||||

Db 1 CTGGCTCAAGTGATC 16

RESULT 602

ABI93676

ID ABI93676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABI93676;

XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#763 oligo #9.

KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200179548-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

XX Example 5; Fig 29; 30pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.

XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
XX ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1249 GAGGACGAGACGACC 1264
|||||
DB 4 GAGGACGACGACC 19

RESULT 603
ABX12750
ID ABX12750 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX12750;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer #2 for DNA encoding mouse DAV-1 (kappa) light chain.
XX Mouse; bifunctional molecule; antigen-binding portion; alpha integrin;
XX cell surface protein; phosphatidylinositol-3-OH kinase; PI3K;
XX signalling pathway; targeted gene therapy; delivery vector;
XX adenoviral gene delivery particle; viral infection; cancer;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; cardiovascular disorder; diabetic retinopathy;
XX restenosis; ophthalmic disorder; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX hormonal disorder; viricide; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
XX antiarthritic; ophthalmological; DAV-1 light chain; PCR; primer;
XX penton base monoclonal antibody; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PW US2002164333-A1.
XX
PD 07-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903327.
XX
PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-00613017.
XX
PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-0325781P.
XX
PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
PI Nemerow GR, Li E;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-171707/22.
XX

New bifunctional molecules comprising an antibody or its antigen-binding portion, and a targeting agent, useful for e.g. gene therapy, or for promoting adenoviral vector-mediated gene delivery to cells lacking av integrins.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 23; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a bifunctional molecule comprising an antibody or its antigen-binding portion, and a targeting agent. The antibody specifically binds to an antigen in a protein that binds to alpha integrin, and the targeting agent specifically binds to a cell surface protein that activates the phosphatidylinositol-3-OH kinase (PI3K) signalling pathway. The bifunctional molecules are useful for targeted gene therapy using targeting delivery vectors, such as adenoviral gene delivery particles. The bifunctional molecules are useful for treating viral infections, rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, cardiovascular disorders, diabetic retinopathies, restenosis, ophthalmic disorders, hyperproliferative disorders, and hormonal disorders. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 924 TGCTCAAGAGCTTTAAC 939
|||||
DB 1 TGCTCAAGAGCTTTAAC 16

RESULT 604
ABZ90848
ID ABZ90848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90848;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity; adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy; lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPITG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX

Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmacetical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiqunone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6090; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention has antinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2036 TTTCAGATACATTTT 2051
|||||
b 5 TTTCAGATACATTTT 20

RESULT 605
ABZ85537
ID ABZ85537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABZ85537;
XX
TT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 779; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 209 GAAAAATCGAATCTA 224
|||||
Db 2 GAAAAAGGAATCTA 17

RESULT 606
ACC42280/c
ID ACC42280 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ACC42280;
XX
XX 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX Human c-jun oncogene PCR primer #1.

XX Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;
XX signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;
XX chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003016327-A1.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025772.

XX 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312220P.

XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324895P.

XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Sealton S, Wurmbach E, Yuen T;

XX WPI; 2003-268296/26.

XX New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different
XX nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known
XX location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening.

XX Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several
XX polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid
XX substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying
XX a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a
XX candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic
XX reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling
XX and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of
XX genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction
XX pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for
XX identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or
XX diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal
XX transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,
XX chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to
XX ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 415 GTGGCAAGTGCTGTGA 430
|||||
Db 17 GTGGCATGTGCTGTGA 2

RESULT 607
ABT43150

```

ID  ABT43150 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  ABT43150;
XX
DT  22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE  Neuroblastoma-related DNA sequence #65.
XX
KW  Neuroblastoma; prognosis; ds; oligonucleotide.
XX
OS  Unidentified.
XX
EN  WO2002103017-A1.
XX
PD  27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF  30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005295.
XX
PR  31-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00163666.
XX
PR  24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255260.
XX
PA  (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
PA  (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
PI  Nakagawara A;
XX
DR  WPI; 2003-167523/16.
XX
PT  Nucleic acids isolated from neuroblastoma showing enhanced expression in
PT  human neuroblastoma with good prognosis, useful in clarifying good/poor
PT  prognosis of neuroblastoma and providing genetic data.
XX
PS  Example 5; Page 23(1); 444pp; Japanese.
XX
CC  The invention comprises DNA sequences that show enhanced expression in
CC  human neuroblastoma with good prognosis. The DNA sequences of the
CC  invention are useful in clarifying good/poor prognosis of neuroblastoma.
CC  The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  242 ATGCTGAGGAGATGAC 257
    |||||
DB  4 ATGCTGAGGAGCTGAC 19

RESULT 608
ACC47989/c
ID  ACC47989 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  ACC47989;
XX
DT  11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE  MCK DNA fragment amplifying antisense primer.
XX
KW  Cell differentiation; gene expression; neuroprotective; immunomodulator;
KW  dermatological; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; antianemic; cytostatic;
KW  anti-Hiv; protozoacide; vulnary; deacetylase; MCK; PCR; primer;
KW  muscle creatine kinase; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
PN  WO2003033678-A2.
XX
PD  24-APR-2003.
XX
PF  17-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033570.
XX

18-OCT-2001; 2001US-033570SP.
25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0343854P.
XX
PA  (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
PA  (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI  Sartorelli V, Puri PL;
XX
WPI; 2003-430347/40.
XX
PT  Enhancing progenitor cell differentiation and regeneration or
PT  differentiation-related gene expression in a progenitor cell, useful for
PT  treating tissue degeneration, comprises contacting the cell with a
PT  deacetylase inhibitor.
XX
PS  Example 1; Page 25; 79pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention relates to enhancing progenitor cell differentiation or
CC  differentiation-related gene expression in a progenitor cell. The method
CC  involves contacting an undifferentiated progenitor cell with an amount of
CC  a deacetylase inhibitor for a period of time sufficient to induce
CC  progenitor cell differentiation or enhance expression of the genes. The
CC  method is useful in promoting cell differentiation and regeneration using
CC  deacetylase inhibitors. The method is used to inhibit, prevent or treat
CC  diseases or conditions associated with a degeneration or loss of tissue,
CC  such as muscle tissue, nerve tissue or haematopoietic tissue. In
CC  particular, the disease or condition is muscular atrophy, muscular
CC  dystrophy, muscular cachexia, dermatomyositis, Alzheimer's disease,
CC  olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Parkinson's disease, degeneration of
CC  nervous tissue, ocular atrophy, hepatocerebral degeneration, idiopathic
CC  aplastic anemia, secondary aplastic anemia, amyotrophic lateral
CC  sclerosis, poliomyelitis, bone marrow loss induced by radiation therapy
CC  or chemotherapy, multiple myeloma, acute lymphocytic leukemia, HIV
CC  infection, AIDS, malaria, chronic myelogenous leukemia, Fanconi's anemia
CC  the MCK (muscle creatine kinase) DNA
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  1456 ACCAAGGAGGAGAGC 1471
    |||||
DB  19 ACCATGGAGGAGAGC 4

RESULT 609
ABT32305
ID  ABT32305 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  ABT32305;
XX
DT  08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE  Neuroblastoma-related oligonucleotide #82.
XX
KW  Neuroblastoma; prognosis; spontaneous regression; primer; probe; ds;
KW  high malignancy.
XX
OS  Unidentified.
XX
PN  WO200297093-A1.
XX
PD  05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF  30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005294.
XX
PR  30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162775.
PR  24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255226.
XX
PA  (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.

```

A (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
X Nakagawara A;
X WPI; 2003-140476/13.
X Nucleic acids having higher expression in human neuroblastoma with poor
X prognosis for diagnostic prediction of neuroblastoma prognosis.
X Example 5; Page 26; 11pp; Japanese.
X The invention comprises nucleic acids that show increased expression in
X human neuroblastomas with poor prognosis over those with a good
X prognosis. The nucleic acids of the invention are useful as a tool for
X distinguishing neuroblastomas with a favourable prognosis (spontaneous
X regression) from neuroblastomas with a poor prognosis (high malignancy).
X The DNA sequences ABT32224 - ABT32571 represent oligonucleotides used in
X an example of the invention
X
X Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
X Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
X Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
X
X Y 242 ATGCTGAGGAGTGAC 257
X b 4 ATGCTGAGGAGTGAC 19
X
X RESULT 610
X CD99668/c
X D ACD99668 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X X ACD99668;
X X 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
X Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #354.
X Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
X anticulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
X psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
X inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
X Synthetic.
X US2003050268-A1.
X 13-MAR-2003.
X 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
X 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
X (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
X (BERG/) BERG D J.
X Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
X WPI; 2003-521815/49.
X Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
X allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
X disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
X Disclosure; Page 18; 229pp; English.
X The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
X disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
X developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
X nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
X useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as

CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
X Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
X Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
X
X QY 210 AAAAATGGAATCTAT 225
X Db 16 AAAAATGGAATCTAT 1
X
X RESULT 611
X AAD57025/c
X ID AAD57025 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
X X AAD57025;
X X AAD57025;
X X 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
X X Human mucin 1 transmembrane antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #199466.
X X Human; mucin 1 transmembrane; hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic;
X inflammatory disorder; gene therapy; H23-ETA transmembrane antigen;
X antisense; episialin; epitectin; polymorphic epithelial mucin; CD227;
X peanut-reactive urinary mucin; PUM; epithelial membrane antigen; EMA;
X PEM; NCR11; H23 antigen; DF3 antigen; phosphorothioate backbone; MUC1;
X PAS-0; ss.
X Homo sapiens.
X Synthetic.
X
X Key Location/Qualifiers
X modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a
X /mod_base= OTHER
X /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
X methyl cytidines"
X modified_base 1..5 /*tag= b
X /mod_base= OTHER
X /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
X modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
X /mod_base= OTHER
X /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
X
X WO2003054154-A2.
X 03-JUL-2003.
X 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039873.
X 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029517.
X (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
X Dobie KW, Myers SJ;
X WPI; 2003-559135/52.
X New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mucin
X 1, transmembrane, useful for preparing a composition for treating
X hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders.
X Example 15; Page 83; 132pp; English.
X The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
X a nucleic acid encoding mucin 1 transmembrane (also known as MUC1,
X episialin, epitectin, polymorphic epithelial mucin; PEM, peanut-reactive

CC urinary mucin; PUM, epithelial membrane antigen; EMA, PAS-0, NCRC11, H23
CC antigen, H23-EPA transmembrane antigen, DF3 antigen and CD227) to
CC inhibit/module the expression of mucin 1 transmembrane. Antisense
CC compounds of the invention are useful for preparing compositions for
CC treating hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders. The invention is
CC also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is human mucin 1
CC transmembrane antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 394 CAGTGTCTACTGGTG 409
Db 18 CAGTGTCTACTGGG 3

RESULT 612
ACH66442/C
ID ACH66442 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AC
XX ACH66442;
DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense PCR primer used to amplify ADH2.
XX
KW Promoter; ss; genomic DNA; gDNA; untranslated region; UTR;
KW DNA high-density microarray; biosite; large scale production; gDNA probe;
KW microarray; Type I primer; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1 /tag= a
FT /label= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= linked to the bacteriophage T3 promoter
FT (ACH66427)"
XX
XX US2003073085-A1.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972469.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972469.
XX
XX (LAIF/) LAI F.
XX (ZHOU/) ZHOU D.
XX Lai F, Zhou D;
XX WPI; 2003-555942/52.
XX
XX Amplifying expressed genetic sequences from genomic DNA of mammalian or
XX higher order plant species for printing on DNA microarrays, involves
XX using the 3' untranslated region of the gene sequence.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 15pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a method for amplifying expressed genetic
XX sequences from genomic DNA (gDNA) from mammalian or higher order plant
XX species. The method involves identifying a 3' untranslated region (UTR)
XX of a gDNA sequence, designing probe, performing PCR, separating the
XX product by size differentiation and performing a second PCR to amplify
XX the predetermined sequence. Also claimed is a biological analysis device,
XX comprising a substrate and an array of a set of expressed genetic
XX sequences, located on the substrate, which are generated by the method
XX above and a DNA high-density microarray comprising a substrate upon which

CC are deposited an array of biosites of genomic DNA fragments having the
CC sequence of at least one exon, and absent polyadenine and vector
CC sequences, where the genomic DNA fragments have a sequence length of from
CC about 75-2000 nucleotides. The method is efficient for amplifying gene
CC sequences, enables large-scale production of gDNA sequences, generates
CC large quantities of gDNA probes, which enables greater efficiency for
CC printing in microarray formats, fabricates high-density DNA arrays of
CC enhanced, widely varying genetic content and abstains from using RNA-
CC derived sequences by simple PCR amplifications without cloning. The
CC method produces amplified sequences that have greater specificity and
CC size consistency than that observed with cDNA fragments, and allows for
CC greater signal sensitivity than oligonucleotides. The sequence presented
CC is a Type I gene specific primer which is linked at its 5' termini to the
CC bacteriophage T3 promoter
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 416 TGGCAAGTGTGTGAA 431
Db 18 TGGCAAAATGTGTGAA 3

RESULT 613
AAD57688
ID AAD57688 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AC
XX AAD57688;
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PLSCR4 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #196301.
DE
XX Human; phospholipid scramblase 4; autoimmune disorder; gene therapy;
KW neurodegenerative disease; hyperproliferative disorder; HuPLSCR4;
KW HuPLSCR4; PLSCR4; LOC57088; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003048331-A2.
XX PN
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX PD
XX 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038619.
XX PF
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00012984.
XX PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Dobie K;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-569054/53.
XX DR
XX New compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating
XX PT

T hyperproliferative or autoimmune disorders, comprises a sequence targeted
 T to a nucleic acid encoding human phospholipid scramblase 4.
 X
 X
 S Claim 3; Page 78; 166pp; English.

X The invention relates to novel antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic
 X acid encoding human phospholipid scramblase 4 (also known as PLSCR4,
 X HuPLSCR4, MuPLSCR4 and LOC57088) to inhibit its expression. Antisense
 X compounds of the invention are useful for preparing compositions for
 X treating neurodegenerative diseases, e.g. hyperproliferative or
 X autoimmune disorders. The invention is also useful in gene therapy. The
 X present sequence is an antisense oligo targetted to human PLSCR4 DNA
 X
 X Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 233 ACAAGCCCAATGCTGA 248
 |||||
 b 4 ACAAGCCCAATGCTGA 19

ESULT 614
 DB36739/C
 D ADB36739 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

C ADB36739;
 X
 T 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 X Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #353.

X ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
 X hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.

X Synthetic.

X US2003087848-A1.

X 08-MAY-2003.

X 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.

X 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.

X (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
 X (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
 X (FOUR/) FOURON Y.

X Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;

X WPI; 2003-657977/62.

X Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
 X nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.

X Disclosure; Page 10; 221pp; English.

X The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
 X asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
 X in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
 X invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
 X especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
 X an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.

X Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 210 AAAATGGAATCTAT 225
 |||||
 DB 16 AAAATGGAATCTAT 1

RESULT 615
 ACF36520

ID ACF36520 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACF36520;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE ST2146 MAB kappa light chain variable region cDNA amplifying primer.

KW ST2146; tenascin C; monoclonal antibody; EGF; epidermal growth factor;
 KW cyostatic; antibody therapy; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003072608-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-IT000098.

XX 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359299P.

PA (SIGT) SIGMA-TAU IND FARM RIUNITE SPA.

XX De Santis R, Anastasi AM;

XX WPI; 2003-679945/64.

XX New anti-human tenascin ST2146 monoclonal antibody, and its proteolytic
 PT fragments that bind to an antigenic epitope within the EGF-like repeat of
 PT human tenascin C, useful for treating tumors, e. g. gliomas, cystic brain
 PT tumors.

XX Example 1; Page 20; 55pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an anti-human tenascin ST2146 monoclonal
 CC antibody (MAB) whose light and heavy chain variable region sequences and
 CC their proteolytic fragments that bind to an antigenic epitope within the
 CC EGF (epidermal growth factor)-like repeat of human tenascin C. The
 CC antibody, its fragment, recombinant or conjugate derivatives,
 CC immunoglobulin molecule and biotinylated derivatives are useful for a
 CC diagnostic means for detecting, or preparing a medicament for treating,
 CC diseases expressing tenascin, e.g. tumor such as gliomas, mammary, cystic
 CC brain tumors, lung carcinomas, fibrosarcomas, and squamous cell
 CC carcinomas. The diagnostic means is used in vivo imaging techniques.
 CC The medicament is in the form of a kit suitable for carrying out the
 CC three-step pre-targeting method. The antibody, in combination with a
 CC second tenascin-specific antibody are useful in sandwich assay for
 CC detecting the level of circulating tenascin. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer for amplifying the ST2146 MAB kappa light chain
 CC variable region cDNA

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 924 TGTCACAGCTTCAAC 939
 |||||
 DB 1 TGTCACAGCTTCAAC 16

RESULT 616
 ADD32068/C

ID ADD32068 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

```

AC ADD32068;
XX
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human formyl peptide receptor-like 2 (FPR2) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
XX GPCR; drug screening; diagnosis; cancer; lung; colon; breast;
XX haematological disease; cardiovascular disease;
XX peripheral nervous system disease; central nervous system disease;
XX respiratory disease; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
XX genito-urological disease; neuroprotective; cardiant; respiratory;
XX antiasthmatic; cytostatic; gene therapy; expression profiling; PCR;
XX primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003080098-A2.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2003; 2003WO-BP002414.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00006595.
XX (FARB ) BAYER AG.
XX
XX Golz S, Brueggemeier U, Geerts A;
XX WPI; 2003-876881/81.
XX
XX Screening for therapeutic agents for treating a disease e.g., cancer in a
XX mammal, comprises contacting a test compound with a formyl peptide
XX receptor-like 2 polypeptide and detecting binding of the test compound to
XX the polypeptide.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3; 117pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of screening for agents for treating
XX formyl peptide receptor-like 2 (FPR2)-related disorders in a mammal. The
XX method involves detecting the binding of test compound to an FPR2
XX polypeptide or polynucleotide, or determining the activity of an FPR2
XX polypeptide at different concentrations of the test compound. FPR2 is a
XX G protein coupled receptor (GPCR) which is highly expressed in a variety
XX of human tissues. It is expressed in various brain tissues; cardiovascular
XX system tissues; erythrocytes, lymph nodes and other haematological
XX tissues; respiratory tissues; genito-urological tissues such as prostate
XX and penis; and in different cancer tissues such as breast cancer, colon
XX cancer and lung cancer. In particular, it is expressed at a higher level
XX in lungs affected with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX compared with healthy lungs. The invention also encompasses a method of
XX diagnosing an FPR2-related disorder by quantification of FPR2
XX polynucleotides, and pharmaceutical compositions for treating an FPR2-
XX related disorder. Therapeutic agents identified using the method of the
XX invention can be used in the treatment of disorders such as cancer,
XX haematological diseases, cardiovascular diseases, peripheral and central
XX nervous system diseases, respiratory diseases (e.g., COPD and asthma), or
XX genito-urological diseases. The present sequence represents a human FPR2
XX PCR primer used in expression profiling in an example of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1428 GAAGAAGAGTCCACC 1443
DB 19 GAAGAAGAGCCACC 4

RESULT 617
AAT95440/c

AC ADD32068; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT95440;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 10-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer for breast cancer susceptibility gene BRCA2 exon 11-6.
XX
XX Human; breast cancer; susceptibility; gene; BRCA2; diagnosis; screening;
XX treatment; gene therapy; PCR primer; exon 11-6; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9722689-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUN-1997.
XX
XX 17-DEC-1996; 96WO-US019598.
XX
XX 18-DEC-1995; 95US-00573779.
XX 20-DEC-1995; 95US-00575359.
XX 21-DEC-1995; 95US-00576559.
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00585391.
XX 29-APR-1996; 96US-00639501.
XX
XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX (HSCR-) HSC RES & DEV LP.
XX (ENDO-) ENDO RECH INC.
XX
XX Tavtigian SV, Kamb A, Simard J, Couch F, Rommens JM, Weber BL;
XX WPI; 1997-341680/31.
XX
XX Human breast cancer susceptibility gene BRCA2 - useful for diagnosing
XX breast cancer and screening for compounds to treat breast cancer.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 60; 189pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a primer for the human breast cancer
XX susceptibility gene BRCA2, which can be used to diagnose breast cancer
XX and screen for compounds to treat breast cancer. BRCA2 can also be used
XX in gene therapy to restore wild type BRCA2 gene function to a cell, which
XX has lost its or has altered (i.e. by virtue of a mutation in BRCA2) BRCA2
XX gene function. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1402 GATGAAAAGAGAAAG 1417
DB 21 GATGAAAAGAGCAAG 6

RESULT 618
AAT94562
ID AAT94562 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT94562;
XX
XX 09-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX BRCA2 cancer susceptibility gene exon 27 PTT primer PTUJ.
XX
XX BRCA2 cancer susceptibility gene; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;
XX gene therapy; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; ocular melanoma;
XX leukaemia; human; single stranded conformation polymorphism test; SSCP;
XX protein truncation test; PTT primer; ss.

```

X S Synthetic.
 X S Homo sapiens.
 X N GB2307477-A.
 X D 28-MAY-1997.
 X F 25-NOV-1996; 96GB-00024453.
 X R 23-NOV-1995; 95GB-00023959.
 X R 14-DEC-1995; 95GB-00025555.
 X R 28-AUG-1996; 96GB-00017961.
 X A (CANC-) CANCER RES CAMPAIGN TECHNOLOGY.
 X A (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
 X T Futreal PA, Wooster RF, Ashworth A, Stratton MR;
 X R WPI; 1997-261854/24.
 X T Nucleic acid molecules comprising part or all of the BRCA2 cancer
 T susceptibility gene - useful for diagnosis, prognosis or therapeutic
 T treatment of cancer.
 X S Disclosure; Fig 9; 124pp; English.
 X C The present sequence represents a PTT primer for protein truncation test
 C analysis of the BRCA2 cancer susceptibility gene. The nucleic acid
 C molecule can be used to construct probes for screening cDNA or genomic
 C libraries, sequencing positive clones obtained, and assembling the full
 C length BRCA2 sequence. The BRCA2 nucleic acid molecules and proteins are
 C useful in a method of medical treatment, preferably gene therapy,
 C especially for treating cancer, where the cancer is female or male breast
 C cancer, ovarian, prostate or colorectal cancer, ocular melanoma or
 C leukaemia. In particular antisense oligonucleotides capable of
 C hybridising to the BRCA2 nucleic acid, pre-mRNA or mature mRNA are used
 C so that the expression of the BRCA2 nucleic acid is reduced or prevented.
 C The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in a method for diagnosing
 C susceptibility or predisposition to cancer in a patient. The nucleic acid
 C molecules are used to design probes or primers for PCR to determine or
 C detect the presence of mutations in a sample of nucleic acid from a
 C patient. The BRCA2 promoter region is useful for screening for substances
 C which modulate the expression of nucleic acid under control of the
 C promoter. Antibodies are used to determine the presence, amount or
 C location in a cell of a BRCA2 polypeptide or its mutant forms. The
 C polypeptides are used to screen for binding partners, these are useful to
 C screen for substances which mimic the activity of BRCA2 polypeptide,
 C which can be used as cancer therapeutics. N.B. The descriptions for
 C figures 9 and 10 have been exchanged in the specification e.g. the
 C description for figure 9 corresponds to figure 10 and vice versa
 X Q Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 1991 TCCTCTCTCTAATTCGTG 2006
 b 1 TCCTCTCTCTAATTCGTG 16
 RESULT 619
 AZ26210/c
 D AZ26210 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 X C AZ26210;
 X T 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 X X Human polymorphic region 399.
 E

KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
 KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
 KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
 KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
 KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
 KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9841648-A2.
 XX 24-SEP-1998.
 XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
 XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
 XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
 XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
 XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
 XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
 PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
 PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
 XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
 CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
 CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
 CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
 CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
 CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
 CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
 CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
 CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
 CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
 CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
 CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
 CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
 CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
 CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
 CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
 CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
 CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA25812-226825 represent
 CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1604 ATATAAAATTTTATTA 1619
 DB 19 ATATGAAATTTTATTA 4
 RESULT 620
 AA217998/c
 ID AA217998 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AA217998;
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX Homeobox conserved region CDX specific primer.
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 KW primer; ss.

```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9934016-A2.
XX PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX XX
XX XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX PF
XX PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX XX
XX PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX XX
XX PI Vidar B;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX XX
XX PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
XX PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX PT
XX PS Claim 4; Page 36; 102pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
XX CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
XX CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
XX CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
XX CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
XX CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
XX CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
XX CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
XX CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
XX CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
XX CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
XX CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
XX CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
XX CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
XX CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used
XX CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
XX CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
XX CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
XX CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1523 CCAGCTCTGGCTTCCT 1538
Db 16 CCAGCTCTGACTTCCT 1
|||||
DE DE 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX XX PCR primer J15 for vanilloid receptor-like (VR-L) DNA fragment.
XX DE
XX KW Cation channel protein; vanilloid receptor-like 1 protein; VR-L;
XX KW noxious heat; pain; inflammation; tissue damage; nociception;
XX KW gene therapy; sensory neuron; immune system; analgesic; immunomodulatory;
XX KW neuromodulatory; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200022121-A2.

RESULT 621
AAZ14889
ID AAA14889 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAA14889;
XX XX
XX XX 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE
XX DE PCR primer J15 for vanilloid receptor-like (VR-L) DNA fragment.
XX KW
XX KW Cation channel protein; vanilloid receptor-like 1 protein; VR-L;
XX KW noxious heat; pain; inflammation; tissue damage; nociception;
XX KW gene therapy; sensory neuron; immune system; analgesic; immunomodulatory;
XX KW neuromodulatory; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200022121-A2.

RESULT 622
AAZ76474/c
ID AAZ76474 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAZ76474;
XX XX
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10830.
XX XX
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX XX
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.

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PCR primers AAA14875-92 were used to amplify fragments of DNA encoding a human non-selective cation channel protein, designated vanilloid receptor-like 1 (VR-L). The protein is obtained from human T lymphocytes. The VR-L protein is activated by noxious heat, and is not capsaicin sensitive. VR-L is expressed in sensory neurons, and is likely to play a role in mediating the pain and inflammation accompanying tissue damage (nociception). The VR-L polynucleotide is useful for influencing the electrophysiological and/or pharmacological properties of a cell, and is also useful in the gene therapy treatment of disorders associated with sensory neurons and/or cells of the immune system and also for the preparation of a medicament for use in gene therapy. The VR-L polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful for identifying a substance with ion-channel modulating activity (such as analgesics), or compounds which affect nociception, immunomodulatory agents, neuromodulatory agents

Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1527 CTCTGGCTTCCTGCTG 1542
 Db 4 CTCTGGCTTCCTGCTG 19
 |||||

RESULT 622
 AAZ76474/c
 ID AAZ76474 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ76474;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10830.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.

X Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 I WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 R Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 X map of the human genome.
 X
 S Claim 9; Page 2539; 2745pp; English.
 X
 C AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 C invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 C nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 C primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 C have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 C human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 C which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 C Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 C identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 C agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 C differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 C pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 C N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 C 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 C present invention
 X
 Q Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Y 1910 AGCCATTTTATGATG 1925
 b 16 AGACATTTTATGATG 1
 RESULT 623
 AAH38670/c
 ID AAH38670 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 X
 C AAH38670;
 X
 T 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 X
 DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1466.
 X
 C Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 C SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 C Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
 C polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 C acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 C inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 X
 S Homo sapiens.
 X
 N WO200129262-A2.
 X
 D 26-APR-2001.
 X
 F 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
 X
 F 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 X
 X (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 X
 X Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 X
 DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 X
 X New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.

XX
 PS
 CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
 XX
 Q Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
 DB 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1
 RESULT 624
 AAH38230/c
 ID AAH38230 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 X
 C AAH38230;
 X
 T 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 X
 DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1026.
 X
 C Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 C SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 C Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
 C polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 C acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 C inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 X
 S Homo sapiens.
 X
 N WO200129262-A2.
 X
 D 26-APR-2001.
 X
 F 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
 X
 F 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 X
 X (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 X
 X Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 X
 DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 X
 X New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.

PT acid sample.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 55; 83pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agamaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1948 CTGGCCTCAAGTGAGC 1963
XX 16 CTGGCCTCAAGTGATC 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 625
XX ABK51833/C
XX ID ABK51833 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ABK51833;
XX DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE DNA probe #1 for human DDOST gene.
XX KW Human; enzyme classification; enzyme quantitative determination;
XX KW glucuronic acid conjugation; DDOST; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX JP2002085066-A.
XX PN 26-MAR-2002.
XX PD 07-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00272228.
XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00272228.
XX PR (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.
XX PA WPI; 2002-378271/41.
XX DR Determination of enzymes participating in glucuronic acid conjugation in
XX PT human being, comprises use of oligonucleotide probes.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 13; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for classification and
XX quantitative determination of enzymes participating in glucuronic acid
XX conjugation. The method involves the use of oligonucleotide probes
XX hybridising to regions of the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT)
XX genes (e.g. UGT1, UGT1A7, UGT1A9, UGT1A10, UGT2B7, UGT2B10,
XX UGT2B11, UGT2B15, UGT2B17, UGT8), and the DDOST gene. The method and
XX probes are useful for the genetic determination of enzymes participating
XX in glucuronic acid conjugation with catalysed UGT. The method is both
XX rapid and accurate. ABK51813-ABK51836 represent oligonucleotide probes
XX useful for human UGT or DDOST genes
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1441 ACCGAAGAGGAGAAAA 1456
XX 18 ACCGAAGGGGAGAAAA 3
XX
XX RESULT 626
XX ABS97437
XX ID ABS97437 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX XX AC ABS97437;
XX XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX XX Human cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2) polymorphic sequence #24.
XX DE Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
XX KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 O2E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
XX KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;
XX KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
XX KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
XX KW epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
XX KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GSTI2; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
XX KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
XX KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfotransferase thermolabile; STM;
XX KW UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
XX KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
XX KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
XX KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; Cancer; prostate;
XX KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
XX KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
XX KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200257410-A2.
XX PN 25-JUL-2002.
XX PD 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
XX PF 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
XX PR (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
XX XX Guida M, Hall J;
XX PI WPI; 2002-698522/75.
XX DR Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
XX PT e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
XX PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
XX PT disorder-related traits.
XX PS Example 8; Page 114; 714pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known

C human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
 C cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
 C aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 C (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 C inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 C protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 C transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl
 C transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 C sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 C (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 C transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance 1
 C (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 C (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 C receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 C The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 C genetic linkage markers for locating and characterising the genes that
 C are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 C identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 C traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 C expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 C and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 C polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502E1, AHR,
 C ARNT, EPXH2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
 C MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 C metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
 C AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 C susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 C used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 C susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 C nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
 C immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
 C protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 C haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 C peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 C polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention

Q Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 2028 GTTTCCTTTTGAGAT 2043

b 1 GTTTCCTTTTGAGAT 16

RESULT 627

ABA92276/C

D ABA92276 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

C ABA92276;

T 10-JUN-2002 (first entry)

E Human connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) sense PCR primer.

C Connective tissue growth factor; CTGF; human; fibrosis; angiogenesis;
 C cytostatic; vulnery; nephrotropic; cardiant; antiatherosclerotic;
 C antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; vasotropic; gene therapy;
 C PCR; primer; ss.

S Homo sapiens.

X WO2000207747-A1.

N 31-JAN-2002.

D 17-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022347.

F 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219244P.

R (JOSL-) JOSLIN DIABETES CENT INC.

XX King GL;
 PI WPI; 2002-171947/22.

XX Modulating fibrosis or angiogenesis, useful for treating inflammatory
 PT bowel disease, Crohn's disease or acute fibrosis due to trauma or
 PT surgery, comprises administering modulator of vascular epithelial growth
 PT factor signaling pathways.

XX Example 8; Page 47; 57pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of a sense primer used, with the antisense
 PS primer given in ABA92277, in the PCR amplification of human connective
 XX tissue growth factor (CTGF) cDNA from human fibroblast cDNA. The PCR
 CC products were subcloned into vector pCRII and sequenced. A cDNA probe was
 CC produced for use in Northern blot analysis. The invention is based, in
 CC part, on the discovery that vascular epithelial growth factor (VEGF) can
 CC regulate CTGF e.g. through the PI3 Kinase-Akt pathway. CTGF is a potent
 CC diffusible growth factor and a potent activator of fibrosis, angiogenesis
 CC and extracellular matrix production. The invention provides a method for
 CC modulating (decreasing or increasing) fibrosis and/or angiogenesis in a
 CC tissue by administering an agent that modulates a component of the VEGF
 CC signal transduction pathway and decreases/increases CTGF activity. The
 CC method is useful for treating fibrotic and/or angiogenesis related
 CC disorders, and is particularly useful in protocols involving gene therapy
 CC or cell therapy. The fibrotic disorders may include a disorder caused by
 CC scarring (e.g. keloids), scleroderma, kidney fibrosis (e.g. glomerular
 CC sclerosis or renal tubulointestinal fibrosis), cardiac fibrosis,
 CC diffuse interstitial pulmonary fibrosis), pancreaticitis,
 CC chemotherapy/radiation induced lung fibrosis, inflammatory bowel disease,
 CC atherosclerotic plaques (e.g. restenosis), inflammatory joint disease,
 CC Crohn's disease, arthritic joints (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis), cancer
 CC (e.g. invasive breast carcinoma, stromal mammary tumours or
 CC dermatofibromas), general fibrosis syndrome, or acute fibrosis in
 CC response to various forms of trauma, e.g. accidental injuries,
 CC infections, surgery, burns, radiation or chemotherapy. A method of
 CC screening for a compound that decreases fibrosis or angiogenesis is also
 CC provided

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1435 GAAGTACCGAGAGG 1450

Db 20 GAAGTACGAGAGAGG 5

RESULT 628

AAQ52432/C

ID AAQ52432 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAQ52432;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 02-JUN-1994 (first entry)

DE Pre-C mutant hepatitis virus PCR primer PC83F.

XX Polymerase chain reaction; detection; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9323567-A1.

XX 25-NOV-1993.

PF 07-MAY-1993; 93WO-JP000602.

XX 08-MAY-1992; 92JP-00116293.


```

XX (SUMQ ) SUMITOMO METAL IND LTD.
XX
XX Koshizaka T, Okamoto H;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-386597/48.
XX
XX Detection of pre-C mutant hepatitis B virus - by PCR using primer contg.
XX base mis-match and observing altered restriction pattern.
XX
XX Example; Page 6; 24pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The sequence is that of PCR primer PC83F which may be used in the
XX detection of pre-C mutations in hepatitis B virus. It provides a simple
XX and accurate way of detecting pre-C mutant hepatitis virus in biological
XX samples (e.g. serum) or of estimating the percentage of mutant viruses
XX present. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 140 AAGGCCACCCCAATGAA 155
XX |||||
XX DB 22 AAGGCCACCCCAATGCA 7
XX
XX RESULT 629
XX AAQ94878/C
XX ID AAQ94878 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ94878;
XX
XX DT 20-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX DE HBV gene PCR primer used for determining amt. of a target gene.
XX
XX KW Hepatitis B virus; amplification; quantitation; nested primer;
XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; HBV; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN JP07147999-A.
XX
XX PD 13-JUN-1995.
XX
XX PF 01-DEC-1993; 93JP-00301580.
XX
XX PR 01-DEC-1993; 93JP-00301580.
XX
XX PA (SUMQ ) SUMITOMO METAL IND LTD.
XX
XX DR WPI; 1995-242764/32.
XX
XX PT Determination of the amt of a gene by amplification - using nested
XX primers in a three stage amplification process.
XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 5; 6pp; Japanese.
XX
XX AAQ94876-Q9879 are nested primers for a hepatitis B virus gene. They are
XX used in a three stage amplification process to demonstrate a new method
XX for determining the amt. of a target gene present in a sample
XX amplification of the gene by PCR. The method comprises: 1. a first-stage
XX amplification reaction by using a set of primers of different
XX concentrations capable of amplifying a specified region of the target
XX gene; 2. a second-stage amplification using a set of primers of a
XX specified concentration which bind either at the same locations as the
XX first or at a more inner locations of the amplified products 3. a third
XX process of detecting the amts. of the products for the individual
XX concentrations of the first-stage primers using the amplified products
XX obtained in the second stage and determining the amount of the gene in

```

```

CC the sample
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 140 AAGGCCACCCCAATGAA 155
XX |||||
XX DB 22 AAGGCCACCCCAATGCA 7
XX
XX RESULT 630
XX AAZ37259/C
XX ID AAZ37259 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ37259;
XX
XX DT 28-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PCR primer for AV37 antigen coding sequence.
XX
XX KW AV37 antigen; monoclonal antibody; hybridoma AV37; vaccine; avian tumour;
XX oncogenic avian virus; Marek's disease virus; avian leucosis virus;
XX Rous-associated virus; reticuloendotheliosis virus; therapy; PCR primer;
XX ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Gallus sp.
XX
XX PN W09955860-A1.
XX
XX PD 04-NOV-1999.
XX
XX PF 22-APR-1999; 99WO-GB001238.
XX
XX PR 29-APR-1998; 98GB-00009070.
XX
XX PA (ANIM-) INST ANIMAL HEALTH LTD.
XX
XX PI Burgess SC, Davison TF, Ross LUN;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-013437/01.
XX
XX PT New polypeptide, useful as a vaccine and to generate monoclonal
XX antibodies.
XX
XX PS Claim 31; Page 39; 63pp; English.
XX
XX CC This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding the AV37 antigen protein
XX of the invention. The protein is recognised by a monoclonal antibody
XX (MAB) secreted by the hybridoma AV37 deposited at the European Collection
XX of Cell Cultures (ECACC) accession number 98030304. The polypeptide can
XX be used to isolate a MAB, produce a hybridoma producing the MAB, and in a
XX composition for use as a vaccine. The vaccine can be used against
XX oncogenic avian viruses, including Marek's disease virus, avian leucosis
XX virus, Rous-associated virus and reticuloendotheliosis virus. The vector
XX can be used to treat avian tumours
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1333 GAAGAGGAGGAGAGG 1348
XX |||||
XX DB 19 GAAGAGGAGGAGAGG 4
XX
XX RESULT 631
XX AAC68338

```

D AAC88338 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 X C AAC88338;
 X T 02-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 X E Primer 793F.
 X M Nasopharyngeal carcinoma; Epstein Barr virus; screening; ss.
 X S Unidentified.
 X N WO200066769-A2.
 X D 09-NOV-2000.
 X F 28-APR-2000; 2000WO-CA000456.
 X R 30-APR-1999; 99US-0131944P.
 X A (ADSE-) ADVANCE SENTRY CORP.
 I Ng RHW, Daykin V, Phillips J;
 X R WPI; 2001-007233/01.
 X Screening nasopharyngeal carcinoma comprises quantifying the amount of cellular Epstein Barr virus in control and test samples to define threshold and test values, respectively, which are then compared.
 X S Claim 6; Page 17; 36pp; English.
 X The present invention relates to screening nasopharyngeal carcinoma and involves quantifying an amount of cellular Epstein Barr virus in epithelial cell samples from nasopharynx of control and test patients to define a threshold and test value
 X Q Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Claim 6; Page 17; 36pp; English.
 Y 909 CAAGTGTGTGGAATTT 924
 b 7 CAAGTGTGTGTAATTT 22
 ESULT 632
 AD09162
 D AAD09162 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 X C AAD09162;
 X T 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
 T 04-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 X Enterovirus 71 DNA amplifying degenerate sense RT-PCR primer, 163S.
 X Enterovirus 71; EV71; serotype-specific identification; RT; HFMD;
 W reverse transcription; hand-foot-and-mouth disease; neurologic disease;
 M encephalitis; meningitis; cranial nerve palsy; Guillan-Barre syndrome;
 W poliomyelitis-like syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
 X S Human enterovirus 71.
 X N WO200134848-A2.
 X D 17-MAY-2001.
 X F 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029021.
 X R 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164520P.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX Brown BA, Kilpatrick DR, Pallansch MA, Oberste MS;
 XX WPI; 2001-329101/34.
 XX Novel nucleic acids, useful as primers in amplification and sequencing
 PT reactions to rapidly amplify and sequence target enterovirus 71 nucleic
 PT acids.
 XX Claim 1; Page 11; 75pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is a degenerate RT (reverse transcription)-PCR
 CC primer, 163S which is used in the amplification and sequencing of
 CC enterovirus 71 (EV71). The present invention relates to a method of
 CC serotype-specific identification of EV71 by RT-PCR. The invention also
 CC provides nucleic acids which are used as primers in amplification or
 CC sequencing reactions to rapidly amplify or sequence EV71 DNA. EV71 is
 CC responsible for hand-foot-and-mouth disease (HFMD) and neurologic
 CC diseases such as encephalitis, meningitis, cranial nerve palsies, Guillan
 CC -Barre syndrome and poliomyelitis-like syndrome. The DNAs of the present
 CC invention are useful for detecting the presence or absence of EV71. They
 CC are also useful for determining the nucleotide sequence of EV71 DNA.
 CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX Q Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 68.2%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1399 GAGGATGAAAAGAGAGAGACC 1420
 Db 1 GAGCAYAAACGAGGAGAAAGAYC 22
 RESULT 633
 ABS51718/c
 ID ABS51718 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC ABS51718;
 XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human Glypican-2 Precursor-like protein reverse PCR primer #1.
 XX Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder;
 KW Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder;
 KW pancreatitis; obesity; diabetes; autoimmune disease; infertility;
 KW renal artery stenosis; interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; cataract; Alzheimer's disease; cancer;
 KW acoustic trauma; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
 KW congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;
 KW dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;
 KW multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;
 KW acne; wound; asthma; human disease; calpain; epsin; zinc finger;
 KW low density lipoprotein B; LDLB; purinoceptor; CG841; synaptotagmin;
 KW serine protease TUSP; mitogen activated protein kinase kinase-2;
 KW glypican-2 precursor; thymosin beta-10; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200255702-A2.
 XX 18-JUL-2002.
 XX 26-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US050925.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243320P.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243592P.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243642P.
 XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243681P.

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PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243863P.
PR 31-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244443P.
PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0244995P.
PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245029P.
PR 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245293P.
PR 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245315P.
PR 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245316P.
PR 19-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262994P.
PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269056P.
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272923P.
PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276565P.
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318119P.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI Gangolli EA, Spytek KA, Gilbert J, Casman S, Bialock A, Li L;
PI Vernet CAM, Shency S, Mishra V, Furtak K, Gerlach V, Edinger S;
PI Malyankar U, Stone D, Millet I, Smithson G, Gunther E, Padigaru M;
PI Taupier RJ, Anderson D;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590673/63.
XX
DR Isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
DR treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching pathological conditions
DR in humans with a NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, stroke or
DR Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 203; 236pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new polypeptide that comprises any of
XX 17 fully defined sequences of 43-990 amino acids given in the
XX specification. The NOVX polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody of the
XX invention are useful for treating or preventing a pathological condition
XX in humans with a NOVX-associated disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau
XX syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation disorders, pancreatitis, obesity,
XX diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal artery stenosis, interstitial
XX nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, cataract,
XX Alzheimer's disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility.
XX cardiomyopathies, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart
XX defects, scleroderma, endometriosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke,
XX anxiety, pain, leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and
XX asthma. They are also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for
XX treating a syndrome associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-
XX associated disorder. They may also be useful in therapeutic applications
XX including protein therapy, as small molecule drug targets, as antibody
XX targets, as diagnostic and/or prognostic markers, in gene therapy, as
XX research tools and in tissue regeneration. The present nucleic acid
XX sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in the methods of the
XX invention to amplify one of the 17 novel proteins of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match          0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 369 TATTCATGCGCTGTT 383
   ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 19 TATTCATGCGCTGTT 4

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RESULT 634
ABSS1721/C
ID ABS51721 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC ABS51721;
XX
XX ABS51721;
XX
DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Glypican-2 Precursor-like protein reverse PCR primer #2.
DE
XX Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder;
XX

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```

KW Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder;
KW pancreatitis; obesity; diabetes; autoimmune disease; infertility;
KW renal artery stenosis; interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis;
KW polycystic kidney disease; cataract; Alzheimer's disease; cancer;
KW acoustic trauma; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
KW congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia;
KW dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;
KW multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis;
KW acne; wound; asthma; human disease; calpain; epain; zinc finger;
KW low density lipoprotein B; LDLB; purinoceptor; CG8841; synaptotagmin;
KW serine protease TLSP; mitogen activated protein kinase kinase-2;
KW glypican-2 precursor; thymosin beta-10; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200255702-A2.
XX
PD 18-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US050925.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243320P.
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243592P.
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243642P.
XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243681P.
XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243863P.
XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244443P.
XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0244995P.
XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245029P.
XX 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245315P.
XX 02-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245316P.
XX 19-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262994P.
XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269056P.
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272923P.
XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276565P.
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318119P.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Gangolli EA, Spytek KA, Gilbert J, Casman S, Bialock A, Li L;
XX Vernet CAM, Shency S, Mishra V, Furtak K, Gerlach V, Edinger S;
XX Malyankar U, Stone D, Millet I, Smithson G, Gunther E, Padigaru M;
XX Taupier RJ, Anderson D;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590673/63.
XX
DR Isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
DR treating, preventing, diagnosing and researching pathological conditions
DR in humans with a NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, stroke or
DR Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 203; 236pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new polypeptide that comprises any of
XX 17 fully defined sequences of 43-990 amino acids given in the
XX specification. The NOVX polypeptide, nucleic acid and antibody of the
XX invention are useful for treating or preventing a pathological condition
XX in humans with a NOVX-associated disorder, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau
XX syndrome, cirrhosis, transplantation disorders, pancreatitis, obesity,
XX diabetes, autoimmune disease, renal artery stenosis, interstitial
XX nephritis, glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, cataract,
XX Alzheimer's disease, acoustic trauma, cancer, infertility.
XX cardiomyopathies, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart
XX defects, scleroderma, endometriosis, haemophilia, dementia, stroke,
XX anxiety, pain, leukaemias, hypothyroidism, psoriasis, acne, wounds and
XX asthma. They are also useful for the manufacture of a medicament for
XX treating a syndrome associated with a human disease, specifically a NOVX-
XX associated disorder. They may also be useful in therapeutic applications
XX including protein therapy, as small molecule drug targets, as antibody
XX targets, as diagnostic and/or prognostic markers, in gene therapy, as
XX research tools and in tissue regeneration. The present nucleic acid
XX sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in the methods of the
XX invention to amplify one of the 17 novel proteins of the invention.
XX

```

C sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in the methods of the
 C invention to amplify one of the 17 novel proteins of the invention
 Q Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 368 TATTCGATGGCTGTT 383
 b 19 TATTCATGGCTGTT 4

ESULT 635

CC43708
 D ACC43708 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

X C ACC43708;

X 27-OCT-2003 (revised)
 T 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 X

E PCR primer used to amplify a shortened PargCo promoter.

X PargCo; promoter; operator; RNA synthesis; polypeptide synthesis;
 W cell-free system; in vitro protein synthesis; PCR; primer; ss.
 X

S Geobacillus stearothermophilus.

X EP1279736-A1.

X 29-JAN-2003.

F 27-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00402049.

X 27-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00402049.

A (UYNV-) UNIV NANTES.

I Sakanyan V, Snapyan M, Ghochikyan A, Lecocq F;

X WPI; 2003-373763/36.

R Synthesizing RNA or a polypeptide from a DNA template comprises adding to
 I the reaction mixture the DNA template comprising a promoter with a UP
 I element and encoding the desired protein and purified alpha subunit of
 I the RNA polymerase.

S Disclosure; Page 11; 35pp; English.

C The present PCR primer was used to amplify a shortened Bacillus
 C stearothermophilus PargCo promoter. The amplified fragment was used to
 C construct recombinant DNA templates to drive protein synthesis in a cell-
 C free system in the method of the invention. The specification describes a
 C method of RNA or polypeptide synthesis from a DNA template. The method
 C comprises providing a cell-free system enabling RNA or polypeptide
 C synthesis from a DNA template comprising a promoter with at least one UP
 C element, and recovering the synthesized RNA or polypeptide. The method is
 C useful for synthesizing RNAs or polypeptides from a DNA template. The RNA
 C produced from the method is useful as an mRNA for in vitro protein
 C synthesis, as hybridization probes in diagnostic assays, as substrates
 C for analysing processing reactions or RNA splicing, and for the
 C production of specific proteins of interest, such as antigens for
 C vaccines. (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)

X Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1610 AAATTTTAAATATA 1625

Db 6 AAAATTATTAAATATA 21

RESULT 636

ABQ80058
 ID ABQ80058 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ABQ80058;

XX 27-OCT-2003 (revised)

DT 27-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX PargC promoter short fragment primer #1.

XX Primer; PCR; amplify; PargC; promoter; argCJBD; operon; protein array;
 KW cell free system; operator; intermolecular interaction; near infrared;
 KW fluorescent dye; ss.

XX Geobacillus stearothermophilus.

XX EP1279963-A1.

XX 29-JAN-2003.

XX 27-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00402050.

PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00402050.

XX (UYNV-) UNIV NANTES.

XX Sakanyan V, Snapyan M, Ghochikyan A, Lecocq FM, Guevel L;

PI Weigel P, Braun F;

XX WPI; 2003-250153/25.

XX Detecting intermolecular interactions between probes and protein targets,
 PT comprises using protein arrays with cell-free synthesized proteins and
 PT detection with infrared fluorescent dyes.

XX Example; Page 10; 52pp; English.

CC The sequences given in ABQ80056-59 are primers which were used in the
 CC amplification and isolation of the B. stearothermophilus PargC promoter
 CC of the argCJBD operon. This is a strong promoter for driving protein
 CC synthesis in a cell free system. These primers amplify the full length
 CC promoter-operator fragment, and also upstream shortened fragments of the
 CC promoter sequence. The amplified fragments may be used in the method of
 CC the invention for detecting intermolecular interactions between probe(s)
 CC and protein targets. The method comprises using protein targets
 CC synthesized in vitro by a cell-free protein synthesis method and using
 CC probe(s) labeled with near infrared fluorescent dye. The method of the
 CC invention is useful for detecting interactions between probes and protein
 CC targets, where the probe molecule is a nucleic acid, a polypeptide or a
 CC protein labeled with a near-infrared fluorescent dye. The in vitro
 CC synthesized proteins or polypeptides are useful for the preparation of
 CC protein arrays. The method is rapid, sensitive, and multiple dyes can be
 CC used simultaneously. The method can detect weak intermolecular reactions,
 CC e.g. with KD less than 10 to the power of -6 M for DNA-protein
 CC interactions and protein-protein interactions. (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to
 CC standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1610 AAATTTTAAATATA 1625

Db 6 AAAATTATTAAATATA 21

RESULT 637
 ADD16709/c
 ID ADC16709 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC ADC16709;
 XX
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TagMan PCR probe TGR41NtTqP to isolate human TGR41 cDNA.
 XX
 KW human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; TGR41; antimetabolite;
 KW neuroprotective; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; osteopathic;
 KW antibacterial; gene therapy; infection; cancer; ss; PCR; probe;
 KW TGR41NtTqP.
 XX
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003040371-A1.
 XX
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX
 PF 05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-JP011495.
 XX
 PF 06-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00340189.
 PR
 PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00159448.
 XX
 XX
 PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 XX
 XX Ikeda N, Miwa M, Ito T, Ohtaki T;
 XI
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-441575/41.
 XX
 XX
 PT G-protein coupled receptor protein for treatment of infection and cancer
 PT etc.
 XX
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 94; 153pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to novel cDNA sequences encoding the human G-
 CC protein coupled receptor (GPCR) proteins known as TGR41, namely TGR41A,
 CC TGR41V, TGR41A2 and TGR41V2. Specifically, it refers to the recombinant
 CC DNA vectors, the antibodies against the novel proteins as well as their
 CC ligands, a screening method for the detection compounds that affect GPCR
 CC protein binding, and also the resultant diagnostic drugs. The present
 CC invention describes these compounds as antimetabolites, neuroprotective,
 CC cytostatic, antiinflammatory, osteopathic and antibacterial. As such,
 CC through using gene therapy they can be useful in the treatment of
 CC disorders associated with the central nervous system, endocrine system,
 CC metabolism, inflammation, circulation, respiration, digestion, immune
 CC system, bone, cartilage, urinary system, transplantation, infection and
 CC cancer. This oligonucleotide is the TagMan PCR probe TGR41NtTqP used to
 CC isolate the human TGR41 GPCR cDNAs of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1653 CCCGAGCTCAGGCAG 1668
 DB 20 CCCGAGCTCAGAGCAG 5
 XX
 XX
 RESULT 638
 ADD22516/c
 ID ADD22516 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC ADD22516;
 XX
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Flatfish rhabdovirus oligo #7.
 XX

KW DNA vaccine; flatfish rhabdovirus; HIRRV; fish; immunity;
 KW transcriptional-control; cytomagalovirus immediate-type promoter;
 KW immunogenic; virucide; gene gun; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Hiram rhabdovirus.
 XX
 XX JP2003155254-A.
 XX
 XX
 PD 27-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX
 PF 26-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00294473.
 XX
 XX 06-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00271068.
 PR
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274202.
 XX
 XX (MEIJ) MEIJI SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
 PA (AOKI/) AOKI H.
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-818526/77.
 XX
 XX
 DR DNA vaccine for flatfish rhabdovirus infected fishes has DNA construct
 PT comprising a transcriptional control sequence coupled to a nucleotide
 PT sequence encoding an immunogenic protein of flatfish rhabdovirus.
 XX
 XX Example 6; Fig 5; 13pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel DNA vaccine for flatfish rhabdovirus
 CC (HIRRV) infected fishes, which provides immunity against HIRRV. The
 CC vaccination method uses a DNA construct comprising a transcriptional-
 CC control sequence containing cytomagalovirus immediate-type promoter,
 CC operably coupled to a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic
 CC polypeptide of HIRRV. The DNA vaccine has virucide activity. The HIRRV
 CC DNA vaccine is useful for administering to a fish belonging to the
 CC flatfish family by gene gun. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is useful for inducing
 CC immune response in fish infected by HIRRV and is also useful for
 CC preventing HIRRV infection in flatfish. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is
 CC effective in enhancing immunity of fish infected by HIRRV. This
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents an oligo used in the analysis of the
 CC mRNA expression level from the muscles of flatfish, following an
 CC inoculation with the flatfish rhabdovirus vaccine of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1331 CTGAGAGGAGGGGAGA 1346
 DB 19 CTGGAGAGGAGGGGAGA 4
 XX
 XX
 RESULT 639
 ADD49179/c
 ID ADD49179 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC ADD49179;
 XX
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX
 DE Human NOV protein-related reverse PCR primer Ag2251, SEQ ID 152.
 XX
 XX Antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;
 KW virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;
 KW neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; osteopathic;
 KW antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antiasthmatic;
 KW antilipemic; gene therapy; NOV protein; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
 KW obesity; viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection;
 KW helminthic infection; protozoal infection; anorexia; cancer;
 KW cardiovascular disease; hypertension; atherosclerosis;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KW epilepsy; immune disorder; osteoarthritis; haematopoietic disorder;
 KW inflammatory skin disorder; asthma; dyslipidemia; PCR; primer; ss.

X S Unidentified.
X N WO2003060149-A2.
X D 24-JUL-2003.
X X 06-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US000252.
X R 04-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345222P.
X R 14-JAN-2002; 2002US-0348693P.
X R 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349182P.
X R 17-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349733P.
X R 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350263P.
X R 24-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351977P.
X R 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383758P.
X R 05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385969P.
X R 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387834P.
X R 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396407P.
X R 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0415115P.
X R 03-JAN-2003; 2003US-00336603.
X X (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
X A Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Edinger SR;
X I Ellerman K, Furtak K, Gangolli EA, Gerlach VL, Gilbert JA;
X I Gunther E, Gorman L, Guo X, Ji W, Li L, Miller CE, Padigar M;
X I Patturajan M, Rastelli L, Macdougall JR, Mishra VS, Smithson G, M;
X I Szytek KA, Stone DJ, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Vernet CAM, Zhong M;
X I Malyankar UM, Millet I, Kekuda R;
X X WPI; 2003-587288/55.
X R New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
X X preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.
X T osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
X T asthma, or infections.
X X Example C; Page 260; 311pp; English.
X X The present invention relates to novel NOV proteins and their coding
X C sequences (ADD49028-ADD49131). The proteins and coding sequences are
X C useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
X C associated with a human disease, preferably a NOV-associated disorder
X C such as metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases
X C (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer,
X C cardiovascular diseases (hypertension, atherosclerosis),
X C neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
X C epilepsy, immune disorders (osteoarthritis), hematopoietic disorders,
X C inflammatory skin disorders, asthma and various dyslipidemias. The coding
X C sequences and proteins may also be used as targets for the identification
X C of small molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell
X C differentiation, cell proliferation, hematopoiesis, wound healing and
X C angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in generation of antibodies that bind
X C immunospecifically to NOV substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic
X C methods. The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an
X C example from the invention.
X X Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X Q Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
X Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
X Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 368 TATTGATGCGCTTT 383
b |||||
19 TATTCAATGCGCTTT 4
ESULT 640
DD49176/C
D ADD49176 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
X

AC Unidentified.
XX WO2003060149-A2.
XX 24-JUL-2003.
XX 06-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US000252.
XX 04-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345222P.
XX 14-JAN-2002; 2002US-0348693P.
XX 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349182P.
XX 17-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349733P.
XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350263P.
XX 24-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351977P.
XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383758P.
XX 05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385969P.
XX 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387834P.
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396407P.
XX 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0415115P.
XX 03-JAN-2003; 2003US-00336603.
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Edinger SR;
XX Ellerman K, Furtak K, Gangolli EA, Gerlach VL, Gilbert JA;
XX Gunther E, Gorman L, Guo X, Ji W, Li L, Miller CE, Padigar M;
XX Patturajan M, Rastelli L, Macdougall JR, Mishra VS, Smithson G, M;
XX Szytek KA, Stone DJ, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Vernet CAM, Zhong M;
XX Malyankar UM, Millet I, Kekuda R;
XX WPI; 2003-587288/55.
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
XX preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.
XX osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
XX asthma, or infections.
XX Example C; Page 260; 311pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to novel NOV proteins and their coding
XX sequences (ADD49028-ADD49131). The proteins and coding sequences are
XX useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
XX associated with a human disease, preferably a NOV-associated disorder
XX such as metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases
XX (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer,
XX cardiovascular diseases (hypertension, atherosclerosis),
XX neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
XX epilepsy, immune disorders (osteoarthritis), hematopoietic disorders,
XX inflammatory skin disorders, asthma and various dyslipidemias. The coding
XX sequences and proteins may also be used as targets for the identification
XX of small molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell
XX differentiation, cell proliferation, hematopoiesis, wound healing and
XX angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in generation of antibodies that bind
XX immunospecifically to NOV substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic
XX methods. The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an
XX example from the invention.
XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 368 TATTGATGCGCTTT 383
b |||||
19 TATTCAATGCGCTTT 4
ESULT 640
DD49176/C
D ADD49176 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
X

ADD49176;
15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
Human NOV protein-related reverse PCR primer Ag1309, SEQ ID 149.
Antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;
virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; procoagulant; nootropic;
neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; osteopathic;
antiarthritic; antinflammatory; dermatological; antiaschmatic;
antileptic; gene therapy; NOV protein; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
obesity; viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection;
helminthic infection; protozoal infection; anorexia; cancer;
cardiovascular disease; hypertension; atherosclerosis;
neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
epilepsy; immune disorder; osteoarthritis; hematopoietic disorder;
inflammatory skin disorder; asthma; dyslipidemia; PCR; primer; ss.
Unidentified.
WO2003060149-A2.
24-JUL-2003.
06-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US000252.
04-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345222P.
14-JAN-2002; 2002US-0348693P.
16-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349182P.
17-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349733P.
18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350263P.
24-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351977P.
28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383758P.
05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385969P.
11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387834P.
17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396407P.
30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0415115P.
03-JAN-2003; 2003US-00336603.
(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Edinger SR;
Ellerman K, Furtak K, Gangolli EA, Gerlach VL, Gilbert JA;
Gunther E, Gorman L, Guo X, Ji W, Li L, Miller CE, Padigar M;
Patturajan M, Rastelli L, Macdougall JR, Mishra VS, Smithson G, M;
Szytek KA, Stone DJ, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Vernet CAM, Zhong M;
Malyankar UM, Millet I, Kekuda R;
WPI; 2003-587288/55.
New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.
osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
asthma, or infections.
Example C; Page 260; 311pp; English.
The present invention relates to novel NOV proteins and their coding
sequences (ADD49028-ADD49131). The proteins and coding sequences are
useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
associated with a human disease, preferably a NOV-associated disorder
such as metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases
(viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer,
cardiovascular diseases (hypertension, atherosclerosis),
neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
epilepsy, immune disorders (osteoarthritis), hematopoietic disorders,
inflammatory skin disorders, asthma and various dyslipidemias. The coding
sequences and proteins may also be used as targets for the identification
of small molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell
differentiation, cell proliferation, hematopoiesis, wound healing and
angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in generation of antibodies that bind
immunospecifically to NOV substances for use in therapeutic or diagnostic
methods. The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an

```
CC example from the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 368 TATTGATGGCTGTT 383
DB 19 TATTCAATGGCCTGTT 4

RESULT 641
AAX56945
ID AAX56945 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC
AAX56945;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2003 (revised)
DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV-1 proviral DNA fragment 28.
XX
KW DNA-targeting conjugate; anticancer drug; viral DNA-cleaving agent;
KW viral DNA-binding agent; solid support; primer; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
PN WO9531434-A1.
XX
PD 23-NOV-1995.
XX
PF 12-MAY-1995; 95WO-US006379.
XX
PR 13-MAY-1994; 94US-00242664.
XX
PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
PA (ZWH1-) ZW BIOMEDICAL RES AG.
XX
PI Watanabe KA, Ren W, Weil R;
PI WPI; 1996-010846/01.
XX
DR
XX
PT Derivatized solid supports and reagents for oligo:nucleotide synthesis -
PT and new oligo:nucleotide phosphoramidate conjugates.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 48; 68pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel derivatized solid supports of formula S'-L
CC -Z-CH2CH2-R, where: S' = a solid support; L = a bond or an (in)organic
CC linker; Z = SO2 or S-S; R = OH, an H-phosphate, alkaneophosphate,
CC phosphotriester, phosphite triester, phosphite diester, phosphorothioate,
CC phosphorodithioate, phosphoramidate or phosphoramidite group, OR1, SR1,
CC an optionally substituted or modified nucleotide (N'), or an
CC oligonucleotide of formula (N')gR2; g = 1-200; R1 = a protecting group;
CC R2 = an H-phosphate, alkaneophosphate, phosphotriester, phosphite
CC triester, phosphite diester, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate,
CC phosphoramidate or phosphoramidite group, OH, OR1, SR1 or
CC OP (OCH2CH2CN)OCH2CH2CH2CH2OR1. Also mentioned are compounds of formula
CC R3CH2CH2CH2CH2R4, where: R3 = a protecting group; and R4 = OH or an H-
CC phosphate, alkaneophosphate, phosphotriester, phosphite triester,
CC phosphite diester, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, phosphoramidate
CC or phosphoramidite group. Also claimed are new phosphoramidates, a
CC process for preparing an oligonucleotide 5'-phosphate, a process for
CC preparing a solid support useful for preparation of an oligonucleotide 3'
CC phosphate, a process for preparing an oligonucleotide 3'-phosphate and a
CC process for preparing an oligonucleotide 3',5'-diphosphate. The
CC oligonucleotide 3'- and/or 5'-phosphates may be used to prepare DNA-
CC targeting conjugates, e.g. with anticancer drugs or viral (e.g. HIV) DNA-
CC cleaving or -binding agents. The process for preparing oligonucleotide
CC 3',5'-diphosphates is simple and suitable for use in automatic DNA
CC synthesizers. This sequence represents a fragment of the HIV-1 provirus
```

```
CC genome, used to describe the method of the invention. (Updated on 16-OCT-
CC 2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1334 AAGAGGAGGAGAGGGGG 1352
DB 1 AAGAGGAGGAGGAGGTGG 19

RESULT 642
AAT76223
ID AAT76223 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC
AAT76223;
XX
DT 12-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL5 antisense oligonucleotide HUMIL5AS4.
XX
KW Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; interleukin; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9640162-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;
PI WPI; 1997-051871/05.
XX
DR
XX
PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
PT adenosine-free antisense oligo:nucleotide to airway epithelium of
PT subject.
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 31; 7lpp; English.
XX
CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide HUMIL5AS4
CC specific for the human IL5. The method can be used to treat airway
CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by an
CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,
CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby
CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-
CC reactive airways
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1980 CCTCTGTCGTCTCTCTCC 1998
DB 1 CTCTCGTCTCTCTCTCC 19

RESULT 643
```

AT76437/c
D AAT76437 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
X
C AAT76437;
X
T 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)
X
E Human endothelin ETA receptor antisense oligonucleotide.
X
W Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
W chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
X
S Synthetic.
X
N WO9640162-A1.
X
D 19-DEC-1996.
X
F 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.
X
R 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.
X
A (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
X
I Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;
R WPI; 1997-051871/05.
X
T Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
I adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of
I subject.
X
S Example 5; Page 39; 71pp; English.
X
C A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
C which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
C free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
C subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific
C for the human endothelin ETA receptor. The method can be used to treat
C airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive
C pulmonary disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by
C an inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,
C its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby
C preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-
C reactive airways
X
Q Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Y 1636 GGGACAGAACCAAGGCC 1654
b 19 GAGCCAGAGCCAGGCC 1

RESULT 644
AV66770
D AAV66770 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
X
C AAV66770;
X
T 02-FEB-1999 (first entry)
X
E CAPS marker PCR primer g3883-1.6 for.
X
W LSD1; plant pathogen response; apoptosis; programmed cell death;
W disease resistance; herbicide resistance; transgenic plant;
W crop protection; co-dominant amplified polymorphic sequence; CAPS marker;
W g3883-1.6; PCR; primer; ss.
X
S Synthetic.

OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
PN WO9837755-A1.
XX
PD 03-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 27-FEB-1998; 98WO-US004077.
XX
PR 28-FEB-1997; 97US-0039063P.
XX
PA (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.
XX
XX
PI Dangl JL, Dietrich RA, Richberg MH, Eppe PM;
XX WPI; 1998-531501/45.
DR
XX
XX New isolated Arabidopsis genes - useful for producing transgenic plants
PT which show resistance to cell death caused by pathogens or herbicides.
PT
XX
PS Example 4; Page 13; 88pp; English.
XX
XX Primers g3883-1.6 for and g3883-1.6 rev (see AAV66771) are designed for
CC the PCR amplification of the agamous (AG) co-dominant amplified
CC polymorphic sequence (CAPS) marker ch42. New PCR based RFLP (CAPS)
CC markers, including g3883-1.6, were derived during cloning of the
CC Arabidopsis thaliana lsd1 gene. Wild-type LSD1 (see AAW2366-67) has an
CC effect in regulating the initial response of plants to pathogens and the
CC subsequent spread of plant cell death engendered by infection. Transgenic
CC plants expressing LSD1 mutant genes that affect resistance to herbicides
CC or plant pathogens that normally result in plant cell death are claimed
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1775 CAACCATAAGACAAACTCC 1793
Db 1 CATCCATCAACAAACTCC 19

RESULT 645
AAK54019
ID AAK54019 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAK54019;
XX
DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL-5 antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
PN WO9913886-A1.
XX
PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.

X I Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchoumakov I;
X WPI; 1999-132278/11.
X Production of biallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,
T determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying
T nucleotides which vary between individuals.
X Example 8; Page 234; 288pp; English.
X This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of biallelic
C markers represented in AAX52533-X52632 and AAX52833-X52843 for use in
C constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The
C method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic
C DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the
C order of genomic DNA fragments in the genome, (c) determining the
C sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)
C identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between
C individuals, thereby defining a set of biallelic markers. The methods can
C be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's
C disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be
C used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The
C method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the
C human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-
C X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention
X Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
X Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
X Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Y 1444 GAAGAGGAGAAACCAAGG 1462
b 1 GAAGATAAGAAATCAAGG 19
RESULT 648
AX52794
D AAX52794 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
C AAX52794;
X 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)
X Human genome biallelic marker primer 162.
X Biallelic marker; human; high density disequilibrium map; disease; trait;
X identification; Alzheimer's disease; drug response; drug efficacy;
X drug toxicity; primer; ss.
X Synthetic.
X Homo sapiens.
X WO9904038-A2.
X 28-JAN-1999.
X 17-JUL-1998; 98WO-IB001193.
X 18-JUL-1997; 97EP-00401740.
X 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
X (GEST) GENSET.
X Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchoumakov I;
X WPI; 1999-132278/11.
X Production of biallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,
T determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying
T nucleotides which vary between individuals.

XX Example 8; Page 254; 288pp; English.
XX This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of biallelic
CC markers represented in AAX52533-X52632 and AAX52833-X52843 for use in
CC constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The
CC method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic
CC DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the
CC order of genomic DNA fragments in the genome, (c) determining the
CC sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)
CC identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between
CC individuals, thereby defining a set of biallelic markers. The methods can
CC be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's
CC disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be
CC used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The
CC method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the
CC human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-
CC X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention
XX Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1444 GAAGAGGAGAAACCAAGG 1462
Db 1 GAAGATAAGAAATCAAGG 19
RESULT 649
AAA33672/C
ID AAA33672 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA33672;
AC AAA33672;
XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1361.
XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KW antiallergic; antispasmodic; cytotstatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200009525-A2.
XX 24-FEB-2000.
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX Nyce JW;
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension, or
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX Claim 18; Page 434; 1343pp; English.
PS The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC

CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
 CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
 CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
 CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA3312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
 CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
 CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
 CC listing

XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1636 GGGACAGAACCAAGGCC 1654
 DB 19 GAGCCAGAGCCAGGCC 1

RESULT 650
 AAA33463
 ID AAA33463 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAA33463;

XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1152.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

CS WO200009525-A2.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.

XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
 PT

PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 PT cancers.

XX Claim 18; Page 409; 1343pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
 CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
 CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
 CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA3312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
 CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
 CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
 CC listing

XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1980 CCTCTGCTGCTCTCTCTCC 1998
 DB 1 CTCCTCGTCTTCTCTCC 19

RESULT 651

AAA83337/c
 ID AAA83337 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAA83337;

XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX cdk8 ribozyme binding site #57.

XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.

XX Mammalia.

XX WO200032765-A2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.

1 Disclosure; Page 60; 109pp; English.

2 The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme, designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1. Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in restenosis treatment

3 Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

4 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;

5 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

6 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

7

8 420 AAGTGTCTGTAACCTTAAT 438

9 19 AAGCTCTGTGAACCTTGAAT 1

10

11 RESULT 652

12 AA83812/C

13 D AAA83812 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

14 X C

15 C AAA83812;

16 T C

17 T 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

18 X cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site #287.

19 E

20 X Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.

21 X Mammalia.

22 S

23 WO200032765-A2.

24 N

25 D 08-JUN-2000.

26 F

27 F 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.

28 X

29 R 04-DEC-1998; 98US-011095AP.

30 X

31 A (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

32 X

33 X Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

34 X

35 WPI; 2000-412314/35.

36 X

37 T New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.

38 X

39 S Disclosure; Page 67; 109pp; English.

40 X

41 X The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme, designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1. Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in restenosis treatment

42 X

43 X Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

44 X

45 Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;

46 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

47 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

48

49 1581 ATTTCTATTCTCTGTGT 1599

50

1 19 ATGTTCTATTACTCTGGT 1

2

3 RESULT 653

4 AA276920

5 ID AA276920 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

6 X

7 X AA276920;

8 X

9 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

10 X

11 X Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11276.

12 X

13 X Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map; genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping; haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation; amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; diagnosis; ss.

14 X

15 X Homo sapiens.

16 X

17 X WO954500-A2.

18 X

19 X 28-OCT-1999.

20 X

21 X 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

22 X

23 X 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

24 X

25 X 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

26 X

27 X (GEST) GENSET.

28 X

29 X Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

30 X

31 X WPI; 2000-013267/01.

32 X

33 X Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome.

34 X

35 X Claim 9; Page 2634; 2745pp; English.

36 X

37 X AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment. N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention

38 X

39 X Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

40 X

41 X Query Match 0.7%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;

42 X Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;

43 X Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

44

45 QY 914 GTGTGGAATTTGTCAAGAG 932

46

47 D 1 GTGTAGATAATGTGAGAG 19

48

49 RESULT 654

50 AA19794/C

51 ID AA19794 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

52 X